

HISTOR

G

OF

CHARLES XII.

KING of SWEDEN.

Translated from the **FRENCH** of

M. DE VOLTAIRE.

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A. 315



ADVERTISEMENT

BY THE

SCOTS EDITORS.

OF all the writers of eminence in the present age, none hath attempted such a variety of subjects as M. de VOLTAIRE, and few, perhaps, have excelled him in any particular province of literature upon which he has exerted his genius. As a Poet, a Critic, and a Satirist, his singular merit is universally acknowledged. As a Philosopher, his genius, as well as his temper, devoid as they seem to be of the patient, persevering, dispassionate spirit of philosophical investigation, raised mighty obstacles to his success: yet he merits considerable praise on this head, for having so far subdued the impetuosity of his imagination, as to make himself master of the Newtonian philosophy, and for rendering that quality subservient to the adorning of this subject, in the account he has given of it. As a Metaphysical writer he has exerted admirable talents in a bad cause. The spirit of incredulity, added to a remarkable

passion for peculiarity in point of sentiment, has hurried him into errors, and frequently misled his better judgment. As an Historian, the rank he holds is ascertained by an authority that will not readily be controverted; and which is the more to be relied on, as it proceeds from a rival historian, who has written on the same subject with our Author. Dr ROBERTSON, towards the conclusion of the Notes on his View of the State of Europe, prefixed to his *History of Charles V.* says, " In all my
" enquiries and disquisitions concerning the
" progress of government, manners, literature,
" and commerce, during the middle ages, as
" well as in my delineations of the political
" constitution of the different states of Europe
" at the opening of the sixteenth century, I
" have not once mentioned M. de VOLTAIRE,
" who, in his *Essay sur l'Histoire Generale*, has
" reviewed the same period, and has treated of
" all these subjects. This does not proceed
" from inattention to the works of that *extra-*
" ordinary man, whose genius, no less enter-
" prising than universal, has attempted almost
" every different species of literary compo-
" sition. In many of these he excels. In all,
" if he had left religion untouched, he is in-
" structive and agreeable. But as he seldom
" imitates the example of modern historians,

“ in citing the authors from whom they de-
 “ rived their information, I could not with
 “ propriety appeal to his authority in confir-
 “ mation of any doubtful or unknown fact.
 “ I have often, however, followed him as my
 “ guide in these researches; and he has not
 “ only pointed out the facts with respect to
 “ which it was of importance to enquire, but
 “ the conclusions which it was proper to draw
 “ from them. If he had, at the same time,
 “ mentioned the books which relate these par-
 “ ticulars, a great part of my labour would
 “ have been unnecessary; and many of his
 “ readers, who now consider him only as an
 “ entertaining and lively writer, would find
 “ that he is a *learned and well-informed Histo-*
 “ *rian* *.”

Besides the universality of his genius, there
 is another peculiarity in the literary character of
 VOLTAIRE, which, with some readers, consti-
 tutes his greatest excellence, and which consists
 in the possession of that nameless and happy art
 of rendering every subject, by his manner of
 treating it, pleasing and agreeable: an art *quod*
nequeo monstrare, et sentio tantum.

With these requisites to instruct and to de-
 light, it is no wonder that M. de VOLTAIRE has

* Dr Robertson's history of Charles V. vol. I. p. 392.

become a favourite with persons of taste in almost every country; and still less so that he should, of all foreign authors, be the peculiar favourite of the British people, distinguished as he is by that freedom of sentiment, that impetuosity of genius, and that luxuriance of imagination which characterize all his writings. Hence the many partial translations of his works into English, performed at different periods, by various hands, and with various success: and hence, also, that translation of the whole, so far as then published, under two very respectable names. But without meaning to reflect on these gentlemen, it will be permitted us to observe, that all the translations of this Author, hitherto published, are in some measure defective.

Indeed the Author has hitherto rendered the undertaking a complete translation very unsafe. Never satisfied with himself, and still aspiring at that ideal perfection which every writer of genius has in view, in almost every succeeding edition of his pieces, both in prose and verse, he has made considerable alterations. These have rendered all the earlier editions of little value or authority. At length, however, he has been prevailed upon to put an end to this fluctuation in his works. He has entered into an agreement

with M. Cramers of Geneva, to make no farther alterations or additions than those contained in the splendid edition of his works which these gentlemen are at present engaged in printing, and which is therefore to be considered as the only standard edition of our Author's writings. Of these alterations, which are very important, some account will be found in our translation of the Editors' preface to that edition.

Thus, for the first time, a fair opportunity offers of giving an accurate and complete Translation of the whole works of M. de VOLTAIRE, of which the present volume is, with much deference, submitted to the Public as a specimen. The method observed by the publishers in conducting it, and which they propose to follow throughout the whole, is, to adopt, as a groundwork, the most approved of the present translations. These have been carefully compared (by a person well acquainted with the Author, and skilled in both languages) and corrected in almost every paragraph by the above-mentioned Geneva edition. Where-ever a new piece, an addition, or a variation, occurs in the Original, it is inserted in its proper place in this Translation. Several things will, consequently, be found here, which no former translator could have an opportunity of rendering

into English. By comparing these, and the whole of this volume with that Original, an idea may be formed of the present editors' abilities to perform the work they have undertaken.

In the former translations little regard has been paid to a proper arrangement of the various pieces ; verse and prose, history and fable, being often intermixed in the same volume. In this edition, the order observed by the Author himself, in the *final* arrangement of his works, will be closely adhered to, with the single exception of throwing the Poetry towards the end, in place of the beginning of the work.

As to the mechanical part of this undertaking, that must speak for itself. We flatter ourselves, however, that it will not suffer from a comparison with any former publication of this Author's works of the same size, though reduced nearly two-thirds in price.

And^m Jhandyand

THE
EDITORS PREFACE
TO THE
Splendid GENEVA Edition
OF
VOLTAIRE'S WORKS,
Published in 1768-9.

WE are persuaded that this edition of Mr de VOLTAIRE's works in quarto, corrected and enlarged, will meet with a favourable reception. To the obliging communication which the Author hath made to us of all his writings, he hath added the care of accurately revising the whole, and hath made very considerable additions, especially in the General History.

Somewhat new there will also be found in the *Henriade* ; a poem which, together with the memory of its hero, is growing daily dearer to France.

The Theatrical Pieces have been frequently printed with various readings. The chief reason of which was, that the Author never being able to please himself, made some alterations in every edition of these pieces. We have, as far as we were able, collected these variations, and have inserted them at the end of the work.

With regard to the Philosophical and Literary Miscellanies; the progress which the human understanding has been making during the time in which the Author has wrote, will be an object well worthy the curiosity of the reader. The discoveries of Newton remained almost unheard of in France, till Mr VOLT AIRE published his Elements of Philosophy: Locke was unknown to most of the Literati, especially those of the Universities. It was our Author who first introduced Milton to our acquaintance, of whom he had translated several passages into verse, before we had a prose translation of that poet: he was also the first who spoke of inoculation for the small-pox.

Many branches of knowledge, now become familiar, were then in the possession of a very small number of the learned, which they either dared not, or did not care to take the trouble of making public. The Stage, especially, remained uncultivated, without pomp, decoration, or scenery.

Those great strokes of art, which at once engage the eye and affect the heart, rarely occurred. Their tragedy (if we except *Athaliah*, taken from the Old Testament) was an assemblage of dialogues of gallantry interspersed with politics. Our Author was the first who wrote tragedies on profane subjects, without introducing Love; such as *Merope*, *Orestes*, and the *Death of Cæsar*; by which he banished that common prejudice from France, that Love ought to be the *primum mobile* of tragedy.

His Historical Pieces are composed in a new taste. Hitherto history was nothing more than a series of facts: he writes it in the spirit of philosophy, and with him it is the history of the human mind. Those fables which have been transmitted from age to age by succeeding writers, he has rejected: by a happy boldness he becomes useful to mankind, and fears not the outcries of those who hold the errors of antiquity in veneration.

In this collection the reader will find every species of literature. It will not surprise him that an author who has figured in so great a variety of walks, and who generally preserves the character of novelty in his writings, should have been exposed to envy and persecution. This he will discover to have been in fact the case, from several of the fugitive pieces here preserved.

His enemies have carried their ridiculous malice so far as to assert, that he has made his fortune by his writings ; though surely that is not the common road to fortune. There are few of the theatrical pieces which they have not endeavoured to damn at their first appearance. The praises bestowed on the judicious Locke tended the more to enrage the fanatics against him. Our Author formed the resolution of quitting Paris, which he regarded as a charming abode for those who content themselves with the enjoyment of social pleasures, but often very dangerous to those who love the truth, and cultivate the arts. He has long lived in a retirement, where we have enjoyed his acquaintance, and from whence he has intrusted to us these his writings, which we now present to his admirers.

P R E F A C E

OF THE

E D I T O R S

TO THE

First GENEVA Edition.

FOR these forty years past the booksellers have been incessantly publishing their mangled editions of the works of Mr de VOLTAIRE. The higher relish the public hath expressed for every thing that has dropt from the pen of this celebrated Writer, the more ought it to discourage that croud of faulty and imperfect editions issued against the will, or without the consent of the Author. It became at length high

time to present one which Mr VOLTAIRE should acknowledge as an authentic and complete collection of his genuine works.

In 1754, the period when we were so happy as to have the honour of commencing an acquaintance with the Author, we took the liberty to represent to him, that he owed to the judicious of all nations an edition of his works which they might purchase with safety ; nor did we dissimble how much we wished to be intrusted with the execution thereof. Mr de VOLTAIRE, as much dissatisfied as the public with these confused and erroneous editions, and perceiving the necessity of reforming the pieces already published under his name, at last overcame his repugnance to the publication of the whole body of his works. In the most obliging manner he soon thereafter transmitted to us his corrections and his manuscripts : he did more, he took the direction of the impression upon himself. This complaisance, so beneficial to our edition, has retarded its progress, as we were unwilling to put any part of it to the press till it had undergone the revival of the illustrious Author. We therefore waited his arrival in this republic, which now enjoys the benefit of his genius and erudition, and where he, in return, enjoys that homage which every nation

that is not barbarous owes to extraordinary talents.

This delay then in the publication of the present edition, will have the effect to render it less unworthy the perusal of the more intelligent reader. The *Henriade* will here be found widely different from all the former editions of that poem, and such as it was finished by Mr de VOLTAIRE. The end of the fifth canto is entirely new: the notes are enlarged, and arranged in a new order.

The theatrical pieces are more numerous; and there are considerable alterations in all those represented at Paris, and elsewhere.

All the little fugitive pieces are corrected, and several new pieces inserted.

The historical, literary, and philosophical miscellanies in this collection, are more ample by one half than those that have appeared formerly. The following are some of the titles of the new chapters.—Examen of languages: The embellishments of the city of Cachemire: The travels of Scarmentado: How far the people may be deceived: The two comforted persons: Whether

the sciences have corrupted men's morals : On the soul : On the singular poem of Hudibras : Of money : Dialogues, between a Jesuit and a Bramin;—between Lucretius and a mathematician : On Ovid : On Dante : On Socrates : On the Jews : Of Constantine : Of Julian : On the chimera of a sovereign good : Of the peopling of America : Plato's dream : Of genii : Of astrology : Of the Magi : Poem on the disaster of Lisbon : Poem on the law of Nature ; with prefaces and notes, &c. &c. &c.

Besides so many entire new pieces, we can assure the reader that almost all the former ones have received considerable additions. He will particularly find here much English and Italian literature. No French writer has contributed so much to recommend the merit of foreigners as has Mr de VOLTAIRE. We may affirm that no English poet was known in France before his time : He was the first who made mention of Milton, Dryden, Butler, and Pope, of whose writings he has translated specimens ; as he was the first who unfolded in France the principles of Newton, and who did justice to the fame of the sage Locke.

There has been published a considerable collection of pieces falsely ascribed to Mr de VOL-

TAIRE. It is an evil practice too common, to publish under the name of celebrated authors such pieces as least deserve acknowledgment: such, for example, is a book on the beauties and faults of language; and a wretched defence of tragedy in rhyme; with an infinite number of pieces in the same taste, which we have been careful to exclude.

But we have been so happy as to recover the Discourse on the *Henriade*, of which Mr Marmontel cites some passages in his preface. That discourse was composed by one of the most respectable and august patrons of learning in the present age. He had resolved to have the *Henriade* engraved, and he intended that discourse as a preface to the poem. This piece does equal honour to its august author, and to Mr de VOLTAIRE's work, of which he designed so magnificent an edition: and we thought we could not do better than to place this preliminary discourse or preface at the head of the *Henriade*.

It is unnecessary to enlarge in commendation of this complete collection of the genuine works of Mr de VOLTAIRE. It may be considered as the first complete collection of them; and it is the only one which has received his sanction. This his approbation is contained in one of the

last letters with which he has honoured us, and which we have subjoined to this advertisement.

We shall only add a word with regard to the price of this edition; which is lower than the usual price: for we thought ourselves obliged to facilitate the acquisition of this work as much as possible; having no other method of acknowledging the disinterested friendship of the Author.

LETTER from Mr de VOLTAIRE to the
Editors of the first GENEVA Edition.

I Am bound to return you my acknowledgments for the honour you have done me, in printing my works, at the same time that I almost regrette the writing of them. The farther one advances in years and experience, the more reason one finds to repent having wrote. There are almost none of my works with which I am satisfied, and I wish some of them had never been composed. All the fugitive pieces which you have collected were the amusements of a literary club, and not worthy of being made public. I have hitherto preserved such a high respect for the public, that when I published the *Henriade* and my tragedies, I did not venture to put my name to them. With stronger reason ought I to decline being answerable for all those fugitive pieces, the escapes of imagination, dedicated to friendship, and which ought to have rested in the repositories of those private persons for whom they were composed.

With regard to the pieces of a more serious nature, I have only to say, that I was born a Frenchman, and a Catholic; and I think there is a propriety in avowing, among a Protestant people, the love I bear my country, and the profound respect I have for the religion in which I was educated, as well as for those who are at the head of that religion. I am not conscious of a single expression in all my writings that contradicts these sentiments. I have composed history with an inviolable regard

to truth. I have ever expressed a due abhorrence of fraud, dissensions, and crimes; but always with that veneration due to things sacred, which men have so often made a pretext for these quarrels, abuses, and crimes. I have never affected to write like a divine, but like a zealous citizen, and oftener like a citizen of the world. Humanity, candor, and truth, have ever been my guides in my moral and historical writings. If some of my expressions may seem to deserve censure, I shall be the first not only to condemn but to reform them.

For the rest: As you have collected my writings, that is, my faults, I must declare that I have been guilty of no other faults besides these; that all those pieces which are not to be found in your edition are supposititious; and that those who wish or who do not wish me well, must only give credit to your edition. If there are some pieces in this collection which have met with a favourable reception from the public, I wish I had better deserved its indulgence by a greater exertion of my powers;—if there are others which the public disapproves, much more do I.

If any thing could flatter me to believe that my weak performances are not unworthy the perusal of men of worth, it is, that you have condescended to be their editors. The esteem which your family has so long enjoyed in a Republic which is the seat of genius, philosophy, and virtue, the respect there paid to yourself, the trouble you have taken, and your friendship for me, all contribute to lessen the diffidence I have in myself. I am, &c.

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OF
CHARLES XII.
KING of SWEDEN.

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OBSERVATIONS

O N

HISTORY.

WILL authors never cease to give us false conceptions of the past, the present, and the future? In their opinion, surely, mankind must have been born to be deceived; with so much confidence do they pretend, even in this enlightened age, to obtrude upon us the fables of Herodotus; nay, and fables which even Herodotus himself would not have dared to impose upon the Greeks.

What the wiser are we for being so frequently told that Menes was the grandson of Noah? and with what appearance of justice can we affect to ridicule the genealogies of Moreri, while we ourselves compose others no less ridiculous? Noah, it is affirmed, sent his children to travel into foreign parts; his grandson Menes into Egypt; his other grandson into China; I know not what other grandson into Sweden; and a younger descendant still into Spain. Travelling, in those days, must have improved the minds of young gentlemen much more than it does at present. The moderns, in the course of ten or twelve centuries, have hardly been able to acquire an imperfect knowledge in geometry; but these ancient travellers were no sooner arrived in those uncultivated countries, than they began to foretel eclipses. Certain it is the authentic history of China contains cal-

culations of eclipses for about four thousand years. Confucius mentions thirty-six computations of the same nature, all of which, except four, the mathematical missionaries have found to be just. But these facts do not puzzle the writers who have been pleased to make Noah the grandfather of Fohi; for nothing puzzles them.

Other admirers of antiquity would make us believe, that the Egyptians were the wisest people in the universe; because, forsooth, they paid an extreme deference to their priests; and yet it is well known that the wise priests and legislators of these wise people worshipped monkies, cats, and onions. We may extol the works of the ancient Egyptians as much as we please; such of them, however, as still remain, are at best but shapeless blocks, the finest of their statues not being comparable to the most indifferent of our ordinary artists. The Egyptians must certainly have learned the art of sculpture from the Greeks, there never having been a masterly performance produced in Egypt, that did not proceed from the hand of a Greek. The Egyptians, 'tis said, were profoundly skilled in astronomy: the four sides of a great pyramid are opposed to the four quarters of the world; is not that a convincing proof of the truth of the assertion? But were the Egyptians equal to our Cassini's, our Halley's, our Kepler's, or Tycho-Brahe's? these good people told Herodotus, with great gravity, that eleven thousand years the sun had set twice in the same place where it rises. Such was their astronomy!

It cost, according to Mr Rollin, fifty thousand crowns to open and shut the sluices of the lake Mœris. This author is very expensive in his sluices; and, besides, his calculations are false. There is no sluice (unless it be a very bad one indeed) that may not be opened and shut for a crown: but it cost, he says, fifty talents to open and shut these sluices. It must be observed, that in the time of Colbert a talent was equal to three thousand French livres. Rollin, however, is not aware that, since that period, the current value of our specie is nearly doubled; and

that therefore the expences of opening the sluices of the lake Mœris must have been, according to his computation, about three hundred thousand livres, which is almost two hundred and ninety-seven thousand more than enough. All the other calculations in his thirteen volumes seem to be equally inaccurate. The same author affirms, after Herodotus, that in Egypt, a country not near so extensive as France, there was a standing army of four hundred thousand men, every one of whom had a daily allowance of five pounds of bread, and two pounds of flesh. This last article makes eight hundred thousand pounds of flesh a-day for the soldiers alone, in a country where they hardly eat any flesh at all. Besides, to whom belonged these four hundred thousand soldiers, while Egypt was divided into several petty principalities? But this is not all; we are further told, that every soldier had six acres of land free from taxes. Two millions four hundred thousand acres of ground that paid nothing to the state! and yet this poor and petty state maintains a greater army than is now-a-days maintained by the Grand Signor, who is master of Egypt, and other territories ten times more extensive than it. Lewis XIV. it is true, had four hundred thousand men in arms for some years; but that was an extraordinary and unnatural effort, and that effort hath ruined France.

Would people but take the pains to consult their reason, instead of their memory, and to examine rather than transcribe, we should not see books and errors multiplied without end: nothing would then be committed to writing that had not the recommendation at once of novelty and of truth. The qualification in which historians are commonly defective is a true philosophical spirit: most of them, as they now are, instead of discussing matters of fact with men, content themselves with telling tales to children. Should the fable of Smerdis' ears, or that of Darius, who gained a kingdom by the neighing of his horse, or that of Senacherib, or Sennakerib, or Sannacabon, whose army was miraculously destroyed by rats;

should such fables as these, I say, be reprinted in the present age? If men will still repeat such improbable stories, let them at least represent them as no better than they really are.

Is it allowable for a man of sense, born in the eighteenth century, to entertain us with a serious discourse concerning the oracles of Delphos? one while to tell us that this oracle prophesied that Cræsus would boil a sheep and a tortoise in the same petty-pan? at another, to inform us that battles were won agreeable to the prediction of Apollo? and to assign, as the cause of these events, the great power of the devil? Mr Rollin, in his *Ancient History*, undertakes the defence of oracles against Van Dale, Fontenelle and Basnage. "With regard to Mr Fontenelle, (says he), his book against oracles, drawn from Van Dale, is to be considered merely as a youthful performance." This decree, I am afraid, of Rollin's old age against Fontenelle's youth, will be reversed at the bar of Reason, where it seldom happens that the rhetoricians gain their cause, when they enter the lists with philosophers. To be convinced of this, we need only attend to what Rollin hath said in his tenth volume, where he means to speak of physics. He there alledges that Archimedes, in order to demonstrate the surprising effects of the mechanical powers to his good friend the king of Syracuse, ordered a galley doubly loaded to be placed on the solid earth, and then pushed it gently into the stream with one finger, without so much as coming out of his chariot. This, 'tis plain, is the language of a rhetorician; had he had the least smattering of philosophy, he would at once have perceived the absurdity of what he asserts.

Would we improve the present time to the best advantage, we ought not, methinks, to squander away our lives in brooding over ancient fables. I would advise a young man to acquire a slight knowledge of these remote ages; but I would have him to begin the serious study of history at that period where it becomes truly interesting to us, which, in my opinion, is towards the end of the fifteenth century. From that

era history is rendered more authentic, chiefly by means of the art of printing, which was then discovered. The general face of Europe was changed: the Turks, who overspread it, banished polite literature from Constantinople: but it flourished in Italy; it was established in France; and it went to polish the rude manners of the Germans, the English, and other northern nations. A new religion delivered one half of Europe from papal subjection. A new system of politics took place: by the help of the mariners compass the Cape of Good Hope was doubled, and the trade between Europe and China was rendered more easy than that between Paris and Madrid. America was discovered; a new world was conquered, and our own was almost totally changed: the Christian nations of Europe became a kind of immense republic, in which the balance of power was established upon a more sure and solid foundation than it had ever been in ancient Greece. A perpetual intercourse united all the parts of this vast body together, in spite of the wars excited by the ambition of kings, and even in spite of religious wars, which are still more destructive. The arts, which are the glory of every kingdom, were carried to a degree of perfection which they never attained in Greece and Rome. This is the history which every man ought to know: in this you will find no chimerical prediction, no lying oracles, no false miracles, no stupid fables; in this every thing is true, almost to the most minute circumstances, about which, however, none but little souls will give themselves great concern. To us every thing relates, every thing contributes to our advantage. The plate from which we eat, our furniture, our wants, our new pleasures, all conspire to remind us that America, the East Indies, and, of consequence, the whole world has, within these two centuries and a half, been reunited by the industry of our forefathers. We cannot take a single step that does not recal to our memory the great change which hath lately been brought about in the world. Here are a hundred cities which were formerly subject to the Pope, but which are now

free. There have been established, at least for a time, the privileges of the Germanic body: here is formed the most perfect republic, in a country which is every moment in danger of being swallowed up by the sea: England hath united true liberty with royalty: Sweden copies the glorious example; but her sister Denmark has not the prudence to follow the same course. If I travel into Germany, France, or Spain, I every where find the traces of that inveterate quarrel which hath subsisted so long between the houses of Austria and Bourbon; houses united by so many treaties, all which have been productive of the most cruel and bloody wars. There is not a single man in Europe whose fortune has not, in some measure, been influenced by those great revolutions. And does it become us after this to trifle away our time with Salmanazar and Mardokempad, and with curious, but useless enquiries concerning the anecdotes of Cayamarrat the Persian, and of Sabaco Metopis? No man sure, when arrived at the age of maturity, and engaged in the management of weighty and important affairs, will sit down to relate the tales of his nurse.

NEW REFLECTIONS ON HISTORY.

I Doubt not but the same change which hath lately happened in physics, may soon take place in the manner of writing history. New discoveries have banished the old systems. One would wish, too, to study the characters of mankind with all that interesting particularity of circumstance which now constitutes the foundation of natural philosophy.

We now begin to give little credit to the adventure of Curtius, who shut up a gulph, by throwing himself and his horse into the opening. The shields which came down from heaven, and all the pretty talismans which the gods were wont, with so much liberality, to present to mankind; the vestals, who set a ship a-float by the charm of their girdle; in a word, the

whole group of these famous fooleries with which ancient history is stuffed, are now become the objects of ridicule and derision. In the same light we consider what Mr Rollin has related, with so much gravity, in his *Ancient History*, of King Nabis, who complimented all those who gave him money with the enjoyment of his wife, and placed such as refused to contribute in the arms of a handsome doll, resembling the queen exactly in outward appearance, but armed, under her petticoats, with sharp iron points.—Who, when he hears so many authors repeating, one after another, that the famous Otho, Archbishop of Mayence, was besieged and devoured by an army of rats in 698; that Gascony was deluged with showers of blood in 1017; and that two armies of serpents fought a battle near Tournay in 1059; who, I say, on hearing such improbable stories as these, can refrain from laughing? Prodigies, predictions, and fiery trials, &c. are now held in the same degree of credit and estimation with the fables of Herodotus.

I here mean to treat of modern history; in which you will find no dolls embracing courtiers, no bishops devoured by rats.

Some people take great pains, and not without reason, to mark the precise day on which a battle was fought. They relate every article of a treaty; they describe the pomp and solemnity of a coronation, the ceremony of receiving a cap, and even the entry of an ambassador, without forgetting either his Swiss or laqueys. It is very proper that public records should be kept of every thing, that so we may be able to consult them on occasion; and indeed I consider all our large books at present as so many dictionaries. But after having read the descriptions of three or four thousand battles, and the substance of some hundreds of treaties, I do not find myself one jot wiser than when I began; because from them I learn nothing but events. The battle of Charles Martel gives me no more insight into the characters of the French and Saracens, than does the victory which Tamerlane gained over Bajazet into those of the Turks and

Tartars. I own, indeed, that when I read the memoirs of Cardinal de Retz, and of Madam de Motteville, I know every word of what the queen-mother said to Mr de Jerfay; I see how the coadjutor assisted in raising and strengthening the barricadoes; and I could almost make an abstract of the long conversations which he had with Madame de Bouillon. This serves very well to gratify my curiosity, but contributes little to my instruction. There are some books that contain the true or false anecdotes of a court. Whoever hath seen courts, or is desirous of seeing them, is as fond of these illustrious trifles, as a country lady is of hearing the news of the paltry village from which she came. At bottom both are guided by the same principle; and the motive that actuates the one is as noble as that which influences the other. Under the reign of Henry IV. the anecdotes of Charles IX. were the subject of conversation; and during the first years of Lewis XIV. the Duke de Bellegarde was the favourite topic of discourse. All these trifles are preserved for an age or two, and then sink into eternal oblivion.

But the misfortune is, that in order to attain this superficial kind of knowledge, we neglect studies infinitely more useful and important. I want to know what was the strength of a nation before a war, and whether that war contributed to encrease or diminish its strength. Was Spain richer before the conquest of the New World than it is at present? how much more populous was it in the time of Charles V. than in that of Philip IV.? Why was it that Amsterdam, about two centuries ago, hardly contained twenty thousand souls? why, at present, does it contain two hundred and forty thousand? and what is the most accurate method of determining the difference? How much more populous is England now than it was under Henry VIII.? Is it true (as is alledged in the Persian Letters), that the earth wants inhabitants; and that it is depopulated in comparison of what it was some two thousand years ago? Rome, it is true, contained at that time many more citizens than it does

at present. I acknowledge too, that Alexandria and Carthage were great cities; but Paris, London, Constantinople, Grand Cairo, Amsterdam, and Hamburg, were not then in being. There were three hundred nations in ancient Gaul; but these three hundred nations were not equal to ours, either in number of men, or in the knowledge and practice of the arts of peace. Germany was formerly a forest, now it is covered with a hundred opulent cities. One would be almost tempted to think that the spirit of investive, wearied with persecuting individuals, had attacked the whole human kind. The constant and general complaint is, that the world daily becomes at once more vicious and less populous. What then? have we any reason to regret our not having lived in those times, when there was no highway from Bourdeaux to Orleans, and when Paris was an inconsiderable town, the inhabitants of which were perpetually cutting each other's throats? People may say what they will, but Europe certainly contains more men than it did formerly, and these men are more active and industrious. One may easily know how much Europe hath increased in people during the course of any number of years; for in almost all your great cities, a list of the births is published at the end of the year; and according to the sure and accurate method lately laid down by a Dutch gentleman, equally ingenious and indefatigable, one may calculate the number of people from that of the births.

This then will be a principal object of attention to every one that would read history like a citizen and philosopher. But he will take care not to confine his attention to this particular alone; he will enquire what hath been the prevailing virtue and vice of a nation? why it hath been powerful or weak by sea? and how and in what degree it has been enriched during the course of a century? these two last articles may be fully ascertained from the list of exportations. He will endeavour to learn how the arts and manufactures have been established, and will trace them through all their windings and turnings, in their pro-

gress from one country to another. In a word, the revolutions in the manners of the people, and in the laws of the land, will be the great object of his most serious study and attention. Thus, instead of obtaining a partial knowledge of the history of kings and courts, he will acquire a thorough insight into the characters of mankind.

In vain do I read the annals of France; all our histories are silent with regard to these interesting particulars. None of them have chosen for their motto, *Homo sum, humani nil a me alienum puto*. We ought then, in my opinion, artfully to interweave these useful enquiries with the general contexture of events. This appears to me to be the only method of writing modern history like a true politician and a true philosopher. To write ancient history is, in effect, to mix a few truths with a thousand falsehoods. Perhaps the use of this history is much the same with that of ancient fables; the great events which it contains are the constant subjects of our paintings, our poems, our conversation; and from thence too we derive the grand outlines of morality. We should read the adventures of Alexander, as we do the labours of Hercules. In fine, ancient history seems to have the same relation to modern, that old medals have to the current coin; the former are repositied in the cabinets of the curious, the latter circulates through the world for the use and convenience of mankind.

But to undertake and execute such a work, the author must be possessed of several kinds of knowledge besides that of books; he must be encouraged by the government, as much, at least, for what he may perform, as were the Boileau's, the Racine's, and the Valincourt's, for what they never performed; so that what a witty clerk of the treasury said of these gentlemen may never be applicable to him: "We never saw any thing of theirs but their subscription."

Of the USEFULNESS of HISTORY.

THE chief advantage of history consists in its enabling a statesman or citizen to make a comparison between the laws and manners of other countries and those of his own. It is this which excites emulation among modern nations in husbandry, commerce and the sciences.

The observation of former material errors, serves many good purposes. In giving a review of past crimes and misfortunes, an historian can hardly exceed; as he may thereby be instrumental in preventing both for the future. The history of the tyrant Christiern may have the effect to hinder a nation from intrusting absolute power in the hands of a tyrant: and the disaster of Charles XII. before Pultowa, should deter a general from penetrating too far into the Ukraine without provisions.



It was the perusal of the accounts of the battles of Crecy, Poitiers, Agincourt, St Quintin, the Grave-lines, &c. which determined the celebrated Marshal Saxe to investigate, as far as he was able, what he called the business of his station.



Example has a mighty influence on the mind of a prince who reads with attention. He will find that Henry IV. did not engage in his great war, which had well nigh changed the system of Europe, till he was sufficiently provided with the nerves of war, to enable him to sustain it for so many years without any new supply.



He will find that it was the resources of commerce and a prudent œconomy, that enabled Queen Elizabeth to resist the powerful Philip II. and that of the hundred ships she sent to sea against his invincible armada, three fourths were furnished by the trading cities in England.



That France was not hurt by nine years unsuccessful war, under Lewis XIV. evidently shews the advantage of the frontier places of strength which he erected. In vain does the author of the Causes of the fall of the Roman empire find fault with Justinian for pursuing the same plan of politics: he ought only to have blamed those emperors who neglected the frontiers, and laid the Empire open to the incursions of Barbarians.



One advantage of modern history above the ancient is, that it has instructed the potentates, ever since the fifteenth century, to form a general union against an overgrown power. This system of a balance of power was unknown to the ancients: hence the reason of the success of the Roman arms, who having formed a militia superior to that of other nations, easily subdued them one after another, from Tyber to the Euphrates.



It is necessary to take a frequent review of the usurpations of popes, their scandalous dissensions and schisms, the madness of religious controversies and persecutions, and of the wars and horrors which these have produced.



If this study is not rendered familiar to youth, and if the knowledge of these things is confined to a small number of the learned, the state will be rendered as defenceless as it was in the time of Gregory VII. The calamities of those dark ages will infallibly return, if thus no precaution is taken to prevent it. Every body at Marseilles knows by what oversight the plague was admitted from the Levant, and they now take care to guard against its return.



Abolish the study of history, and you may again see St Bartholomews in France, and Cromwells in England.

ANECDOTES relating to PETER the GREAT, Emperor of RUSSIA.

THE many important and difficult enterprizes undertaken and executed by Peter I. none of which had ever entered into the thoughts of any of his predecessors, justly procured him the surname of Great. Before his time, the knowledge of the Russians was wholly confined to those simple arts which are the result of mere necessity. So powerful is the influence of habit over the generality of mankind, and so little desirous are they of what they do not understand; the genius unfolds itself with so much difficulty, and is so easily suppressed by the slightest obstacles, that there is great reason to believe that all nations continued, for thousands of ages, in a state of the most profound ignorance, till, at last, such men as Peter the Great arose, at that precise period when it was proper they should arise.

A young gentleman of Geneva, called Le Fort, happened to be at Moscow, with the Danish ambassador, about the year 1695. He had learned the Russian tongue in a very short time, and spoke almost all the European languages. Peter the Great, who was then nineteen years of age, saw Le Fort, conceived a liking for him, took him at first into his service, and afterwards admitted him into the most intimate familiarity. From him he learned, that there was another manner of living and of reigning than that which from time immemorial had been unhappily established throughout his vast empire; and, had it not been for this young gentleman, Russia had, perhaps, still remained in its original state of rudeness and barbarity.

Peter must have been born with a soul truly great, otherwise he never would have listened so readily to the instructions of a stranger, nor been able to divest himself of all the prejudices of the prince and of the Russian. He soon perceived that he had a nation and an empire to form anew; but he was possessed of no means equal to the accomplishment of such an arduous

and noble enterprize. From that time he took a resolution of leaving his dominions, and of going, like Prometheus, to borrow the heavenly fire to animate his compatriots. This celestial spark he went to search for among the Dutch, who, about three centuries before, were as destitute of it as the Russians themselves. He could not, however, carry his scheme into execution so soon as he could have wished. He was obliged to support a war against the Turks, or rather against the Tartars, in 1696; and it was not till after he had conquered his enemies that he left his own dominions, and went to learn all the arts which were utterly unknown in Russia. The master of the largest empire in the universe lived almost two years at Amsterdam, and in the village of Sardam, under the name of Peter Michaeloff, though his common appellation was Mr Peter Bas. He ordered his name to be enrolled among the carpenters of that famous village, which furnished ships to almost all Europe. He handled the adze and the compass; and, after having laboured in his shop at ship-building, he studied geography, geometry, and history. The mob at first crowded about him; but he soon checked their curiosity, by repelling his impertinent visitors with a good deal of rudeness and severity, which, however, those people, so remarkable for pride and resentment, bore with great patience. The first language he learned was the Dutch: he then applied himself to the German, which appeared to him a very smooth and harmonious tongue, and which he ordered to be spoke at his own court.

He acquired likewise a smattering of the English, in his voyage to London; but he never understood the French, which hath since become the language of Petersburg, under the Empress Elizabeth, in proportion as the nation has been civilized and polished.

His stature was tall; his countenance was noble and majestic, but sometimes disfigured by convulsions, which even altered the features of his face. This defect in his organs was commonly attributed to the effects of poison, which was said to have been given

him by his sister Sophia. But the true poison was the wine and brandy, in which, trusting too much to the strength of his constitution, he frequently indulged to excess.

He conversed as frankly with a common mechanic as with the general of an army. In this he acted, not like a barbarian, who makes no distinction between men of different ranks, nor like a popular prince, who wants to ingratiate himself with all the world; he acted like a man who was desirous of acquiring knowledge. He loved women as much as his rival, the King of Sweden, dreaded them; and, as in eating, so in matters of gallantry, every thing was equally good. He valued himself much more on being able to drink a great quantity, than on possessing a nice and exquisite taste, capable of distinguishing your fine and delicious wines.

It is a common observation, that kings and legislators should not allow themselves to be hurried away by the violence of passion: but no man was ever more passionate, or less merciful, than Peter the Great. This is one of those defects in the character of kings, which they are readier to confess than reform: at last, however, he became sensible of his failing, and, in his second journey to Holland, he said to a magistrate of that country, "I have reformed my subjects, but have not been able to reform myself." It must be owned, however, that the cruelties with which he is reproached were as customary at the court of Moscow, as at that of Morocco. Nothing was more common, than to see a Czar inflicting an hundred lashes with a bull's pizzle upon the naked shoulders of one of the first officers of the crown, or of a maid of honour, for having neglected their duty through drunkenness; or trying the goodness of his sabre, by cutting off the head of a criminal. Peter had performed some of these Russian ceremonies. Le Fort, indeed, had gained such an ascendant over him, as to be able, sometimes, to stop his hand when he was just upon the point of striking; but, unhappily, Le Fort was not always in his company.

His journey to Holland, and especially his taste for the arts, which now began to unfold itself, softened his manners a little; for it is the natural tendency of all the arts to render men more humane and sociable. He often breakfasted with a geographer, with whom he made sea-charts. He passed whole days with the famous Ruisch, who first invented the art of making those curious injections, which have carried anatomy to so high a degree of perfection, and have freed it from its former nauseousness. Peter gave himself, to the age of twenty-two, such an education as a Dutch mechanic would have given a son in whom he perceived some sparks of genius; and this education was much superior to what any emperor of Russia before him had ever received. At the same time, he sent the young Muscovites to travel and improve themselves in all the countries of Europe. But his first attempts of this nature were attended with little success. His new disciples did not imitate the example of their master; there was even one of them that had been sent to Venice, who never came out of his chamber, that so he might have no cause to reproach himself with having seen any other country than Russia. This strong aversion to foreign countries was infused into them by their priests, who alledged that travelling was an unpardonable crime in a Christian, for the same reason that the Jews, in the Old Testament, had been forbid to assume the manners of their neighbours, more rich and more industrious than themselves.

In 1698 he left Amsterdam, and went to England, not in the character of a shipwright, nor in that of a sovereign, but under the name of a Russian gentleman who travelled for his instruction. He saw and examined every thing. He even went to the English theatre, though he did not understand the language; but he found in the playhouse an actress, called *Miss Crofts*, from whom he received some favours, without having the generosity to make her fortune.

King William caused a convenient house to be fitted up for his accommodation, which in London is a very great compliment. Palaces are not common in that

immense city; there you hardly see any thing but low houses, with paltry gates, like those of our shops, without court or garden. Indifferent as the house was, the Czar found it too handsome; and that he might have the better opportunity of improving himself in sea-affairs, he took up his lodging in Wapping. He frequently dressed himself in the habit of a sailor, and made use of this disguise to engage several seamen in his service.

It was at London that he formed the design of drawing the Volga and the Tanais into the same channel. He even intended to join the Dwina to these two rivers by a canal; and thus to re-unite the Ocean and the Black and Caspian seas. The English, whom he carried along with him, served him but poorly in this great project; and the Turks, who took Asoph from him in 1712, opposed the execution of such a vast undertaking.

As he happened to want money at London, the merchants of that city offered him a hundred thousand crowns, provided he would grant them a liberty of transporting tobacco into Russia. This was not only a great novelty in Muscovy, but was even inconsistent with the established religion. The Patriarch had excommunicated every one that smoked tobacco, because their enemies, the Turks, smoked; and the clergy considered it as one of the greatest privileges of their order, to hinder the Russians from smoking. The Czar, however, accepted the hundred thousand crowns; and undertook to introduce the practice of smoking even among the clergy themselves. He likewise resolved to make several other innovations in the religious system.

Kings are commonly wont to make presents to such illustrious travellers; and the present which William made to Peter was a genteel compliment, worthy of them both; he gave him a yacht of twenty-five guns, an excellent sailer, gilt like a Roman altar, and stored with all kinds of provisions; and the whole ship's crew cheerfully contented that they should be included in the present. In this yacht, of which himself was

the chief pilot, Peter returned to Holland to revisit his carpenters. From thence, about the middle of the year 1698, he went to Vienna, where there was no necessity for his tarrying so long as at London, because, at the court of the grave Leopold, there was much more ceremony to be performed, and far less instruction to be gained. After having seen Vienna, he intended to have gone to Venice, and thence to Rome; but a civil war, occasioned by his absence, and by the permission of smoking, obliged him immediately to return to Moscow. The Strelits, the ancient troops of the Czars, somewhat akin to the janisaries, as turbulent, as undisciplined, less brave, but not less barbarous, were instigated to revolt by some monks and abbots, half Greeks and half Russians, who persuaded them that God was highly provoked at the introduction of tobacco into Muscovy; and thus threw the whole nation into a flame about this important quarrel. Peter, who was fully apprised of the great power of the monks and Strelits, had taken his measures accordingly. He had a numerous body of forces, composed almost entirely of foreigners, well disciplined, well paid, and well armed, and who smoked under the command of General Gordon, a man thoroughly versed in the art of war, and no friend to the monks. This was the very point in which the Sultan Osman had failed, when endeavouring, like Peter, to reform his janisaries, and having no power to oppose to their refractory spirit, he was so far from being able to reform them, that he lost his life in the attempt.

Peter's armies were now put upon the same footing with those of the other European princes. He employed his English and Dutch carpenters in building ships at Veronitz, upon the Tanais, four hundred leagues from Moscow. He embellished the towns, provided for their safety, made highways five hundred leagues in length, established manufactures of every kind; and, what clearly shews the profound ignorance in which the Russians were at that time, their first manufacture was that of pins. They now make

flowered velvets and gold and silver stuffs at Moscow. Such mighty things may be performed by one man, when he is an absolute sovereign, and knows how to exert his authority!

The war he waged against Charles XII. in order to recover the provinces which the Swedes had formerly taken from the Russians, notwithstanding the bad success with which it was at first attended, did not hinder him from continuing his reformatations both in church and state; and accordingly, at the end of 1699, he ordered that the ensuing year should commence in the month of January, and not in the month of September. The Russians, who thought that God had created the world in September, were surprized to hear that their Czar had power to alter what God had established. This alteration began with the eighteenth century, and was ushered in by a grand jubilee, which the Czar appointed by his own authority; for having suppressed the dignity of the Patriarch, he exercised all the functions of that office himself. It is not true, as is commonly reported, that he put the Patriarch into the madhouse of Moscow. Whenever he had a mind, at once to divert himself and inflict punishment, he was wont to say to the delinquent, "I make you a fool;" and the person to whom he gave this pretty appellation, were he even the first nobleman of the kingdom, was forced to carry a bauble, jacket, and bells, and to divert the court in quality of his czarish majesty's fool. This task, however, he did not impose upon the Patriarch; he contented himself with simply suppressing an employment which those who had enjoyed it had abused to such a degree, that they obliged the emperors to walk before them once a year, holding the bridle of the patriarchal horse; a ceremony which Peter the Great immediately abolished.

In order to have more subjects, he resolved to have fewer monks; and accordingly ordained, that, for the future, no person under fifty years of age should be allowed to take the habit of that order; the consequence of which was, that in his time, of all the

countries that contained monks, Russia contained the fewest: but after his death, this weed, which he had so happily extirpated, regenerated afresh; owing partly to that natural foible of all monks, the desire of enlarging their numbers, and partly to the foolish indulgence of some governments, in tolerating such a pernicious practice.

He likewise made some prudent regulations relating to the clergy, and tending to the reformation of their lives, although his own, in all conscience, was licentious enough; but he wisely judged, that many things are allowable in a sovereign, that would be extremely indecent in a curate. Before his time the women lived perpetually secluded from the men. In Russia it was a thing unheard of, that a husband should ever see the lady he was to marry. The first acquaintance he contracted with her was at church; and one of the nuptial presents was a large handful of twigs, which the bridegroom sent to the bride, as a kind of warning, that, on the first transgression, she had reason to expect a little matrimonial correction. Husbands had even a power of killing their wives with impunity; but such wives as usurped the same right over their husbands, were buried alive.

Peter abolished the bundles of twigs; prohibited the husbands from killing their wives; and, in order to match the two sexes with greater prudence and equality, and by that means to render the married state more happy, he introduced the custom of making the men and women eat together, and of presenting the suitors to their mistresses before the celebration of the marriage. In a word, he prosecuted his salutary schemes with such vigour and resolution, that he at last established the social state throughout all his dominions. Every one knows the regulation he made for obliging his noblemen and their ladies to hold assemblies, where all transgressions against the Russian politeness were punished, by obliging the delinquent to drink a large glass of brandy, so that the honourable company frequently went home much intoxicated and little corrected. But it was a work of no small

merit to introduce even a kind of imperfect society among a people who had hitherto lived in a state of the grossest barbarity. He even ventured to exhibit some dramatic performances. The princess Natalia, one of his sisters, wrote some tragedies in the Russian tongue, not unlike to those of Shakespeare, in which tyrants and harlequins form the principal characters. The band of music was composed of Russian fiddles, upon which they played with bull's pizzles. They have now French comedies and Italian operas at Petersburg; in every thing, grandeur and taste hath succeeded to barbarity. One of the most difficult attempts of this great founder of the Russian empire was to shorten the coats of his subjects, and to make them shave their beards. This was the subject of great murmuring, and of many complaints. How was it possible to teach a whole nation to make their cloaths after the German fashion, and to handle the razor? Arduous, however, as was the undertaking, it was at last accomplished, by placing at the gates of every town a sufficient number of tailors and barbers; the former clipped the coats, and the latter shaved the beards, of all those who entered; and such as refused to submit to these regulations, were obliged to pay a fine equal to forty pence of our coin. But in a short time, the people chused much rather to part with their beards than their money. The women, who greatly preferred a smooth to a rough chin, assisted the Czar in this reformation: to him they were obliged for being exempted from the discipline of the whip, for being indulged with the company of the men, and for having smoother and more decent faces to kiss.

While Peter amused himself in making these re-formations, and while he was engaged in a bloody war against Charles XII. he laid, in 1704, the foundations of the large city and harbour of Petersburg, in a morass, where there was not before so much as a single cottage. He laboured with his own hands in building the first house: no difficulties were sufficient to abate his ardour: workmen were compelled

to come from the frontiers of Astracan, and from the coasts of the Black and Caspian seas, to the coast of the Baltic. Upwards of an hundred thousand men perished in the undertaking, partly by the severe labour they were obliged to undergo, and partly by the want and hardships to which they were exposed; but, notwithstanding these obstructions, the city was at last raised. The harbours of Archangel, of Astracan, and of Veronick, were likewise built.

To defray the expences of executing so many mighty projects, of supporting fleets in the Baltic sea, and of maintaining an hundred thousand regular troops, the public revenue, at that time, was only about twenty millions of livres. I have seen an exact account of it, in the possession of a gentleman who had been an ambassador at Petersburg. But the wages of the workmen were proportioned to the wealth of the kingdom. It ought to be remembered, that the construction of the pyramids cost the Kings of Egypt nothing but onions. I repeat it again; we have only to exert our utmost endeavours; we can never exert them enough.

After having, as it were, created his nation, Peter thought he might take the liberty of gratifying his own humour, by espousing his mistress, a mistress who well deserved to be his wife; and accordingly the marriage was solemnized in public, in the year 1712. This lady was the famous Catharine, originally an orphan, born in the village of Ringen, in Esthonia, brought up by a vicar out of mere charity, married to a Livonian soldier, and taken prisoner by a party of the enemy two days after her marriage. She was first a servant in the family of General Bauer, and afterwards in that of Menzikoff, who, from a pastry-cook's boy, became a prince of the empire, and the first subject in the nation. At last she was married to Peter the Great; and, after his death, became Empress of Russia, a dignity to which her great virtues and abilities gave her a just claim. She softened the ferocity of her husband's manners

to a very considerable degree; and saved many more backs from the knout, and many more heads from the axe, than ever General Le Fort had been able to do. The people loved her, they revered her. A German baron, a master of horie to an abbot of Fulda, would have disdained to have married Catharine; but Peter thought, that with him merit did not need to be set off by a genealogy of thirty-two descents. Princes are apt to believe that there is no grandeur but what they confer; and that with them all men are equal. Certain it is, birth makes no more difference between one man and another, than between an ass whose sire carried dung, and an ass whose father carried relics. Education makes a great difference, talents make a greater, and fortune the greatest of all. Catharine had received, from her curate of Elthonia, an education as good, at least, as any lady of Moscow, or of Archangel; and she was born with greater abilities, and with a more exalted soul. She had managed the family of General Bauer, and that of Prince Menzikoff, though she could neither read nor write. Whoever is capable to rule a large family, is likewise capable to rule a kingdom. This perhaps may seem to be a paradox; but undoubtedly it requires the same œconomy, the same wisdom and resolution, to command a hundred persons, as to command several thousand.

The Czarowitz Alexis, son to the Czar, who, like him, had married a slave, and, like him, had privately quitted Muscovy, had not the same success in his two undertakings. He even lost his life in an ill-judged attempt to copy the example of his father. This was one of the most shocking acts of severity that ever sovereign exercised: but what reflects great honour upon the memory of the Empress Catharine, she had no hand in the untimely fate of this prince, who was sprung from another bed, and who hated every thing that his father loved: Catharine was never accused of having acted the cruel stepmother. The great crime of the unhappy Alexis was, that he was too much a Russian, and that he disapproved of

all the noble and illustrious things which his father had done for the glory and emolument of the nation. One day, as he heard some Muscovites complain of the hard labour they were obliged to endure in building Petersburg, "Take comfort, (said he), this city shall not stand long." When he ought to have been attending his father, in those journies of five or six hundred leagues which the Czar frequently undertook, he pretended to be sick: the physicians purged him severely for a disease with which he was not troubled; and so many medicines, joined to great quantities of brandy, at once impaired his health and altered his temper. He discovered at first an inclination to learning; he understood geometry and history, and had learned the German language; but he neither loved war, nor would he study the art of it; and this was the fault with which his father chiefly reproached him. He had been married in 1711, to the Princess of Wolfenbuttle, sister to the Empress, the wife of Charles IV. This marriage proved very unhappy; the company of the Princess was often abandoned for a debauch of brandy, and for the caresses of one Afrosina, a Finland girl, tall, handsome, and agreeable. Some people pretend that the Princess died of grief, if, indeed, grief can ever be the occasion of death; and that afterwards the Czarowitz married Afrosina privately, in 1713, just at the time when the Empress Catharine brought him a brother; a present with which he could willingly have dispensed.

The disgust between the father and son became every day more inveterate, till at last, in 1716, Peter threatened to disinherit the Prince, and the latter declared his intention of taking the monkish habit.

In 1717 the Czar resumed his travels, as well from political views, as from the motive of curiosity; and, accordingly, he now repaired to France. Had his son been inclined to revolt, had he in reality secured a party in his interest, this was the time to carry his scheme into execution; but, instead of continuing in Russia, and gaining partisans, he went to

travel like his father; after having, with great difficulty, collected a few thousand ducats, which he privately borrowed. He now threw himself into the arms of the Emperor Charles VI. the brother-in-law of his deceased wife. For some time he lived *incognito* at Vienna; from thence he went to Naples, where he remained almost a year, without either the Czar, or any one in Russia, knowing where he was.

While the son lay thus concealed, the father was at Paris, where he was treated with all the respect and deference which he had met with in other countries, and with a politeness which he could find nowhere but in France. If he went to see a manufacture, and was charmed with any particular piece of work, he was sure, next day, to receive it in a present. He went to dine with the Duke d'Antin, at Petitbourg, where the first thing presented to his view was his own picture at full length, with the same dress which he wore. When he went to see the royal collection of medals, the minters struck several medals of every kind before him, and presented them to him with great politeness; at last they struck one, which they purposely let fall at his feet, and left him to pick it up; on this he saw himself engraved in a very elegant manner, with these words, PETER THE GREAT: the reverse was a Fame, with this inscription, *Vires acquirit eundo*; an allegory equally just and flattering to a prince who really increased his knowledge by his travels.

Upon seeing the tomb of Cardinal de Richelieu, and the statue of that great minister, worthy of the personage whom it represents, Peter discovered one of those violent transports, and expressed one of those noble sentiments, which none but great souls are capable of feeling. He mounted the tomb, and embracing the statue, "Great statesman, (said he), why was you not born in my time? I would have given you one half of my empire, to teach me to govern the other." A gentleman, possessed of less enthusiasm than the Czar, upon hearing the explanation of these words, which were originally pro-

nounced in the Russian language, observed, "That if he had given him one half of it, he would not have been long able to preserve the other."

The Czar, after having traversed France, where every thing disposes the mind to gentleness and clemency, returned to his own country, and there resumed all his former severity. Having prevailed upon his son to leave Naples and repair to Petersburg, the young Prince was conducted from thence to Moscow, and brought into the presence of his father, who immediately deprived him of his right of succession, and made him sign a solemn deed of renunciation, about the latter end of January 1718, in consideration of which he promised to grant him his life.

It was not however improbable, that such an act might one day be reversed; in order, therefore, to strengthen it the more, Peter, forgetting his paternal character, and considering himself only as the founder of an empire which his son perhaps might replunge into barbarity, caused a process to be openly commenced against this unhappy prince, touching some reservations he was supposed to have made in the act of renunciation, which had been extorted from him.

An assembly of bishops, abbots, and professors, was convoked; these reverend judges found that, in the Old Testament, those who cursed their father and mother were worthy of death: that, indeed, David had pardoned his son Absalom, who had revolted against him; but that God had never pardoned him. Such was their opinion, without coming to any conclusion; and yet it was the same in fact as if they had signed a warrant for his execution. Alexis had never cursed his father; he had never revolted like Absalom; he had never lain publicly with the king's concubines; he had travelled indeed without the king's permission, and he had writ some letters to his friends, in which he had only expressed his hopes that they would, one day, remember him in Russia: but, notwithstanding those favourable circumstances, of the hundred and twenty-four secular judges who

fat on his trial, there was not one that did not vote for his death; and such of them as could not write caused their names to be signed by others. A report has been spread abroad in Europe, and it has been often committed to writing, that the Czar caused to be translated, from the Spanish into the Russian language, the criminal process against Don Carlos, that unfortunate prince and heir of a great kingdom, whom his father Philip II. threw into prison, where he miserably ended his days: but the truth is, there never was any process commenced against Don Carlos; nor was the manner of his death, whether natural or violent, ever fully known. Besides, Peter, of all princes the most despotic, needed not any precedents. What is certain is, that the son died in his bed the day after the trial, and Peter had then at Moscow one of the best furnished apothecaries shops in Europe. It is probable, however, that the death of Prince Alexis, the heir of the most extensive empire in the universe, and unanimously condemned by those who were now his father's subjects, and who, had he lived, would have one day become his, might be owing to the terrible shock which a sentence so fatal and unprecedented must have given to his constitution. The father went to see his son when just upon the point of expiring, and is said to have shed some tears. *Infelix, utcumque ferent ea fata nepotes.* But notwithstanding his tears, the wheels were covered with the broken limbs of his son's friends. He even beheaded his own brother-in-law, the Count Lapuchin, brother to his wife Ottokesa Lapuchin, whom he had divorced, and uncle to Prince Alexis, whose confessor likewise lost his head. If the Russians have been civilized, it must be confessed they have paid dearly for their politeness.

The remaining part of the Czar's life was spent in the prosecution of those great designs, and of those noble schemes and projects which seemed to efface the memory of his cruelties, which, after all, perhaps, were absolutely necessary. He frequently made speeches to his court and council; in one of these he

told them, that he had sacrificed his son to the safety and welfare of his dominions.

After the glorious peace which he at last concluded with Sweden, in 1721, by which he obtained the whole of Livonia, Estonia, and Ingermania, and the half of Carelia and Vibourg, the states of Russia bestowed upon him the name of *Great*, of *Father of his country*, and of *Emperor*. The states were represented by the senate, who solemnly conferred these titles upon him in presence of the Count de Kinski, minister of the Emperor, of Mr de Campredon, envoy of France, and the ambassadors of Prussia and Holland. The European princes have been gradually accustomed to give this title of Emperor to the Russian sovereign; but this dignity does not hinder the French ambassador from taking the right hand of those of Russia upon all occasions.

The Russians ought undoubtedly to regard Peter as the greatest of men. From the coasts of the Baltic sea to the frontiers of China, he is a hero: but ought he to be considered in the same light among us? Is he comparable to our Condés, or our Villars, in valour, or to an infinite number of our cotemporaries in knowledge, in genius, and in morals? No; but he was a king, and a king badly educated; and he performed what, perhaps, a thousand sovereigns in his situation would never have accomplished. He was possessed of that strength of mind which raises a man above all kinds of prejudice, as well with regard to the past as the present. He was an architect, who built with brick, and who, in any other country, would have built with marble. Had he reigned in France, he would have carried the arts, from the condition in which they now are, to the highest degree of perfection. His having five and twenty large ships on the Baltic sea was an object of admiration: in our ports he would have had two hundred.

From a view of what he has done at Peterburg, one may easily judge what he would have done at Paris. What surprises me the most is, the little reason there was to hope that such a man as Peter the

Great should ever have arisen at Moscow. It was as all the men who have ever inhabited Russia is to one, that a genius so different from the general character of their nation, would never be bestowed upon any Russian; and it was still farther, as sixteen million, the number of the Russians at present, is to one, that this genius would not fall to the lot of the Czar in particular. But, notwithstanding these improbabilities, the thing has actually happened. A prodigious number of favourable circumstances must have concurred; an infinite series of ages must have elapsed, before Nature produced the man who invented the plough, or him to whom we are indebted for the art of weaving. The Russians, now-a-days, are not surprised at their rapid progress; in less than fifty years, they have become so familiarly acquainted with all the arts, that one would imagine they had been in possession of them from remote antiquity. There are still vast tracts of land in Africa that require the reforming hand of a Peter the Great: such a one may happen to come in some millions of years; for every thing is too late in coming.



PIECES relating to the HISTORY of
CHARLES XII. King of SWEDEN.

LETTER to Mareschal SCHULLEMBURG,
General of the VENETIANS.

Hague, Sept. 15. 1740.

S I R,

I RECEIVED, by a courier of the French ambassador, the journal of your campaign in 1703 and 1704, with which your Excellency has been pleased to honour me. Allow me, Sir, to apply to you what an ancient writer said of Cæsar; *Eodem animo scripsit quo bellavit*. You must expect, Sir, that so great a favour will make me extremely selfish, and will expose you to fresh requests. I beg you would communicate to me whatever can give me any light into the particulars of the war of Charles XII. I have the honour to send you a journal of that king's campaigns; a king worthy of having fought you. This journal reaches to the battle of Pultowa inclusive. It is the work of a Swedish officer, called Mr Alderfeld, who appears to be extremely well informed, and as accurate as it is possible to be on a subject of this nature. It is not a history; far from it; but it contains excellent materials for the composition of a history; and I flatter myself I shall be able to correct mine in many particulars by the memoirs of this officer.

Besides, Sir, I must own to you, it was with particular pleasure I found in these memoirs a variety of circumstances that tally exactly with the informations from which I compiled my history. I, who doubt of every thing, and especially of anecdotes, began to condemn myself touching a number of facts which I had advanced. For instance, I could no longer believe that Mr de Guiscard, the French ambassador, was on board the ship of Charles XII. in the expedition to Copenhagen. I began to repent of having said, that the cardinal primate, who had so great a hand

in dethroning King Augustus, secretly opposed the election of King Stanislaus. I was almost ashamed of having affirmed that the Duke of Marlborough, when he went to have a conference with Charles XII. addressed himself to Baron de Gorts before he saw Count Piper. Mr de la Motraye had censured me for all these facts, with a confidence which, I imagined, could proceed from nothing but better information; notwithstanding which, they are all confirmed by the memoirs of Mr Alderfeld.

In these memoirs I find that the king of Sweden, agreeable to what I had said, sometimes ate with King Augustus whom he had dethroned, and that he always gave him the right hand. In them I find, that the Kings Augustus and Stanislaus met at the court of the latter, and saluted each other without exchanging a word. There, likewise, mention is made of the extraordinary visit which Charles paid to Augustus at Dresden, upon leaving his dominions. There even the witticism of Baron Stralheim is quoted word for word, in the same manner as I have related it.

In the preface to Mr Alderfeld's book, the editor talks in the following strain:

"With regard to Mr de la Motraye, who hath officiously taken upon him to criticise Mr de Voltaire, the perusal of these memoirs will only serve to confound him, and make him sensible of his own errors, which are much more numerous than those he imputes to his adversary."

True it is, Sir, and I plainly perceive it by this journal, I have been mistaken with regard to the minute circumstances of several military transactions. I have, indeed, ascertained the exact number of the Swedish and Muscovite troops at the famous battle of Narva; but on many other occasions I have fallen into mistakes. Time, you know, is the parent of truth; which, after all, I am afraid we have but little reason to hope that ever we shall be able fully to discover. You will see, Sir, that Mr Alderfeld does not agree with you concerning some points relating to

your admirable passage over the Oder; but I will believe the German general, who must necessarily have known all the particulars of this passage, much rather than the Swedish officer, who could not possibly know any more than a few of them.

By the memoirs of your Excellency, and by those of this officer, I intend to correct my history. I likewise expect an extract of a history of Charles XII. written in Swedish by Mr Norberg, chaplain to that monarch.

Indeed, I am much afraid that the chaplain has sometimes viewed matters with other eyes than the ministers who have furnished me with materials. I shall esteem him, to be sure, for his zeal in defending the honour of his master: but I, who never was chaplain to the King, nor to the Czar; I, whose sole ambition is to speak the truth, will always acknowledge that the inflexible obstinacy of Charles XII. at Bender, his resolution of lying ten months in bed, and many of his measures after the unhappy battle of Pultowa, appear to me more extraordinary than heroic.

If there is any possibility of rendering history useful, it is only, in my opinion, by pointing out the good and ill which kings have done to mankind. I think, for instance, that if Charles XII. after having subdued Denmark, beat the Russians, deposed his enemy Augustus, and established the new king on the throne of Poland, had granted peace to the Czar, who begged it of him; had he returned home the conqueror and peace-maker of the North, and employed his attention in encouraging the arts and commerce in his country, he would then indeed have been truly a great man, instead of being but a great warrior, vanquished at last by a prince whom he despised. It were to be wished, for the happiness of the world, that Peter the Great had been sometimes less cruel, and Charles XII. less wedded to his own opinion.

I greatly prefer to both these sovereigns, a prince who regards humanity as the chief virtue, who never

has recourse to war but through absolute necessity, who loves peace because he loves mankind, who encourages all the arts, and who, in one word, though a king, endeavours to act like a philosopher. Such, Sir, is my hero; nor think that it is only a creature of the imagination. This hero actually exists in the person of a young king, whose fame will soon reach even to your parts; you will then see whether or not I am deceived: he deserves such generals as you. To write the history of such kings is a pleasing task; for then we write the history of human happiness.

But if you carefully examine this journal of Mr Alderfeld, you will find in it little else but that, on Monday the third of April, there were so many thousand men butchered in such a field: that, on Tuesday, whole villages were reduced to ashes, and the women, clasping their little babes in their arms, were consumed with them in the same flames: that, on Thursday, a thousand bombs levelled the houses of a free and innocent city with the ground, for not having paid immediately a hundred thousand crowns to a foreign conqueror who happened to pass by its walls: and that, on Friday, fifteen or sixteen hundred prisoners perished with cold and hunger. These, or such as these, are the materials which compose the subject of his four volumes.

Have you not frequently thought, M. Marschal, that your illustrious trade is more shocking than necessary? I see Mr Alderfeld sometimes disguises cruelties, which ought, in effect, to be forgotten, in order to prevent their ever becoming the object of imitation. For example, I have been credibly informed, that, at the battle of Frauenstad, Marshal Renschild caused twelve or fifteen hundred Muscovites to be put to death in cold blood, six hours after the action, though they begged their lives on their knees. He alleges there were only six hundred, and that they were put to death immediately after the battle. This is a circumstance, Sir, of which you cannot be ignorant: you made the admirable disposition of the Swedish troops even in this unhappy engagement; be so good,

then, as to tell me the truth, for which I have as great a regard as I have for your glory.

I expect, with extreme impatience, the other instructions with which you shall be pleased to honour me. Allow me to ask your opinion of the march of Charles XII. into the Ukraine, of his retreat into Turkey, and of the death of Patkul: you can easily dictate many things to a secretary, which will serve to throw light upon several truths; a favour for which the public will acknowledge themselves greatly obliged to you. You are bound in duty, Sir, to communicate knowledge to mankind, in return for the admiration which they so justly entertain of your merit. I am, with the greatest respect and esteem, and with the most sincere wishes for the preservation of a life, of which you have frequently been so prodigal, Sir, your Excellency's most humble and most obedient servant,

V.

P. S. Just as I had finished my letter, I was informed, that a French translation of the History of Charles XII. written in Swedish by Mr Norberg, has been printed at the Hague. This will be a new pallet*, in which I shall dip the pencil with which I must retouch my picture.

* This pallet could not answer the purpose. It is well known that the History of Charles XII. by Mr Norberg, is no more, to the year 1709, than a confused collection of facts ill related; and from 1709, than a copy of the History composed by Mr de Voltaire.

**LETTER to Mr NORBERG, Chaplain to
CHARLES XII. King of SWEDEN, and Author
of a History of that Monarch.**

PERMIT me, Sir, after having taken the trouble to read that part of your history of Charles XII. which is already published, to address to you some just complaints, both with regard to your manner of treating that history, and the freedom which, in your preface, you presume to use with those who have treated it before you.

I love the truth; but the old proverb, "All truths ought not to be told," relates chiefly to insignificant truths. Be pleased to recollect that passage in the preface to the history by Mr de Voltaire: "The history of a prince, (says he), is not all that he ever did, but only what he did worthy of being transmitted to posterity."

There are some readers, perhaps, who will be glad to see the catechism which Charles XII. was taught, and will take great pleasure * in being informed, that in 1693, Dr Peter Rudbekius conferred the degree of Doctor upon the masters of arts Aquinus, Samuel Virenius, Ennegius, Herlandus, Stukius, and upon other personages, extremely respectable, no doubt, but who had very little concern in the battles, the triumphs, and defeats of your hero.

Perhaps it is a matter of great importance to Europe, to know that the chapel of the castle of Stockholm, which was burnt about fifty years ago, stood in the new aile, on the north side; and that there were in it two pictures of the intendant Kløker, which are now in the church of St Nicholas; that the seats were covered with blue on days of public service; that some of them were of oak, and others of walnut-tree †; and that, instead of large lustres, there were small flat candlesticks, which did not fail to produce

* History of Charles XII. by Norberg, page 9. Hufson's edition.

† Page 21.

a very happy effect; that there were there to be seen four figures of plaister of Paris, and that the pavement was black and white.

We will further believe*, that it is a thing of great consequence to be well informed, that there was no base gold in the canopy which served at the coronation of Charles XII. to know what were the dimensions of it; whether the church was hung with red or blue cloth; and what was the height of the benches. All this may have its weight with those who want to acquire a thorough knowledge of every the most minute concern of princes.

After the tedious detail of these mighty matters, you tell us at what hour Charles XII. was crowned; but you do not tell us why he was crowned before the age prescribed by law; why the queen-mother was deprived of the regency; how the famous Piper gained the confidence of the King; what was the strength of Sweden at that time, what the number of its people, who were its allies, and what its government, its wants and resources.

You have given us a part of the military journal of Mr Alderfeld; but a journal, Sir, is no more a history, than materials are a house. Allow me to tell you, a history does not consist in particularizing petty facts, in producing manifestos, replies, and rejoinders. This is not the manner in which Quintus Curtius composed the History of Alexander, or in which Livy and Tacitus wrote the Roman History. There are a thousand journalists; but hardly have we two or three modern historians. We could wish that those who prepare the colours would give them to some painter, in order to form a picture.

You cannot be ignorant, Sir, that Mr de Voltaire had published this declaration, which your translator repeats†.

“ I love the truth, and have no other aim nor interest than to know it. Those passages in my history of Charles XII. in which I shall find myself to

* Page 31, 32.

† Hufson's edition, 4to, page 13.

have been mistaken, shall be altered. It is natural to think that Mr Norberg, a Swede, and an eye-witness, should be better informed than me, who am a stranger. I shall correct my history by his memoirs, and will do it with pleasure."

You see, Sir, with what politeness Mr de Voltaire mentioned your name, and with what deference he expected your performance, though he had received memoirs for the compilation of his own from the hands of several ambassadors, with whom it would appear you had little connection, and even from the hands of more than one crowned head.

To this French politeness, Sir, you reply in a manner that favours something of a Gothic taste.

You say, in your preface *, that the history published by Mr de Voltaire, is not worth the pains of translating; though, in fact, it hath been translated into almost all the European languages, and hath undergone eight editions at London, in an English dress. You there add very politely, that a Puffendorf would have treated him as he did Varillas, as an arch-liar.

In order to prove this charitable supposition, you take care to mark on the margin of your book all the capital errors into which he has fallen.

You particularly observe, that Major-general Stuart did not receive a slight wound in the shoulder, as the French author, after a German writer, rashly affirms, but only a pretty severe contusion. You cannot deny that Mr de Voltaire has faithfully related the battle of Narva, which, in his book at least, forms an interesting description. You must certainly know, that he is the only writer who has dared to affirm that Charles XII. fought the battle of Narva with no more than eight thousand men. All the other historians give him twenty thousand: they say what is probable; but Mr de Voltaire is the first that has told the truth in this important article. Nevertheless, you call him an arch-liar, because he said that a suit of red laced-cloaths was brought to

* Page 13.

General Liewen, at the siege of Thorn; and you magnify this enormous error, by positively asserting that the lace was not upon a red ground.

But what name will suit you, Sir, you who so lavishly bestow, about matters of such mighty consequence, the genteel appellation of arch-liar, not only upon a man who is extremely fond of the truth, but likewise upon all the other historians who have writ the History of Charles XII. ? what name, Sir, will suit you, after the copy you give of the Grand Signor's letter to that monarch ? Here follows the beginning of the letter :

" We * Sultan Basha, to King Charles XII. by the grace of God King of Sweden and of the Goths, health, &c."

How could you, Sir, who have been among the Turks, and who seem to have learned from them not to be very nice in the choice of your words, how could you be ignorant of their style ? What Turkish emperor ever designed himself " Sultan Basha ?" What letter of the divan ever began in this manner ? What prince ever wrote that he would send plenipotentiaries the first opportunity, in order to learn the particulars of a battle ? What letter of the Grand Signor ever concluded with this expression, " To the protection of God ?" In fine, when did you ever see an express from Constantinople dated in the year of the creation, and not in that of the Hegira ? The iman of the august sultan, who shall write the history of that great emperor, and his sublime viziers, may well give you many opprobrious appellations, if the Turkish politeness admits of such rusticity.

Does it then become you, Sir, after the production of such a piece as this, which would offend that same Mr Baron Puffendorf, to exclaim against a lie about a red coat ?

Besides, are you a zealous advocate for the truth, when you conceal the cruelties exercised by the chamber of liquidations under Charles XI. when, in speak-

ing of Patkul, you pretend to forget that he defended the rights of the Livonians, who had committed them to his charge; of those same Livonians who now live happily under the mild government of the illustrious Semiramis of the North? This, Sir, is not barely to betray the truth; it is to betray the cause of mankind; it is to fail in your duty to your illustrious country, which is an enemy to oppression.

Cease then, in your compilation, to bestow your Vandalic and Gothic epithets upon those who write history: cease to assume to yourself a right of employing that same barbarous pedantry which you impute to Puffendorf.

Do you know, Sir, that Puffendorf is an author sometimes as incorrect as he is fashionable? do you know that he is read, because he is the only one of his kind that was tolerable in his time? do you know that those whom you call arch-liars, would blush if they did not understand the history of the world better than your Puffendorf? do you know that Mr de la Martiniere corrected more than a thousand errors in the last edition of his book?

Let us open this book at a venture, which is so universally known. I light upon the article of the popes. He says, in speaking of Julius II. "That he left behind him, as well as Alexander VI. a bad name." Nevertheless the Italians revere the memory of Julius II. They consider him as a great man, who, after having presided in four conclaves, and commanded armies, pursued, even to his grave, the glorious scheme he had formed of chasing the barbarians from Italy. He was a lover of the arts; he laid the foundation of that church, which is the wonder of the universe; he encouraged painting, sculpture, and architecture, and, at the same time, he rekindled the extinguished valour of the Romans. The Italians despise, and with good reason too, the ridiculous manner in which the greatest part of foreigners write the history of the popes. We ought to be capable to distinguish the pontiff from the sovereign; we ought to be capable, though born at Stockholm,

to entertain a high opinion of the popes: we ought to remember the saying of the great Cosmo de Medicis, viz. "That kingdoms are not governed with pater-nosters." In a word, a historian should be a man of no country, and of no party. ?

If we again open Baron Puffendorf's book, we shall find it asserted, in the article of Mary queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII. "That she could not be recognized as his legitimate daughter without the authority of the Pope." What a croud of blunders in these few words! She had been recognized by the Parliament; and, besides, what need had she of the assistance of Rome in order to confirm her legitimation, since it never had been either the interest or the intention of the Romish church to annul the marriage of her mother?

In reading the article of Charles V. I find that, before the year 1516, Charles had always in his eye his famous maxim *ne plus ultra*; but he was then but fifteen years of age, and that motto was not composed till a long time after.

Shall we, on account of these errors, pronounce Puffendorf to be an arch-liar? No; we will rather acknowledge that, in such an extensive work, a few mistakes are excusable; and we would entreat you, Sir, to be more accurate than he is; more thoroughly acquainted than you yet seem to be with the style of the Turks; more polite with the French; in a word, to be more just, and better informed, in the choice of the facts you relate.

Among the many advantages with which the art of printing hath been attended, this is one inconvenience, that crouds of scandalous pamphlets are published, to the disgrace of genius and of good manners. Where-ever there are many writers, there are many libels. These wretched performances, frequently produced in France, pass current in the North, in the same manner as our bad wines are sold there for Burgundy and Champaign: the former are read, and the latter are drank, often with the same want of taste; but men of real knowledge will always despise what France rejects.

You quote, Sir, some pieces which are altogether unworthy the notice of the chaplain of Charles XII. Your translator, Mr Walnoth, hath honestly informed us, in his notes, that some of these are such wretched and obscure satires, that any gentleman would be ashamed to cite them.

The duties of an historian are many and various. Allow me to remind you of two of them which are of some consequence; these are, never to rail, and never to be tedious. For the first I can easily excuse you, because your book will be the less read; but for the last I cannot possibly forgive you, because I have been obliged to read it. In other respects, Sir, I am, with all possible regard, your most humble, and most obedient servant.

The SCEPTICISM OF HISTORY.

INCREDULITY, let us remember, according to Aristotle, is the foundation of all knowledge. This maxim ought to be attended to by all those who read history, and especially ancient history. What an infinite number of absurd facts! what a confused heap of incoherent fables that shock the common sense of mankind! Of these do not believe a single syllable. There were kings, consuls, and decemvirs at Rome; the Romans destroyed Carthage; Cæsar vanquished Pompey; all this is true: but when you are told that Castor and Pollux fought for that people; that a vestal set a loaded ship afloat by the touch of her girdle; that a gulph was shut up by Curtius throwing himself into it; do not believe one word of it. You every where read of prodigies, of predictions accomplished, of miraculous cures performed in the temple of Æsculapius; do not believe a word of them. But a hundred witnesses have signed the verbal process of these miracles, engraved on tables of brass, and the temples were filled with votaries who attested these cures. That there have been knaves and fools who have attested what they never saw;

that there have been devotees, who have made presents to the priests of Æsculapius when their children have been cured of a rheumatism, this you may believe; but with regard to the miracles of Æsculapius, do not believe a word of them: they are no more true than those of the Jesuit Xavier, whose crucifix a crab-fish brought up from the bottom of the sea, and which was found, at the same time, on board two ships.

But the Egyptian priests were all forcerers, and Herodotus admires their profound skill in witchcraft: do not believe one word of what Herodotus tells you.

With e, every thing that is prodigious is incredible: but ought I to extend my incredulity to those matters which, though within the ordinary course of human affairs, are nevertheless destitute of moral probability?

For instance, Plutarch assures us that Cæsar, completely armed, threw himself into the sea of Alexandria, holding some papers, which he was unwilling to wet, in one hand, and swimming with the other.

Do not believe a word of this story which Plutarch tells you: rather believe Cæsar himself, who does not speak a word of it in his Commentaries; and be assured, that when a man throws himself into the sea with some papers in his hand, he must necessarily wet them.

You will find, in Quintus Curtius, that Alexander and his generals were surprised when they beheld the ebbing and flowing of the sea, a thing which to them was equally new and unexpected: do not believe a word of it.

It is probable enough that Alexander killed Clitus in a fit of drunkenness, and that he loved Hephestion as Socrates loved Alcibiades; but it is extremely improbable that the disciple of Aristotle should be ignorant of the ebbing and flowing of the sea. There were philosophers in his army: it was sufficient to have been on the Euphrates, at the mouth of which there were tides, in order to be acquainted with this phenomenon. Alexander had travelled into Africa,

the coasts of which are washed by the ocean: is it possible that his admiral Nearchus could be ignorant of that which was known to every boy on the banks of the river Indus? Such stupid improbabilities, repeated in so many authors, have too much discredited the veracity of historians.

Father Maimburg relates, after a hundred others, that two Jews promised the empire to Leo the Isaurien, provided that when he should be emperor he would destroy images. What interest, pray, had these two Jews in hindering the Christians from having paintings? how could these two wretched creatures promise the empire? is it not offering an insult to the understanding of the reader, to entertain him with such fables as these?

It must be confessed, that Mezerai, in his stiff, low, and unequal style, intermixes with the ill-digested facts which he relates, many absurdities of the same nature. At one time it is Henry V. of England, who was crowned king of France at Paris, who died of the hemorrhoids, for having presumed, says he, to seat himself on the throne of our kings: at another, it is St Michael who appeared to Joan of Arc.

I do not believe even eye-witnesses, when they report things inconsistent with common sense. The Sieur de Joinville, or rather he who has translated his Gaulic history into ancient French, may assure me, if they will, that the emirs of Egypt, after having assassinated their sultan, offered the crown to St Lewis, their prisoner: they might as well tell me that we had offered the crown of France to a Turk. What likelihood that the Mahometans should ever think of chusing for their sovereign a man whom they could regard in no other light than as a leader of barbarians, whom they had taken in battle, who neither understood their laws nor their language, and who was the capital enemy of their religion?

I give no more credit to the Sieur de Joinville, when he tells me this tale, than when he informs me that the Nile overflowed at St Remy, in the beginning of October. I will likewise venture to call in question

the story of the old man of the mountain, who, upon the report of a crusade undertaken by St Lewis, dispatched two assassins to kill him at Paris; and, upon a fresh report of his extraordinary virtue, sent off next day two couriers to countermand his first orders. This account hath too much the air of an Arabian fable.

I will boldly tell Mezerai, Father Daniel, and all the historians, that I do not believe a storm of rain and hail made Edward III. return to his right senses, and procured peace to Philip de Valois. Conquerors are not so devout, nor do they make peace on account of rain.

Nothing, to be sure, is more probable than crimes; yet ought they at least to be well attested. Mezerai makes mention of more than sixty princes who have been poisoned: but this he affirms without any proof; and a common report should be given as no better than a common report.

I will not even believe Titus Livius, when he tells me that the physician of Pyrrhus offered to poison his master, provided the Romans would pay him a certain sum of money. Hardly at that time had the Romans any money at all; and Pyrrhus had wherewithal to purchase the republic, had it been exposed to sale. The place of first physician to Pyrrhus was probably more lucrative than that of consul. I will not believe such a story as this, until I find it indisputably proved, that a first physician of one of our kings engaged to poison his patient, upon receiving a reward from a Swiss canton.

Let us likewise suspect whatever appears to be exaggerated. An innumerable army of Persians checked, at the straits of Thermopylæ, by three hundred Spartans, does not stagger my faith; the situation of the ground renders the adventure probable. Charles XII. with eight thousand hardy veterans, defeated at Narva about eighty thousand half armed Russian peasants; I admire, I believe the action. But when I read, that Simon de Montfort, with nine hundred soldiers, divided into three bodies, beat a hundred thousand men,

I then repeat, "That I do not believe a word of it." I am told indeed that it was a miracle : but is it so very certain that God performed a miracle in favour of Simon de Montfort ?

I would call in question the battle of Charles XII. at Bender, were it not sufficiently attested by many eye-witnesses, and did not the character of that prince render such a romantic instance of heroism extremely probable. That scepticism which we ought to entertain with regard to particular facts, we should likewise extend to the manners of foreign nations : let us refuse our belief to every historian, ancient and modern, who relates things contrary to nature, and to the general character of the human mind.

All the first accounts of America talk of nothing but anthropophagi, or man-eaters; and to read them, one would imagine that the Americans ate human flesh as commonly as we eat mutton. The truth, when fully known, amounts only to this, that a small number of prisoners were ate by their conquerors, instead of being ate by the worms.

The new Puffendorf, as incorrect as the old one, says, that in 1589, an Englishman and four women, having escaped from a shipwreck which they had suffered in a voyage to Madagascar, landed on a desert island ; and that the Englishman laboured with so much success, that in 1667, there were found on this island, which was called *Pines*, no less than twelve thousand handsome English Protestants.

The ancients, and their numerous credulous compilers among the moderns, are perpetually telling us, that at Babylon, the best regulated city in the universe, all the maids and married women prostituted themselves once a-year in the temple of Venus. I can easily believe that in Babylon, as in other places, a man might have a little pleasure for his money ; but I can never allow myself to think, that in a city, the best governed of any that were then in the world, all the fathers and husbands sent their daughters and wives to a market of public prostitution, and that this decent traffic was carried on by the express orders

of the legislature. We every day see published a hundred stupid stories of the same kind, concerning the customs of the Orientals; and where we have one traveller like Chardin, we have many thousands like Paul Lucas, John Struys, or the Jesuit Avril, who baptised a thousand persons a-day in Persia, though he did not understand their language; and who tells us that the Russian caravans travelled to China and returned, in the space of three months!

Such, however, is not the history of Charles XII. On the contrary, I can assure the reader, that if ever history deserved credit, this in a particular manner is entitled to that distinction. I composed it, as is well known, from the memoirs of Mr Fabricius, of the Mess. de Villelongue, and de Fierville, and from the accounts of several eye-witnesses. But as these witnesses did not see every thing, and sometimes saw things in a false light, I have been led, by their means, into more than one error; not indeed concerning the essential facts, but only with regard to some private anecdotes, which, however indifferent in themselves, serve as matter of triumph to the little critics.

I afterwards corrected this history by the military journal of Mr Alderfeld, which is very accurate, and which assisted me greatly in rectifying some facts and dates.

I likewise perused the history written by Mr Norberg, chaplain and confessor of Charles XII. This is a work very ill digested, and very ill wrote; it is crowded with a variety of trifling incidents foreign to the subject; and even the grand events are rendered trifling, by the insipid manner of relating them. It is a collection of such rescripts, declarations, and manifestos, as are usually published in the name of kings, when they are at war. These neither serve to point out the causes of events, nor to give us more distinct ideas of military and political transactions; and besides, they are intolerably irksome to the reader. A writer can, at best, but consult them occasionally, in order to derive from them a little in-

formation; in the same manner as an architect makes use of rubbish in raising an edifice.

Among the public pieces with which Norberg hath interlarded his wretched history, there are some which are even false and absurd; such as the letter to Achmet, the Turkish emperor, whom this historian calls Sultan Basha, by the grace of God*.

This same Norberg makes the King of Sweden say what that monarch never did, nor ever could say, in the affair of Stanislaus. He pretends that Charles XII. told the Primate, by way of answer to his objections, that Stanislaus had gained a great many friends in his journey to Italy. Certain, however, it is, that Stanislaus never was in Italy, as that monarch hath himself assured me. After all, what matters it, whether a Pole, in the sixteenth century, travelled into Italy or not for his amusement? What an infinite number of useless facts ought to be retrenched from history! and how do I felicitate myself in having abridged the history of Charles XII.!

Norberg had neither judgment nor genius, nor a sufficient knowledge of the world; and it was for that reason, perhaps, that Charles XII. thought proper to chuse him for his confessor. Whether he made that prince a good Christian or not, I will not take upon me to determine, but most undoubtedly he has not made him a hero; and the memory of Charles XII. would be buried in oblivion, were it not transmitted to posterity by abler historians than Mr Norberg.

It may not here be improper to inform the reader, that there appeared, some years ago, a small pamphlet, entitled, "Historical and Critical Remarks on the History of Charles XII. by Mr de Voltaire." This little performance was composed from some anecdotes of Count Poniatowsky. These contained his answers to some fresh questions which I had proposed to him in his last journey to Paris. But his secretary having taken a double copy of them, they

* See Mr de Voltaire's letter to Mr Norberg.

fell into the hands of a Dutch bookseller, who did not fail to publish them; and the corrector of the press gave them the title of *Critical*, in order to procure them a better sale. This is one of those petty larcenies, which are sometimes practised in the book-selling trade.

La Motraye, a domestic of Mr Fabricius, has likewise published some remarks on this history. Among the errors and trifles with which this critique of La Motraye is filled, there are some things that are true and useful, and of these I have taken care to avail myself in the latter editions of my history, especially in that of 1739. An historian should neglect nothing: he ought, if possible, to consult both kings and valets de chambre.

A DISCOURSE on the HISTORY of CHARLES XII.

Prefixed to the first Edition.

FEW are the princes whose lives merit a particular history. In vain have most of them been the objects of slander, or of flattery. Small is the number of those whose memory is preserved; and that number would be still more inconsiderable, were none but the good remembered.

The princes who have the best claim to immortality are such as have benefited mankind. Thus, while France endures, the affection of Lewis XIII. for his people will ever be had in grateful remembrance. The great failings of Francis I. will be excused, for the sake of the arts and sciences of which he was the father. Blessed will be the memory of Henry IV. who conquered his kingdom as much by his clemency as by his valour. And the munificence of Lewis XIV. in protecting the arts that owed their birth to Francis I. will be ever extolled.

It is for a very different reason that the memory of bad princes is preserved; like fires, plagues, and

foundations, they are remembered only for the mischief they have done.

Conquerors hold a middle rank between good kings and tyrants, but are most a-kin to the latter. As they have a glaring reputation, we are desirous of knowing the most minute circumstances of their lives; for such is the weakness of mankind, that they admire those who have rendered themselves remarkable for wickedness, and talk with greater pleasure of the destroyer, than of the founder of an empire.

As for those princes who have neither distinguished themselves in peace nor in war; who have neither been remarkable for great virtues nor great vices; their lives furnish so little matter either for imitation or instruction, that they are not worthy of being committed to writing. Of so many emperors of Rome, Germany, and Muscovy; of so many sultans, caliphs, popes, and kings; how few are there whose names deserve to be recorded any where but in chronological tables, where they only serve to mark the different epochas!

There is a vulgar among princes as well as among the rest of mankind; yet such is the itch of writing, that no sooner is a prince dead than the world is filled with volumes under the title of *Memoris* and *Histories* of his life, and anecdotes of his court. By these means books have been multiplied in such a manner, that were a man to live an hundred years, and to employ them all in reading, he would not have time to run over what hath been published relating to the history of Europe alone, for the two last centuries.

This eager and unreasonable desire of transmitting useless stories to posterity, and of fixing the attention of future ages upon common events, proceeds from a weakness extremely incident to those who have lived in courts, and have unhappily been engaged in the management of public affairs. They consider the court in which they have lived as the most magnificent in the world; their King as the greatest monarch; and the affairs in which they have been con-

cerned as the most important that ever were transacted: and they vainly imagine that posterity will view them in the same light.

If a prince undertakes a war, or his court is embroiled in cabals and intrigues; if he buys the friendship of one of his neighbours, or sells his own to another; if, after some victories and defeats, he at last makes peace with his enemies; his subjects are so warm and interested by the part which they themselves have acted in these scenes, that they regard their own age as the most glorious that hath existed since the creation. But what is the consequence? Why, this prince dies; new measures are adopted; the intrigues of his court, his mistresses, his ministers, his generals, his wars, and even himself, is forgotten.

Ever since the time that Christian princes have been endeavouring to cheat one another, and have alternately been making war and peace, they have signed an immense number of treaties, and fought as many battles; they have performed many glorious, and many infamous actions. Nevertheless, should all this heap of transactions be transmitted to posterity, they would most of them destroy and annihilate each other; and the memory of those only would remain which have produced great revolutions, or which, being related by able writers, are preserved from oblivion, like the pictures of obscure persons, drawn by a masterly hand.

Sensible then as we are of the truth of these observations, we should not have added a particular history of Charles XII. King of Sweden, to the infinite number of books with which the world is already crowded, were it not that he and his rival, Peter Alexiowitz, by far the greater man of the two, are universally allowed to be the most illustrious persons that have appeared for upwards of twenty centuries. The trifling pleasure, however, of relating extraordinary events, was not our only motive for engaging in this work; we flattered ourselves that it might prove an useful lecture to princes, should the book ever happen to fall into their hands. No king surely

when he reads the history of Charles XII. can be so incorrigible as not be cured of the vain ambition of making conquests. Where is the prince that can say, I have more courage, more virtues, more resolution, greater strength of body, greater skill in war, or better troops than Charles XII. ? And yet if, with all these advantages, and after so many victories, Charles was so unfortunate, what fate may other princes expect, who, with less capacity and fewer resources, shall entertain the same ambitious views ?

This history is composed from the relations of some persons of distinction, who lived several years with Charles XII. and with Peter the Great, Emperor of Muscovy ; and who having retired, long after the death of these princes, into a country of liberty, can have no interest in concealing the truth. Mr Fabricius, who lived in the most intimate familiarity with Charles XII. Mr de Fierville, the French ambassador ; Mr de Villelonge, a colonel in the Swedish service, and even Mr Poniatowsky, have all of them contributed their share in furnishing me with materials.

In this work we have not ventured to advance a single fact, without consulting eye-witnesses of undoubted veracity ; a circumstance that renders this history very different from those gazettes which have already been published under the title of Lives of Charles XII. If we have omitted some little skirmishes between the Swedish and Muscovite officers, the reason is, that we mean to write the history, not of these officers, but only of the King of Sweden, and even of his life none but the most important events. The history of a prince, in our opinion, is not to relate every thing he did, but only what he did worthy of being transmitted to posterity.

Here it may not be improper to remark, that many things which were true at the time of writing this history in 1728, are not so at present (in 1739). Commerce, for instance, begins to be more encouraged in Sweden. The Polish infantry are better disciplined, and are provided with regimental cloaths, a convenience which they then wanted. In reading history,,

one ought always to remember the time in which the author wrote. To peruse the memoirs of Cardinal de Retz, one would take the French for a set of enthusiasts, breathing nothing but faction, madness, and civil discord. To read the history of the happy years of Lewis XIV. one would think they were born to obey, to conquer, and to cultivate the polite arts. And, should any one consult the memoirs of the first years of Lewis XV. he will find them devoted to luxury and avarice, and too regardless of every thing else. The Spaniards at present are not the Spaniards of Charles V. and yet they may be so in a few years. The English of this age bear no more resemblance to the fanatics in Cromwell's time, than the monks and monsignori, that crowd the streets of Rome, do to the ancient Scipios. I doubt much whether the Swedish troops could be rendered, all of a sudden, so hardy and warlike as were those of Charles XII. We say of a man, that he was brave at such a time; in like manner we should say in speaking of a nation, they were of this or that character in such a year, and under such a government.

Should any prince or minister meet with disagreeable truths in this book, let them remember, that, as they act in a public station, they ought to give the public an account of their conduct. Such is the price they must pay for their greatness. The business of an historian is to record, not to flatter; and the only way to oblige mankind to speak well of us, is to contribute all that lyes in our power to their happiness and welfare.

ADVERTISEMENTS concerning the HISTORY of CHARLES XII.

THE Author thinks himself obliged, from respect to the public, and a regard to truth, to set to view an undeniable testimony of the degree of credit due to the History of Charles XII.

Not long since the King of Poland and Duke of Lorraine ordered that work to be read over a second time to him at Commercy, when he was so struck with the truth of a multitude of facts to which he himself had been eye-witness, and so incensed at the boldness with which certain libellers and journalists had controverted their authenticity, that he resolved to enforce, by the authority of his own testimony, the credit due to the historian; and as it was not proper for him to write himself, he ordered one of the great officers of his household to draw up the following instrument in the form of a certificate †.

WE Lieutenant-general of the King's armies, Grand Marechal of the household to his Polish Majesty, and Commandant of Toul, of the two Barrs, &c. do hereby certify, That his said Polish Majesty, on hearing read to him the History of CHARLES XII. written by M. de V——, (the last Geneva edition), not only applauded the style of that history, and expressed his admiration of the strokes which characterize all the writings of that celebrated author, but has moreover done us the honour of signifying to us, that he was ready to grant a certificate to M. de V——, for the better ascertaining the exact truth of the facts contained in that history: his Majesty at the same time adding, that M. de V—— has neither omitted nor misplaced any one fact or interesting circumstance: that the whole is agreeable to truth, and every event disposed in its

† In printing this certificate, the Author has taken the liberty of sparing the reader some expressions which appeared too favourable; and has confined himself to such parts of it only as give testimony in favour of the truth.

proper order: and that he has spoken of every thing relating to Poland, and the events which happened there, &c. as if he had been an eye-witness. We moreover certify, that his Majesty ordered us to write immediately to M. de V——, to acquaint him with what we had heard, and to assure him of his Majesty's friendship and esteem.

The great regard we have for M. de V——'s reputation, and that concern which every honest man ought to have for whatever serves to establish the truth of facts in histories of our own times, has induced us to ask permission of his Polish Majesty to transmit to M. de V—— a formal certificate of whatever his Majesty has been pleased to impart to us: to which his Majesty was not only pleased readily to consent, but even gave his express orders for us to send it, with his desire that M. de V—— would, on all occasions, make such use of it as he should judge proper, either by communicating it, having it printed, &c.

Done at Commercy, this 11th day of July 1759.

The Count de TRESSAN.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FATHER Barre of St Genevieve, author of a history of Germany, has inserted, in different places of his work, upwards of 200 pages taken from M. de Voltaire's History of Charles XII. From hence some critics would not fail to conclude M. de Voltaire a plagiarist: and undoubtedly either he or Father Barre is a plagiarist. But the critics will please to be informed, that M. de Voltaire's history was wrote more than five years before the other.—Moreover, the difference of style in what Father Barre has not borrowed, is another convincing proof. And the Editors thought themselves obliged to point out several particular passages which Father Barre has copied.



THE
HISTORY
OF
CHARLES XII.
KING of SWEDEN.
BOOK FIRST.



To Madam de * * * * *.

Sent with the HENRIADE, and the History of
CHARLES XII.

OF different soul, two heroes come to claim
A boon, 'tis yours to grant,—immortal fame:
The first, a gentle prince, of amorous mould;
The last, a royal savage, proud and bold.

O had thy charming presence grac'd their sway!
Then had their glory beam'd a brighter day:
Henry for you had scorn'd his fair d'Estree,
And Charles the Goth had learnt to love from thee.

T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F
C H A R L E S XII.
K I N G of S W E D E N.

B O O K I.

C O N T E N T S.

An Abridgment of the History of Sweden, to the Reign of CHARLES XII. The Education of that Prince, and an Account of his Enemies. Character of the Czar PETER ALEXIQWITZ. Curious Anecdotes relative to that Prince and the Russian Nation. Muscovy, Poland, and Denmark, unite against CHARLES XII..

SWEDEN and Finland make up a kingdom two hundred leagues broad, and three hundred long. This country reaches from the fifty-fifth degree of latitude or thereabouts, to the seventieth. It lyes under a very severe climate, which is hardly ever softened, either by the return of spring or of autumn. The winter prevails there nine months in the year. The scorching heats of the summer

ucceed immediately to the excessive cold of the winter. The frost begins in the month of October, without any of those imperceptible gradations which in other countries usher in the seasons, and render the alteration more agreeable. Nature, in return, hath given to this cold climate a clear sky and a pure air. The almost constant heat of the summer produces flowers and fruits in a very short time. The long nights of the winter are tempered by the evening and morning twilights, which last for a greater or a less time, in proportion as the sun is nearer to, or farther removed from Sweden; and the light of the moon, unobscured by clouds, and encreased by the reflection of the snow that covers the ground, and frequently by the Aurora Borealis, makes it as convenient to travel in Sweden by night as by day. For want of pasture, the cattle there are smaller than in the more southern parts of Europe; but the men are of a large stature, healthful from the purity of the air, and strong from the severity of the climate: they live to a great age, unless enfeebled by the immoderate use of wines and strong liquors, of which the northern nations seem to be the more fond, the less Nature hath indulged them with these commodities.

The Swedes are well made, strong, and active, and capable of enduring the greatest fatigue, want, and hunger. Born with a military genius and high spirit, they are more brave than industrious, having long neglected, and even at present but little cultivating the art of commerce, which alone can supply them with those productions in which their country is deficient. It was chiefly from Sweden, they say, (one part of which is still called Gothland), that those swarms of Goths issued forth, who, like a deluge, overran Europe, and wrested it from the Romans, who had usurped the dominion of that vast country, which they continued for the space of five hundred years to harass by their tyranny, and to civilize by their laws.

The northern countries were much more populous at that time than they are at present. Religion, by allowing the men a plurality of wives, gave them an

opportunity of furnishing the state with more subjects. The women themselves knew no reproach but that of sterility or idleness; and being as strong and as laborious as the men, they bore children faster and for a longer time. Sweden, however, with that part of Finland which it still retains, does not contain above four millions of inhabitants. The soil is poor and barren; Schonen is the only province that bears wheat. The current coin of the kingdom does not exceed nine millions of livres. The public bank, which is the oldest in Europe, was at first established from mere necessity; the copper and iron, in which their payments were formerly made, being too heavy to be transported.

Sweden preserved its freedom without interruption to the middle of the fourteenth century. During that long period, the form of government was more than once altered; but all these alterations were in favour of liberty. The first magistrate was invested with the name of King, a title which, in different countries, is attended with very different degrees of power. In France and Spain it signifies an absolute monarch: in Poland, Sweden, and England, it means the first man of the republic. This king could do nothing without the senate; and the senate depended upon the states-general, which were frequently assembled. The representatives of the nation, in these grand assemblies, were the gentry, the bishops, and the deputies of the towns; and in process of time, the very peasants, a class of people unjustly despised in other places, and subject to slavery in almost all the northern countries, were admitted to a share in the administration.

About the year 1492, this nation, so jealous of its liberty, and which still piques itself on having conquered Rome about thirteen hundred years ago, was subjected to the yoke by a woman, and by a people less powerful than the Swedes.

Margaret of Valdemar, the Semiramis of the north; and Queen of Denmark and Norway, subdued Sweden by force and stratagem, and united these three extensive kingdoms into one mighty monarchy. After her

death, Sweden was rent by civil wars; it alternately threw off and submitted to the Danish yoke; was sometimes governed by kings, and sometimes by administrators. About the year 1520, this unhappy kingdom was horribly harrassed by two tyrants: the one was Christiern II. King of Denmark, a monster whose character was composed entirely of vices, without the least ingredient of virtue: the other an archbishop of Upsal, and primate of the kingdom, as barbarous as the former. These two, by mutual agreement, caused the consuls and magistrates of Stockholm, together with ninety-four senators, to be seized in one day, and to be executed by the hand of the common hangman, under the frivolous pretence that they were excommunicated by the Pope, for having dared to defend the rights of the state against the encroachments of the Archbishop.

While these two men, unanimous in their oppressive measures, and disagreeing only about the division of the spoil, domineered over Sweden with all the tyranny of the most absolute despotism, and all the cruelty of the most implacable revenge, a new and unexpected event gave a sudden turn to the state of affairs in the North.

Gustavus Vasa, a young man, sprung from the ancient kings of Sweden, arose from the forests of Dalecarlia, where he had long lain concealed, and came to deliver his country from bondage. He was one of those great souls whom Nature so seldom produces, and who are born with all the qualifications necessary to form the accomplished monarch. His handsome and stately person, and his noble and majestic air, gained him followers at first sight. His eloquence, recommended by an engaging manner, was the more persuasive, the less it was artful. His enterprising genius formed those projects, which, though to the vulgar they may appear rash, are considered as only bold in the eyes of great men, and which his courage and perseverance enabled him to accomplish. Brave with circumspection, and mild and gentle in a fierce

and cruel age, he was as virtuous as it is possible for the leader of a party to be.

Gustavus Vasa had been the hostage of Christiern, and had been detained a prisoner contrary to the law of nations. Having found means to escape from prison, he had dressed himself in the habit of a peasant, and in that disguise had wandered about in the mountains and woods of Dalecarlia, where he was reduced to the necessity of working in the copper-mines, at once to procure a livelihood, and to conceal himself from his enemies. Buried, as he was, in these subterraneous caverns, he had the boldness to form the design of dethroning the tyrant. With this view he discovered himself to the peasants, who regarded him as one of those superior beings to whom the common herd of mankind are naturally inclined to submit. These savage boors he soon improved into hardy and warlike soldiers. He attacked Christiern and the Archbishop, beat them in several encounters, banished them from Sweden, and, at last, was justly chosen by the states king of that country of which he had been the deliverer.

Hardly was he established on the throne, when he undertook an enterprise still more difficult than his conquests. The real tyrants of the state were the bishops, who having engrossed into their own hands almost all the riches of Sweden, employed their ill got wealth in oppressing the subjects, and in making war upon the king. This power was the more formidable, as, in the opinion of the ignorant populace, it was held to be sacred. Gustavus punished the catholic religion for the crimes of its ministers; and, in less than two years, introduced Lutheranism into Sweden, rather by the arts of policy, than by the influence of authority. Having thus conquered the kingdom, as himself was wont to say, from the Danes and the clergy, he reigned a happy and an absolute monarch to the age of seventy, and then died full of glory, leaving his family and religion in quiet possession of the throne.

One of his descendants was that Gustavus Adolphus, who is commonly called the Great Gustavus. He con-

conquered Ingria, Livonia, Bremen, Verden, Wismar, and Pomerania, not to mention above an hundred places in Germany, which, after his death, were yielded up to the Swedes. He shook the throne of Ferdinand II., and protected the Lutherans in Germany, an attempt in which he was secretly assisted by the pope himself, who dreaded the power of the Emperor much more than the prevalence of heresy. He it was that, by his victories, effectually contributed to humble the house of Austria, though the glory of that enterprise is usually ascribed to Cardinal de Richelieu, who well knew how to procure himself the reputation of those great actions which Gustavus was contented with simply performing. He was just upon the point of extending the war beyond the Danube, and perhaps of dethroning the Emperor, when he was killed, in the thirty-seventh year of his age, at the battle of Lutzen, which he gained over Wallstein, carrying along with him to his grave the name of Great, the lamentations of the North, and the esteem of his enemies.

His daughter Christina, a lady of an extraordinary genius, was much fonder of conversing with men of learning, than of reigning over a people, whose knowledge was entirely confined to the art of war. She became as famous for quitting the throne, as her ancestors had been for obtaining or securing it. The Protestants have loaded her memory with many injurious aspersions, as if it were impossible for a person to be possessed of great virtues without adhering to Luther; and the popes have triumphed too much on the conversion of a woman who had nothing to recommend her but her taste for philosophy. She retired to Rome, where she passed the rest of her days in the midst of those arts of which she was so passionately fond, and for the sake of which she had renounced a crown at twenty-seven years of age.

Before her abdication, she prevailed upon the states of Sweden to elect her cousin, Charles Gustavus X. son to the Count Palatine, and Duke of Deux-Ponts, as her successor. This prince added new conquests to those of Gustavus Adolphus. He presently carried

His arms into Poland, where he gained the famous battle of Warsaw, which lasted for three days. He waged a long and a successful war with the Danes; besieged them in their capital; re-united Schonen to Sweden; and confirmed the Duke of Holstein in the possession of Sleswick, at least for a time. At last, having met with a reverse of fortune, and concluded a peace with his enemies, he turned his ambition against his subjects, and formed the design of establishing a despotic government in Sweden. But, like the great Gustavus, he died in the thirty-seventh year of his age, without being able to finish his project, the full accomplishment of which was reserved for his son, Charles XI.

Charles XI. was a warrior, like all his ancestors, and more despotic than any of them. He abolished the authority of the senate, which was declared to be the senate of the king, and not of the kingdom. He was prudent, vigilant, indefatigable; qualities that must certainly have secured him the love of his subjects, had not his despotic measures been more apt to excite their fear than to gain their affections.

In 1680 he married Ulrica Eleanora, daughter to Frederick III. king of Denmark, a princess eminent for her virtue, and worthy of greater confidence than her husband was pleased to repose in her. Of this marriage, on the 27th of June 1682, was born King Charles XII. the most extraordinary man, perhaps, that ever appeared in the world. In him were united all the great qualities of his ancestors; nor had he any other fault or misfortune, but that he possessed all these virtues in excess. This is the prince whose history we now purpose to write; and concerning whose person and actions we shall relate nothing but what is vouched by the best authority.

The first book which was put into his hands was Puffendorff's Introduction to the History of Europe, that from thence he might acquire an early knowledge of his own dominions, and of those of his neighbours. He next learned the German language, which he continued to speak for the future, with the

same fluency as his mother-tongue. At seven years of age he could manage a horse; and the violent exercises in which he delighted, and which discovered his martial disposition, soon procured him a vigorous constitution, capable to support the incredible fatigues which his natural inclination always prompted him to undergo.

Though gentle in his infancy, he betrayed an inflexible obstinacy. The only way to influence him was to awaken his sense of honour; by mentioning the word Glory, you might have obtained any thing from him. He had a great aversion to the Latin tongue; but as soon as he heard that the kings of Poland and Denmark understood it, he learned it with great expedition, and retained so much of it, as to be able to speak it all the rest of his life. The same means were employed to engage him to learn the French; but he could never be persuaded to make use of that tongue, not even with the French ambassadors themselves, who understood no other.

As soon as he had acquired a tolerable knowledge of the Latin, his teacher made him translate Quintus Curtius; a book for which he had conceived a great liking, rather on account of the subject than the style. The person who explained this author to him, having asked him what he thought of Alexander? "I think (said the prince) I could wish to be like him." "But (resumed the preceptor) he only lived two and thirty years." "Ah! (replied he) and is not that enough when one has conquered kingdoms?" The courtiers did not fail to carry these answers to the King his father, who would often cry out; "This child will excel me, and will even go beyond the great Gustavus." One day he happened to be diverting himself in the royal apartment, in viewing two plans; the one of a town in Hungary which the Turks had taken from the Emperor; the other of Riga the capital of Livonia, a province conquered by the Swedes about a century before. Under the plan of the town in Hungary were written these words, taken from the book of Job: "The Lord hath given it to me,

and the Lord hath taken it from me; blessed be the name of the Lord." The young prince having read this inscription, immediately took a pencil, and wrote under the plan of Riga; "The Lord hath given it to me, and the devil shall not take it from me*." Thus, in the most indifferent actions of his childhood, his unconquerable spirit would frequently discover some traces of those heroic qualities which characterise great souls, and which plainly indicated what sort of a man he would one day prove.

He was but eleven years of age when he lost his mother, who expired on the 5th of August 1693. The disease of which she died was supposed to be owing to the bad usage she had received from her husband, and to her own endeavours to conceal her vexation. Charles XI. had, by means of a certain court of justice which was called the Chamber of Liquidations, and erected by his sole authority, deprived a great number of his subjects of their wealth. Crowds of citizens ruined by this chamber, nobility, merchants, farmers, widows and orphans, filled the streets of Stockholm, and daily repaired to the gate of the palace to pour forth their unavailing complaints. The Queen succoured these unhappy people as much as lay in her power; she gave them her money, her jewels, her furniture, and even her cloaths; and when she had no more to give them, with tears in her eyes she threw herself at her husband's feet, beseeching him to have pity on his wretched subjects. The King gravely answered her, "Madam, we took you to bring us children, not to give us advice." And from that time he treated her with a severity that is said to have shortened her days.

He died four years after her, on the 15th of April 1697, in the forty-second year of his age, and the thirty-seventh of his reign, at a time when the Empire, Spain, and Holland, on the one side, and France on the other, had referred the decision of their quar-

* This anecdote I give from the information of two French ambassadors, who resided at the court of Sweden.

rels to his arbitration, and when he had already concerted the terms of accommodation between these different powers.

He left to his son, who was then fifteen years of age, a throne well established and respected abroad; subjects poor, but valiant and loyal; together with a treasury in good order, and managed by able ministers.

Charles XII. at his accession to the throne, found himself the absolute and undisturbed master, not only of Sweden and Finland, but also of Livonia, Carelia, Ingria, Wismar, Vibourg, the Islands of Rugen and Oesel, and the finest part of Pomerania, together with the Duchy of Bremen and Verden, all of them the conquests of his ancestors, secured to the crown by long possession, and by the solemn treaties of Munster and Oliva, and supported by the terror of the Swedish arms. The peace of Ryfwick, which was begun under the auspices of the father, being fully concluded under those of the son, he found himself the mediator of Europe, from the first moment of his reign.

The laws of Sweden fix the majority of their kings at the age of fifteen; but Charles XI. who was entirely absolute, put off, by his last-will, the majority of his son to the age of eighteen. In this he favoured the ambitious views of his mother Edwiga-Eleanora of Holstein, dowager of Charles X. who was appointed by the king her son, guardian to the young king her grandson, and regent of the kingdom, in conjunction with a council of five persons.

The regent had had a share in the management of public affairs during the reign of her son. She was now advanced in years; but her ambition, which was greater than her abilities, prompted her to entertain the pleasing hopes of possessing authority for a long time, under the king her grandson. She kept him at as great a distance as possible from all concern with the affairs of state. The young prince passed his time either in hunting or in reviewing his troops, and would even sometimes exercise with them;

which amusement seemed only to be the natural effect of his youthful vivacity. He never betrayed any dissatisfaction sufficient to alarm the regent, who flattered herself that the dissipation of mind occasioned by these diversions would render him incapable of application, and leave her in possession of the supreme power for a considerable time.

One day in the month of November, and in the same year in which his father died, when he had been taking a review of several regiments, and Piper the counsellor was standing by him, he seemed to be absorbed in a profound reverie. "May I take the liberty (said Piper to him) of asking your Majesty what you are thinking of so seriously?" "I am thinking (replied the prince) that I am capable of commanding those brave fellows; and I don't chuse that either they or I should receive orders from a woman." Piper immediately seized this opportunity of making his fortune; but conscious that his own interest was not sufficient for the execution of such a dangerous enterprise as the removal of the Queen from the regency, and the hastening of the King's majority, he proposed the affair to Count Axel Sparre, a man of a daring spirit, and fond of popularity. Him he cajoled with the hopes of being the King's confident. The Count readily swallowed the bait, and undertook the management of the whole matter, while all his labours only tended to promote the interest of Piper. The counsellors of the regency were soon drawn into the scheme, and forthwith proceeded to the execution of it, in order to recommend themselves the more effectually to the King.

They went in a body to propose it to the Queen, who little expected such a declaration. The counsellors of the regency laid the matter before the states-general, who were then assembled, and who were all unanimous in approving the proposal. The point was carried with a rapidity that nothing could withstand; so that Charles XII. had only to signify his desire of reigning, and in three days the states bestowed the government upon him. The Queen's power

and credit fell in an instant. She afterwards led a private life, which was more suitable to her age, the less agreeable to her humour. The King was crowned on the twenty-fourth of December following. He made his entry into Stockholm on a sorrel horse shod with silver, having a sceptre in his hand, and a crown upon his head, amidst the acclamations of a whole people, passionately fond of every novelty, and always conceiving great hopes from the reign of a young prince.

The ceremony of the consecration and coronation belongs to the Archbishop of Upsal. This is almost the only privilege that remains to him of the great number that were claimed by his predecessors. After having anointed the prince, according to custom, he held the crown in his hand, in order to put it upon his head: Charles snatched it from him, and crowned himself, regarding the poor prelate all the while with a stern look. The people, who are always dazzled by every thing that has an air of grandeur and magnificence, applauded this action of the King. Even those who had groaned most severely under the tyranny of the father, were foolish enough to commend the son for this instance of arrogance, which was a sure pledge of their future slavery.

As soon as Charles was master of the kingdom, he made Piper his chief confident, entrusting him at the same time with the management of public affairs, and giving him all the power of a prime minister, without the odium of the name. A few days after he created him a count, which is a dignity of great eminence in Sweden, and not an empty title that may be assumed without any manner of importance, as with us in France.

The beginning of the King's reign gave no very favourable idea of his character. It was imagined that he had been more ambitious of obtaining the supreme power, than worthy of possessing it. True it is, he had no dangerous passion; but his conduct discovered nothing but the follies of youth, and the freaks of obstinacy. He seemed to be equally proud and lazy.

The ambassadors who resided at his court, took him even for a person of mean capacity, and represented him as such to their respective masters*. The Swedes entertained the same opinion of him: nobody knew his real character: he did not even know it himself, until the storm that suddenly arose in the North gave him an opportunity of displaying his great talents, which had hitherto lain concealed.

Three powerful princes, taking the advantage of his youth, conspired his ruin almost at the same time. The first was his own cousin, Frederick IV. king of Denmark: the second, Augustus, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland: Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy, was the third, and the most dangerous. It will be necessary to unfold the origin of these wars, which produced such great events: and to begin with Denmark.

Of the two sisters of Charles XII, the eldest was married to the Duke of Holstein, a young prince of an undaunted spirit, and of a gentle disposition. The Duke, oppressed by the King of Denmark, repaired to Stockholm with his spouse, and throwing himself into the arms of the King, earnestly implored his assistance. This he hoped to obtain, as Charles was not only his brother-in-law, but was likewise the sovereign of a people who bore an irreconcilable hatred to the Danes.

The ancient house of Holstein, sunk into that of Oldenburg, had been advanced by election to the throne of Denmark in 1449. All the kingdoms of the North were at that time elective; but the kingdom of Denmark soon after became hereditary. One of its kings, called Christiern III. had such a tender affection for his brother Adolphus, or, at least, such a regard for his interest, as is seldom to be met with among princes. He was desirous of investing him with sovereign power, and yet he could not dismember his own dominions. He therefore divided with him the Duchies of Holstein-Gottorp and Sleswick, by an odd

* This is confirmed by original letters.

kind of agreement, the substance of which was, that the descendants of Adolphus should ever after govern Holstein in conjunction with the kings of Denmark; that those two Duchies should belong to both in common; and that the king of Denmark should be able to do nothing in Holstein without the Duke, nor the Duke without the King. So strange an union, of which, however, we have had within these few years a similar instance in the same family, was, for near the space of eighty years, the source of perpetual disputes between the crown of Denmark and the house of Holstein-Gottorp; the Kings always endeavouring to oppress the Dukes, and the Dukes to render themselves independent. A struggle of this nature had cost the last Duke his liberty and sovereignty, both which, however, he recovered at the conferences of Altena in 1689, by the interposition of Sweden, England, and Holland; who became guarantees for the execution of the treaty. But as a treaty between princes is frequently no more than a giving way to necessity, till such time as the stronger shall be able to crush the weaker, the contest was revived with greater virulence than ever between the new King of Denmark and the young Duke. And while the Duke was at Stockholm, the Danes had already committed some acts of hostility in the country of Holstein, and had entered into a secret agreement with the King of Poland, to overwhelm the King of Sweden himself.

Frederick Augustus, Elector of Saxony, whom neither the eloquence nor negotiations of the Abbé de Polignac, nor the great qualities of the Prince of Conti, his competitor for the throne, had been able to prevent from being chosen king of Poland about two years before, was a prince still less remarkable for his incredible strength of body, than for his bravery and gallantry of soul. His court, next to that of Lewis XIV. was the most splendid of any in Europe. Never was prince more generous or munificent, or bestowed his favours with a better grace. He had purchased the votes of one half of the Polish nobility, and over-awed the other by the approach of a

Saxon army. As he thought he should have need of his troops, in order to establish himself more firmly on the throne, he wanted a pretext for retaining them in Poland; he therefore resolved to employ them in attacking the King of Sweden in Livonia, which he did on the following occasion.

Livonia, the most beautiful and the most fruitful province of the North, belonged formerly to the Knights of the Teutonic order. The Russians, the Poles, and the Swedes, had severally disputed the possession of it. The Swedes had carried it from all the rest about an hundred years ago; and it had been formerly ceded to them by the peace of Oliva.

The late king, Charles XI. amidst his severities to his subjects in general, had not spared the Livonians. He had stripped them of their privileges, and part of their estates. Patkul, who, unhappily, hath since become famous for his tragical death, was deputed by the nobility of Livonia to carry to the throne the complaints of the province. He addressed his master in a speech, respectful indeed, but bold, and full of that manly eloquence which calamity, when joined to courage, never fail to inspire. But kings too frequently consider these public addresses as no more than vain ceremonies, which it is customary to suffer, without paying them any regard. Charles XI. however, who could play the hypocrite extremely well, when he was not hurried away by the violence of his passion, gently struck Patkul on the shoulder; "You have spoke for your country (said he) like a brave man, and I esteem you for it; go on." Notwithstanding, in a few days after, he caused him to be declared guilty of high treason, and as such to be condemned to death. Patkul, who had hid himself, made his escape, and carried his resentment with him to Poland, where he was afterwards admitted into the presence of King Augustus. Charles XI. was now dead; but Patkul's sentence was still in force, and his indignation still unabated. He represented to his Polish majesty the facility of conquering Livonia, the people of which were mad with despair, and ready to throw

off the Swedish yoke, while the King was a child, and unable to make any resistance. These representations were well received by a prince who already flattered himself with the agreeable hopes of this important conquest. Augustus had engaged, at his coronation, to exert his most vigorous efforts, in order to recover the provinces which Poland had lost; and he imagined that, by making an irruption into Livonia, he should at once please the people, and establish his own power; in both which particulars, however promising of success, he at last found himself fatally disappointed. Every thing was soon got ready for a sudden invasion, which he resolved to make without having recourse to the vain formalities of declarations of war and manifestos. The storm thickened at the same time on the side of Muscovy. The monarch who governed that kingdom merits the attention of posterity.

Peter Alexiowitz, Czar of Russia, had already made himself formidable by the battle he had gained over the Turks in 1697, and by the reduction of Asoph, which opened to him the dominion of the Black sea; but it was by actions still more glorious than even his victories, that he aspired to the name of *Great*. Muscovy, or Russia, comprehends the northern parts of Asia and of Europe, and from the frontiers of China extends, for the space of fifteen hundred leagues, to the borders of Poland and Sweden. This immense country, however, was hardly known to Europe before the time of the Czar Peter. The Muscovites were less civilized than the Mexicans, when discovered by Cortez. Born the slaves of masters as barbarous as themselves, they were sunk into a state of the most profound ignorance, into a total want of all the arts and sciences, and into such an insensibility of that want, as effectually suppressed every exertion of industry. An ancient law, which they held to be sacred, forbade them, under pain of death, to leave their native country without permission of their patriarch. This law, made with a view to preclude them from all opportunities of becoming sensible of

their slavery, was very acceptable to a people who, in the depth of their misery and ignorance, disdained all commerce with foreign nations.

The æra of the Muscovites began at the creation of the world: they reckoned up 7207 years to the beginning of the last century, without being able to assign any reason for this computation. The first day of their year answered to the 13th of our month of September. The reason they alledge for this regulation is, that it is probable that God created the world in autumn, the season when the fruits of the earth are in their full maturity. Thus the only appearances of knowledge which they had were founded upon gross errors. Not one of them ever dreamed that the autumn of Muscovy might possibly be the spring of another country, situated in an opposite climate: nor is it long since the people at Moscow were going to burn the secretary of a Persian ambassador, who had foretold an eclipse of the sun. They did not so much as know the use of figures, but in all their computations made use of little beads strung upon brass wires: they had no other manner of reckoning in their countinghouses, nor even in the treasury of the Czar.

Their religion was, and still is, that of the Greek church, intermixed with many superstitious rites, to which they are the more strongly attached, in proportion as they are the more ridiculous, and their burden the more intolerable. Few Muscovites would venture to eat a pigeon, because the Holy Ghost is painted in the form of a dove. They regularly observed four lents in the year; and, during those times of abstinence, they never presumed to eat either eggs or milk. God and St Nicholas were the objects of their worship, and, next to them, the Czar and the Patriarch. The authority of the last was as unbounded as the people's ignorance. He pronounced sentences of death, and inflicted the most cruel punishments, without any possibility of an appeal from his tribunal. Twice a-year he made a solemn procession on horseback, attended by all his clergy in order.

The Czar, on foot, held the bridle of his horse, and the people prostrated themselves before him in the streets, as the Tartars do before their Grand Lama. Confession was in use among them; but it was only in cases of the greatest crimes. In these absolution was necessary, but not repentance. They thought themselves pure in the sight of God, as soon as they received the benediction of their papas. Thus they passed, without remorse, from confession to theft and murder; and what among other Christians is a restraint from vice, with them was an encouragement to wickedness. On a fast-day they would not even venture to drink milk; but on a festival, masters of families, priests, married women, and maids, would make no scruple to intoxicate themselves with brandy. However, there were religious disputes among them as well as in other countries; but their greatest controversy was, whether laymen should make the sign of the cross with two fingers or with three. One Jacob Nursoff, in the preceding reign, had raised a sedition in Astracan about this very quarrel. There were even some fanatics among them, as there are in those civilized nations where every one is a theologian; and Peter, who always carried justice to the extreme of cruelty, caused some of these wretched creatures, who were called Vosko-jesuits, to be committed to the flames.

The Czar, in his vast dominions, had many other subjects who were not Christians. The Tartars, inhabiting the western coasts of the Caspian sea and the Palus Mæotis, were Mahometans; the Siberians, the Ostiacks, and the Samoides, who ly towards the Frozen sea, were savages, some of whom were idolaters, and others had not the least knowledge of a God; and yet the Swedes, who were sent prisoners among them, were better pleased with their manners than with those of the ancient Muscovites.

Peter Alexiowitz had received an education that tended still more to encrease the barbarity of this part of the world. His natural disposition led him to caress strangers, before he knew what advantages he

might derive from their acquaintance. Le Fort, as hath been already observed, was the first instrument he employed to change the face of affairs in Muscovy. His mighty genius, which a barbarous education had hitherto checked, but not destroyed, broke forth all of a sudden. He resolved to be a man, to command men, and to create a new nation. Many princes before him had renounced crowns, wearied out with the intolerable load of public affairs; but no man had ever divested himself of the royal character, in order to learn the art of governing better: this was a stretch of heroism which was reserved for Peter the Great alone.

He left Muscovy in 1698, having reigned as yet but two years, and went to Holland, disguised under a common name, as if he had been a menial servant of that same Mr le Fort whom he sent in quality of Ambassador-extraordinary to the States-General. As soon as he arrived at Amsterdā, he enrolled his name among the ship-wrights of the Admiralty of the Indies, and wrought in the yard like the other mechanics. At his leisure hours he learned such parts of the mathematics as are useful to a prince, fortification, navigation, and the art of drawing plans. He went into the workmens shops, and examined all their manufactures: nothing could escape his observation. From thence he passed over into England, where having perfected himself in the art of ship-building, he returned to Holland, carefully observing every thing that might turn to the advantage of his country. At last, after two years of travel and labour, to which no man but himself would have willingly submitted, he again made his appearance in Muscovy, with all the arts of Europe in his train. Artists of every kind followed him in abundance. Then were seen, for the first time, large Russian ships in the Baltic, and on the Black sea and the ocean. Stately buildings, of a regular architecture, were raised among the Russian huts. He founded colleges, academics, printing-houses, and libraries. The cities were brought under a regular police: the clothes and customs of

the people were gradually changed, though not without some difficulty, and the Muscovites learned, by degrees, the true nature of a social state. Even their superstitious rites were abolished; the dignity of the Patriarch was suppressed; and the Czar declared himself the head of the church. This last enterprize, which would have cost a prince less absolute than Peter both his throne and his life, succeeded almost without opposition, and insured to him the success of all his other innovations.

After having humbled an ignorant and a barbarous clergy, he ventured to make a trial of instructing them, though by that means he ran the risque of rendering them formidable; but he was too conscious of his own power to entertain any apprehension from that quarter. He caused philosophy and theology to be taught in the few monasteries that still remained. True it is, this theology still favours of that barbarous period in which Peter civilized his people. A gentleman of undoubted veracity assured me that he was present at a public disputation, where the point of controversy was, whether the practice of smoking tobacco was a sin? The respondent alledged, that it was lawful to get drunk with brandy, but not to smoke, because the holy scripture saith, "That that which proceedeth out of the mouth defileth a man, and that which entereth into it doth not defile him."

The monks were not satisfied with this reformation. Hardly had the Czar erected his printinghouses, when these pious drones made use of them to publish declamations against their Sovereign. One of them affirmed in print that Peter was Antichrist; and his arguments were, that he deprived the living of their beards, and allowed the dead to be dissected in his academy. But another monk, who had a-mind to make his fortune, refuted this book, and proved that Peter could not be Antichrist, because the number 666 was not to be found in his name. The libeller was broke upon the wheel, and the author of the refutation was made bishop of Rezan.

The reformer of Muscovy enacted a very wholesome law, the want of which reflects disgrace upon many

civilized nations. By this law, no man engaged in the service of the state, no citizen established in trade, and especially no minor, was allowed to retire into a convent.

Peter knew of what infinite consequence it was to prevent useful subjects from consecrating themselves to idleness, and to hinder young people from disposing of their liberty, at an age when they are incapable of disposing of the least part of their patrimony. This law, however, so plainly calculated for the general interest of mankind, is daily eluded by the industry of the monks; as if they, forsooth, were gainers by peopling their convents at the expence of their country.

The Czar not only subjected the church to the state, after the example of the Turkish emperors, but, what was a more masterly stroke of policy, he dissolved a militia of much the same nature with that of the janizaries: and what the Sultans had attempted in vain, he accomplished in a short time: he disbanded the Russian janizaries, who were called Strelits, and who kept the Czars in subjection. These troops, more formidable to their masters than to their neighbours, consisted of about thirty thousand foot, one half of which remained at Moscow, while the other was stationed upon the frontiers. The pay of a strelits was no more than four rubles a-year; but this deficiency was amply compensated by privileges and extortions. Peter at first formed a company of foreigners, among whom he enrolled his own name, and did not think it below him to begin the service in the character of a drummer, and to perform the duties of that mean office; so much did the nation stand in need of examples! By degrees he became an officer. He gradually raised new regiments; and, at last, finding himself master of a well-disciplined army, he broke the strelits, who durst not disobey.

The cavalry were nearly the same with that of Poland, or France, when this last kingdom was no more than an assemblage of fiefs. The Russian gentlemen mounted horse at their own expence, and fought with-

out discipline, and sometimes without any other arms than a sabre or a bow, incapable of obeying, and consequently of conquering.

Peter the Great taught them to obey, both by the example he set them, and by the punishments he inflicted; for he served in the quality of a soldier and subaltern officer, and as Czar he severely punished the boyards, that is, the gentlemen, who pretended that it was the privilege of their order not to serve but by their own consent. He established a regular body to serve the artillery, and took five hundred bells from the churches to found cannon. In the year 1714, he had thirteen thousand brass cannon. He likewise formed some troops of dragoons, a kind of militia very suitable to the genius of the Muscovites, and to the size of their horses, which are small. In 1738 the Russians had thirty regiments of dragoons, consisting of a thousand men each, and well accoutered.

He likewise established the Russian hussars; and had even a school of engineers, in a country where, before his time, no one understood the elements of geometry.

He was himself a good engineer; but his chief excellence lay in his knowledge of naval affairs: he was an able sea-captain, a skilful pilot, a good sailor, an expert shipwright; and his knowledge of these arts was the more meritorious, as he was born with a great dread of the water. In his youth he could not pass over a bridge without trembling: on all these occasions he caused the wooden windows of his coach to be shut; but of this constitutional weakness he soon got the better by his courage and resolution.

He caused a beautiful harbour to be built at the mouth of the Tanais, near Asoph, in which he proposed to keep a number of galleys; and some time after, thinking that these vessels, so long, light, and flat, would probably succeed in the Baltic, he had upwards of three hundred of them built at his favourite city of Petersburg. He shewed his subjects the method of building ships with fir only, and taught them the art of navigation. He had even learned

surgery, and, in a case of necessity, has been known to tap a dropical person. He was well versed in mechanics, and instructed the artists.

Indeed the revenue of the Czar, when compared to the immense extent of his dominions, was very inconsiderable. It never amounted to four and twenty millions of our money, reckoning the mark at about fifty livres, as we do to-day, though perhaps we may do otherwise to-morrow. But a man may always be accounted rich, who has it in his power to accomplish great undertakings. It is not the scarcity of money that weakens a state; it is the want of hands, and of men of abilities.

Russia, notwithstanding the women are fruitful and the men robust, is far from being populous. Peter himself, in civilizing his dominions, unhappily contributed to their depopulation. Frequent levies in his wars, which were long unsuccessful; nations transported from the coasts of the Caspian sea to those of the Baltic, destroyed by fatigue, or cut off by diseases; three fourths of the Muscovite children dying of the small-pox, which is more dangerous in those climates than in any other: in a word, the melancholy effects of a government savage for a long time, and even barbarous in its policy; to all these causes it is owing, that in this country, comprehending so great a part of the continent, there are still vast deserts. Russia, at present, is supposed to contain five hundred thousand families of gentlemen; two hundred thousand lawyers; something more than five millions of citizens and peasants, who pay a sort of tax; six hundred thousand men who live in the provinces conquered from the Swedes; the Cossacks in the Ukraine, and the Tartars that are subject to Muscovy, do not exceed two millions. In fine, it appears that in this immense country, there are not above fourteen millions of men, that is, a little more than two thirds of the inhabitants of France.

While Peter was employed in changing the laws, the manners, the militia, and the very face of his country, he likewise resolved to encrease his greatness,

by encouraging commerce, which at once constitutes the riches of a particular state, and contributes to the interest of the world in general. He resolved to make Russia the center of trade between Asia and Europe. He determined to join the Duna, the Volga, and the Tanais, by canals, of which he drew the plans, and thus to open a new passage from the Baltic to the Euxine and Caspian seas, and from these seas to the Northern Ocean.

The port of Archangel, frozen up for nine months in the year, and which could not be entered without making a long and dangerous circuit, he did not think sufficiently commodious. From the year 1700, he had formed a design of building a port upon the Baltic sea, that should become the magazine of the North, and of raising a city that should prove the capital of his empire.

He was already attempting to find out a north-east passage to China; and the manufactures of Pekin and Paris were designed to embellish his new city.

A road seven hundred and fifty four versts long, running through marshes that were to be drained, led from Moscow to his new city. Most of these projects were executed by his own hands; and the two Empresses, who have successively followed him, have even improved upon his schemes, when they were practicable, and abandoned none but such as it was impossible to accomplish.

He was always travelling up and down his dominions, as much as his wars would allow him; but he travelled like a legislator and natural philosopher, examining Nature every where, endeavouring to correct or perfect her; sounding with his own hands the depth of seas and rivers; repairing sluices, visiting docks, causing mines to be searched for, assaying metals, ordering accurate plans to be drawn, in the execution of which he himself assisted.

He built, upon a very wild and uncultivated spot, the imperial city of Petersburg, which now contains sixty thousand houses, and is the residence of a splendid court, where all the refined pleasures are known

and enjoyed. He built the harbour of Cronstad, on the Neva, and St Croix, on the frontiers of Persia; erected forts on the Ukraine, and in Siberia; established offices of admiralty at Archangel, Petersburg, Astracan, and Azoph; founded arsenals, and built and endowed hospitals. All his own houses were mean, and executed in a bad taste; but he spared no expences in rendering the public buildings grand and magnificent.

The sciences, which in other countries have been the slow product of so many ages, were, by his care and industry, imported into Russia in full perfection. He established an academy on the plan of the famous societies of Paris and London. The Delisles, the Buffons, the Hermannus's, the Bernouilles, and the celebrated Wolf, a man who excelled in every branch of philosophy, were all invited and brought to Petersburg at a great expence. This academy still subsists; and the Muscovites, at length, have philosophers of their own nation.

He obliged the young gentry to travel for improvement, and to bring back into Russia the politeness of foreign countries; and I have seen some young Russians who were men of genius and of knowledge. Thus it was that a single man changed the face of the greatest empire in the universe. It is, however, a shocking reflection, that this reformer of mankind should have been deficient in that first of all virtues, the virtue of humanity. Brutality in his pleasures, ferocity in his manners, and cruelty in his punishments, sullied the lustre of so many virtues. He civilized his subjects, and yet himself remained a barbarian. He would sometimes, with his own hands, execute sentences of death upon the unhappy criminals; and, in the midst of a revel, would shew his dexterity in cutting off heads. There are princes in Africa who, with their own hands, shed the blood of their subjects; but these kings are always detested as barbarians. The death of a son, whom he ought to have corrected, or at most disinherited, would render the memory of Peter the object of universal hatred,

were it not that the great and many blessings he bestowed upon his subjects, were almost sufficient to excuse his cruelty to his own offspring.

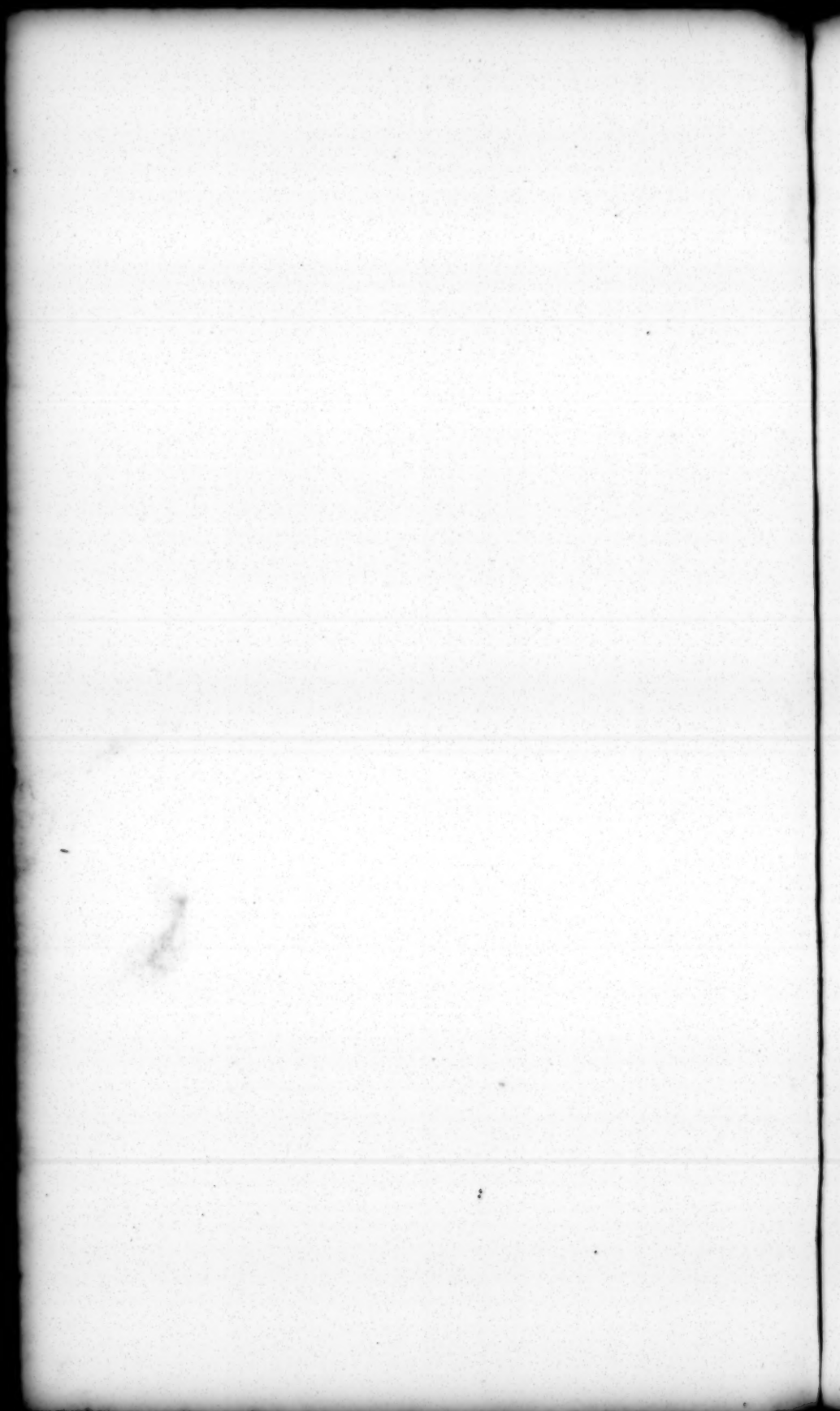
Such was the Czar Peter; and his great projects were little more than in embryo when he joined the kings of Poland and Denmark against a child whom they all despised. The founder of the Russian empire was ambitious of being a conqueror; and such he thought he might easily become by the prosecution of a war which, being entered into with so much prudence, could not fail, he imagined, of proving advantageous to his subjects. The art of war was a new art, which it was necessary to teach his people.

Besides, he wanted a port on the east side of the Baltic, to facilitate the execution of all his schemes. He wanted the province of Ingria, which lyes to the north-east of Livonia. The Swedes were in possession of it, and from them he resolved to take it by force. His predecessors had had claims upon Ingria, Esthonia, and Livonia; and the present seemed a favourable opportunity for reviving these claims, which had lain buried for a hundred years, and had been cancelled by the sanction of treaties. He therefore made a league with the King of Poland, to wrest from young Charles XII. all the territories that are bounded by the Gulph of Finland, the Baltic sea, Poland, and Muscovy.



THE
HISTORY
OF
CHARLES XII.
KING of SWEDEN.
BOOK SECOND.





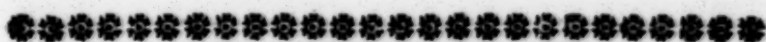
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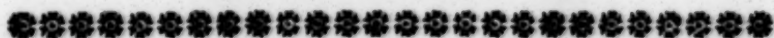
O F

C H A R L E S XII.

K I N G of S W E D E N.



B O O K II.



C O N T E N T S.

A sudden and surprising Change in the Character of CHARLES XII.: at eighteen Years of Age he undertakes a War against Denmark, Poland, and Muscovy: finishes the Danish War in six Weeks: with eight Thousand Swedes defeats eighty Thousand Russians; and then penetrates into Poland. A Description of Poland, and its Form of Government. CHARLES gains several Battles; becomes Master of Poland, where he prepares to nominate a King.

IN this manner did three powerful sovereigns menace the infancy of Charles XII. The news of these preparations struck the Swedes with consternation, and alarmed the council. All the great generals were now dead; and every thing was to be feared under the reign of a young king, who had hitherto given no very favourable impressions of his

character. He hardly ever assisted at the council; and when he did, it was only to sit cross-legged on the table, absent, inattentive, and seemingly regardless of every thing that passed.

The council happened to hold a deliberation in his presence concerning the dangerous situation of affairs. Some of the members proposed to avert the storm by negotiations, when all on a sudden Charles rose with an air of gravity and assurance, like a man of superior consequence who has chosen his side: "Gentlemen, (said he), I am resolved never to begin an unjust war, nor ever to finish a just one but by the destruction of my enemies. My resolution is fixed. I will attack the first that shall declare against me; and, after having conquered him, I hope I shall be able to strike terror into the rest." All the old counsellors were astonished at this declaration, and looked at one another, without daring to reply. Agreeably surprised to find their king possessed of such noble sentiments, and ashamed to be less sanguine in their expectations than him, they received his orders for the war with admiration.

They were still more surprised when they saw him at once bid adieu to the most innocent amusements of youth. The moment he began to make preparations for the war, he entered on a new course of life, from which he never afterwards deviated in one single instance. Full of the idea of Alexander and Cæsar, he proposed to imitate those two conquerors in every thing but their vices. No longer did he indulge himself in magnificence, sports and recreations: he reduced his table to the most rigid frugality. He had formerly been fond of gaiety and dress; but from that time he was never clad otherwise than a common foldier. He was supposed to have entertained a passion for a lady of his court: whether there was any foundation for this supposition, certain it is, he ever after renounced all commerce with women, not only for fear of being governed by them, but likewise to set an example of continence to his soldiers, whom he resolved to confine within the strictest discipline;

perhaps too from the vanity of being thought the only king that could conquer a passion so difficult to be overcome. He likewise determined to abstain from wine during the rest of his life. Some people have told me, that his only reason for taking this resolution was to subdue his vicious inclinations in every thing, and to add one virtue more to those he already possessed; but the greater number have assured me, that it was to punish himself for a riot he had committed, and an affront he had offered to a lady at table, even in presence of the Queen-mother. If that be true, this condemnation of his own conduct, and this abstinence which he imposed upon himself during the remainder of his life, is a species of heroism no less worthy of admiration.

He began by assuring the Duke of Holstein, his brother-in-law, of a speedy assistance. Eight thousand men were immediately sent into Pomerania, a province bordering upon Holstein, in order to enable the Duke to make head against the Danes. The Duke indeed had need of them: his dominions were already laid waste, the castle of Gottorp taken, and the city of Tonningen pressed by an obstinate siege, to which the King of Denmark came in person, in order to enjoy a conquest which he held to be certain. This spark began to throw the empire into a flame. On one side the Saxon troops of the King of Poland, those of Brandenburg, Wolfenbuttle, and Hesse Cassel, advanced to join the Danes. On the other, the King of Sweden's eight thousand men, the troops of Hanover and Zell, and three Dutch regiments, came to the assistance of the Duke. While the little country of Holstein was thus the theatre of war, two squadrons, the one from England, and the other from Holland, appeared in the Baltic. These two states were guarantees of the treaty of Altena, which the Danes had broke, and were eager to assist the Duke of Holstein, because it was for the interest of their trade to check the growing power of the King of Denmark. They knew, that should he once become master of the Sound, he would impose the most ri-

gorous laws upon the commercial nations, as soon as he should be able to do it with impunity. This consideration has long induced the English and the Dutch to maintain, as much as they can, a balance of power between the princes of the North. They joined the young King of Sweden, who seemed to be in danger of being crushed by such a powerful combination of enemies, and assisted him for the very same reason that the others attacked him; namely, because they thought him incapable of defending himself.

He was taking the diversion of boar-hunting when he received the news of the Saxons having invaded Livonia. This pastime he enjoyed in a manner equally new and dangerous. No other weapons were used but sharp-pointed sticks, with which the hunters defended themselves behind a net stretched between two trees. A boar of a huge size came full against the King, who, after a long struggle, by the help of the net and stick, levelled him with the ground. It must be acknowledged, that in reading of such adventures as these, in considering the surprising strength of King Augustus, and reviewing the travels of the Czar, we are almost tempted to think that we live in the times of Hercules and Theseus.

Charles set out for his first campaign on the 8th day of May, new style, in the year 1700, and left Stockholm, whither he never returned. An innumerable company of people attended him to the port of Carelscoön, offering up their prayers for his safety, bedewing the ground with their tears, and expressing their admiration of his virtue. Before he left Sweden, he established at Stockholm a council of defence, composed of several senators, who were to take care of whatever concerned the navy, the army, and the fortifications of the country. The body of the senate were provisionally to regulate every thing besides, in the interior government of the kingdom. Having thus settled the administration of public affairs, and freed his mind from every other care, he devoted himself entirely to war. His fleet

consisted of three and forty vessels: that in which he sailed, named *the King Charles*, and the largest that had ever been seen, was a ship of an hundred and twenty guns. Count Piper, his first minister, General Renschild, and the Count de Guiscard, the French ambassador in Sweden, embarked along with him. He joined the squadrons of the allies. The Danish fleet declined the combat, and gave the three combined fleets an opportunity of approaching so near to Copenhagen, as to throw some bombs into it.

Certain it is, it was the King himself that first proposed to General Renschild to make a descent, and to besiege Copenhagen by land, while it should be blocked up by sea. Renschild was surprised to receive a proposal that discovered as much prudence as courage, from such a young and unexperienced prince. Every thing was soon got ready for the descent. Orders were given for the embarkation of five thousand men, who lay upon the coast of Sweden, and who were joined to the troops they had on board. The King quitted his large ship, and went into a frigate, and they then began to dispatch towards the shore three hundred grenadiers in small shallops. Among the shallops were some flat-bottomed boats that carried the fascines, the chevaux de frize, and the instruments of the pioneers. Five hundred chosen men followed in other shallops. Last of all came the King's men of war, with two English and two Dutch frigates, which were to favour the landing of the troops under cover of their cannon.

Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, is situated in the Isle of Zealand, in the midst of a beautiful plain, having the Sound on the north-west, and on the east the Baltic, where the King of Sweden then lay. At the unexpected movement of the vessels, which threatened a descent, the inhabitants were struck with consternation. Alarmed at the inactivity of their own fleet, and the motion of the Swedish ships, they looked round with terror, to observe where the storm would fall. Charles's fleet stopped over against Humblebeck, within seven miles of Copenhagen. In

that place the Danes immediately drew up their cavalry. Their foot were posted behind thick entrenchments; and what artillery they could bring thither, was pointed against the Swedes.

The King then quitted his frigate, to throw himself into the first shallop, at the head of his guards. The French ambassador being always at his side; "Sir, said the King to him, in Latin, (for he would never speak French), you have no quarrel with the Danes, you need go no farther, if you please." "Sir; (answered the Count de Guiscard, in French), the King my master hath ordered me to attend your Majesty. I hope you will not this day banish me from your court, which never before appeared so splendid." So saying, he gave his hand to the King, who leaped into the shallop, whither he was followed by Count Piper and the ambassador. They advanced under shelter of the cannon of the ships that favoured the landing. The small boats were still about three hundred paces from the shore. Charles, impatient to land, jumped into the sea, sword in hand, the water reaching above his waist. His ministers, the French ambassador, the officers and soldiers, immediately followed his example, and marched up to the shore, amidst a shower of musket-shot from the enemy. The King, who had never in his life before heard a discharge of muskets loaded with ball, asked Major Stuart, who stood next him, what meant that whistling which he heard? "It is the noise of the musket-balls, which they fire upon you," replied the Major. "Very well, (says the King), henceforward that shall be my music." At that instant the Major received a shot in his shoulder, and a lieutenant on the other side of him fell dead at his feet.

It is usual for troops that are attacked in their trenches to be beat; because the assailants have always an impetuosity of courage which the defenders cannot have; and besides, to wait for the enemy in our lines is frequently a confession of our own weakness, and of their superiority. The Danish horse and foot took to their heels after a feeble resistance. The King

having become master of their intrenchments, fell upon his knees to return thanks to God for the first success of his arms. He forthwith caused redoubts to be raised towards the town, and himself marked out the place for the encampment. Meanwhile he sent back his vessels to Schonen, a port of Sweden bordering upon Copenhagen, for a reinforcement of nine thousand men. Every thing conspired to favour the ardour of Charles's courage. The nine thousand men were upon the shore ready to embark, and next day a favourable wind brought them safe to the place of their destination.

All this passed within sight of the Danish fleet, who durst not venture to advance. Copenhagen, struck with terror, immediately sent deputies to the King, beseeching him not to bombard the city. He received them on horseback, at the head of his regiment of guards; and the deputies fell upon their knees before him. He exacted from the citizens four hundred thousand rixdollars, commanding them, at the same time, to supply his camp with all kind of provisions, for which he assured them they should be honestly paid. They brought the provisions, because they durst not disobey; but they little expected that conquerors would condescend to pay for them; and those who brought them were surpris'd to find that they were generously and instantly paid, even by the meanest soldier in the army. There had long prevailed among the Swedish troops a strict discipline, which had greatly contributed to the success of their arms; and the King rendered it still more rigid. No soldier durst refuse to pay for what he had bought, still less to go a plundering, nor even so much as to go out of the camp. What is more, he would not allow his troops, after a victory, to strip the bodies of the dead, until they had obtained his permission; and he easily brought them to the observance of this injunction. Prayers were regularly said in his camp twice a-day, at seven in the morning and four in the afternoon; and he never failed to attend them himself, in order to give his soldiers an example of piety as well as valour. His

camp, which was better regulated than Copenhagen, had every thing in abundance; the peasants chusing much rather to sell their provisions to their enemies the Swedes, than to the Danes, who did not pay them so well. Even the citizens were more than once obliged to come to the Swedish camp to purchase those provisions which they could not find in their own markets.

The King of Denmark was then in Holstein, whither he seemed to have gone for no other purpose than to raise the siege of Tonningen. He saw the Baltic covered with the enemies ships, and a young conqueror already master of Zealand, and just upon the point of taking possession of his capital. He caused an edict to be published throughout all his dominions, promising liberty to every one that should take up arms against the Swedes. This declaration was of great weight in a country which was formerly free, but where all the peasants, and even many of the citizens, are now-a-days slaves. Charles sent word to the King of Denmark, that his only intention in making war was to oblige him to come to a peace; and that he must either resolve to do justice to the Duke of Holstein, or see Copenhagen levelled with the ground, and his dominions laid waste with fire and sword. The Dane was too happy in having to do with a conqueror who valued himself on his regard to justice. A congress was held in the town of Travendal, which lyes on the frontiers of Holstein. The King of Sweden would not allow the negotiations to be protracted by the arts of ministers; but determined to have the treaty finished with the same rapidity with which he had made his descent upon Zealand. In effect, a peace was concluded on the 5th of August, to the advantage of the Duke of Holstein, who was indemnified for all the expences of the war, and delivered from oppression. The King of Sweden, fully satisfied with having succoured his ally, and humbled his enemy, would accept of nothing for himself. Thus Charles XII. at eighteen

years of age, began and finished this war in less than six weeks.

Exactly at the same time, the King of Poland invested Riga, the capital of Livonia; and the Czar was advancing on the east, at the head of near an hundred thousand men. Riga was defended by the old Count d'Alberg, a Swedish general, who, at the age of eighty, joined all the fire of youth to the experience of sixty campaigns. Count Flemming, afterwards minister of Poland, a man of distinguished abilities as well in the field as the cabinet, and Patrick the Livonian, pushed the siege with great vigour, under the direction of the King; but notwithstanding several advantages which the besiegers had gained, the experience of old Count d'Alberg baffled all their efforts, and the King of Poland began to despair of being able to take the town. At last he laid hold of an honourable pretext for raising the siege. Riga was full of merchant goods belonging to the Dutch. The States-general ordered their ambassador at the court of Augustus, to represent the matter to his Majesty. The King of Poland did not long resist their importunities, and agreed to raise the siege, rather than occasion the least damage to his allies, who were not greatly surprised at this stretch of complaisance, to the real cause of which they were no strangers.

The only thing that Charles had now to do, towards the finishing of his first campaign, was to march against his rival in glory, Peter Alexiowitz. He was the more exasperated against him, as there were still at Stockholm three Muscovite ambassadors, who had lately sworn to the renewal of an inviolable peace. Possessed as he was himself of the most incorruptible integrity, he could not conceive how a legislator, like the Czar, should make a jest of what ought to be held so sacred. The young prince, whose sense of honour was extremely refined, never imagined that there could be one system of morality for kings, and another for private persons. The Emperor of Muscovy had just published a manifesto, which he had

much better have suppressed. He there alledged, as the reason of the war, the little respect that had been shewn him when he went incognito to Riga, and the extravagant prices his ambassadors had been obliged to pay for provisions. Such were the mighty injuries for which he ravaged Ingria with eighty thousand men!

At the head of this great army he appeared before Narva, on the 11th of October, a season more severe in that climate than the month of January is at Paris. The Czar, who in such weather would sometimes ride post for four hundred leagues, to see a mine or a canal, was not more sparing of his troops than of himself. He knew, moreover, that the Swedes, ever since the time of Gustavus Adolphus, could make war in the depth of winter as well as in summer; and he wanted to accustom the Russians likewise to forget all distinction of seasons, and to render them, one day, equal to the Swedes. Thus, in a time when frost and snow compel other nations in more temperate climates to agree to a suspension of arms, the Czar Peter besieged Narva, within thirty degrees of the pole, and Charles XII. advanced to its relief. The Czar was no sooner arrived before the place, than he immediately put in practice what he had learned in his travels. He marked out his camp, fortified it on all sides, raised redoubts at certain distances, and opened the trenches himself. He had given the command of his troops to the Duke de Croix, a German, and an able general, but who at that time was little assisted by the Russian officers. As for himself, he had no other rank in the army than that of a private lieutenant. He thereby gave an example of military obedience to his nobility, hitherto unacquainted with discipline, and accustomed to march at the head of ill-armed slaves, without experience and without order. There was nothing strange in seeing him who had turned carpenter at Amsterdam, in order to procure himself fleets, serve as lieutenant at Narva, to teach his subjects the art of war.

The Muscovites are strong and indefatigable, and

perhaps as courageous as the Swedes; but it requires time and discipline to render troops warlike and invincible. The only regiments that could be depended upon were commanded by some German officers, but their number was very inconsiderable: the rest were barbarians, forced from their forests, and covered with the skins of wild beasts, some armed with arrows, and others with clubs: few of them had firelocks; none of them had ever seen a regular siege; and there was not one good cannoneer in the whole army. An hundred and fifty cannon, which one would have thought must have soon reduced the little town of Narva to ashes, were hardly able to make a breach, while the artillery of the city mowed down at every discharge whole ranks of the enemy in their trenches. Narva was almost without fortifications: the Baron de Hoorn, who commanded there, had not a thousand regular troops; and yet this immense army could not reduce it in ten weeks.

It was now the 5th of November, when the Czar learned that the King of Sweden had crossed the sea with two hundred transports, and was advancing to the relief of Narva. The Swedes were not above twenty thousand strong. The Czar had no advantage but that of numbers. Far therefore from despising his enemy, he employed every art in order to crush him. Not contented with eighty thousand men, he resolved to oppose to him another army still, and to check his progress at every step. He had already given orders for the march of about thirty thousand men, who were advancing from Pleskow. He then took a step that would have rendered him contemptible, could a legislator who had performed such great and glorious actions incur that imputation. He left his camp, where his presence was necessary, to go in quest of this new army, which might have arrived well enough without him, and seemed by this conduct to betray his fear of engaging in his entrenchments a young and unexperienced prince who might come to attack him.

Be that as it will, he resolved to shut up Charles XII. between two armies. Nor was this all; a detach-

ment of thirty thousand men from the camp before Narva were posted at a league's distance from the city, directly in the King of Sweden's road: twenty thousand Strelits were placed farther off, upon the same road; and five thousand others composed an advanced guard; and he must necessarily force his way through all these troops before he could reach the camp, which was fortified with a rampart and double fosse. The King of Sweden had landed at Pernaw, in the gulph of Riga, with about sixteen thousand foot, and little more than four thousand horse. From Pernaw he made a flying march to Revel, followed by all his cavalry, and only by four thousand foot. He always marched in the van of his army, without waiting for the rear. He soon found himself, with his eight thousand men only, before the first posts of the enemy. He immediately resolved, without the least hesitation, to attack them, one after another, before they could possibly learn with what a small number they had to engage. The Muscovites seeing the Swedes come upon them, imagined they had a whole army to encounter. The advanced guard, consisting of five thousand men, posted among rocks, a station where one hundred resolute men might have stopped the march of a large army, fled at their approach. The twenty thousand men that lay behind them, perceiving the flight of their fellow soldiers, took the alarm, and carried their terror and confusion with them into the camp. All the posts were carried in two days; and what upon other occasions would have been reckoned three distinct victories, did not retard the King's march for the space of one hour. He appeared then at last with his eight thousand men, exhausted by the fatigues of so long a march, before a camp of eighty thousand Muscovites, defended by a hundred and fifty pieces of cannon; and, scarce allowing his troops any time for rest, he instantly gave orders for the attack.

The signal was two rockets, and the word in German, "With the aid of God." A general officer having represented to him the greatness of the danger,

"What, (says he,) do not you think that with my eight thousand brave Swedes, I may easily beat eighty thousand Russians?" But soon after, fearing that what he had said might favour too much of gasconade, he ran after the officer, "And are not you (says he) of the same opinion? have not I a double advantage over the enemy? one, that their cavalry can be of no service to them; the other, that the place being narrow, their number will only incommode them; and thus in reality I shall be stronger than they." The officer did not care to differ from him; and thus they marched against the Muscovites about mid-day, on the 30th of November 1700.

As soon as their cannon had made a breach in their intrenchments, the Swedes advanced with screwed bayonets, having a furious shower of snow on their backs, which drove full in the face of the enemy. The Russians suffered themselves to be slain for half an hour without flinching. The King made his attack upon the right of the camp, where the Czar's quarters lay, hoping to come to a rencounter with him, as he did not know that he had gone in quest of the forty thousand men who were daily expected to arrive. At the first discharge of the enemy's muskets, he received a shot in his neck; but as it was a spent ball, it lodged in the folds of his black neck-cloath, and did him no harm. His horse was killed under him. Mr de Spar told me, that the King mounted another horse with great agility, saying, "These fellows make me go through my exercise;" and continued to fight and give orders with the same presence of mind. After an engagement of three hours, the entrenchments were forced on all sides. The King pursued the right of the enemy as far as the river Narva, with his left wing; if we may be allowed to call by that name about four thousand men, who were in pursuit of near forty thousand. The bridge broke under the fugitives, and the river was immediately filled with dead carcasses. The rest returned to their camp, without knowing whither they went, and finding some barracks, they took post be-

hind them. There they defended themselves for a while, as they were not able to make their escape; but at last their generals, Dolgorouky, Gollofkin, and Federowitz, surrendered themselves to the King, and laid their arms at his feet; and while they were presenting them to him, the Duke de Croi came up, and surrendered himself with thirty officers.

Charles received all these prisoners of distinction with as much civility and politeness as if he had been paying them the honours of an entertainment in his own court. He detained none but the general officers: all the subalterns and common soldiers were disarmed and conducted to the river Narva, where they were supplied with boats for passing over, and allowed to return to their own country. In the mean time night came on, and the right wing of the Muscovites still continued the fight. The Swedes had not lost above six hundred men. Eighteen thousand Muscovites had been killed in their intrenchments; many were drowned; many had crossed the river; and yet there still remained in the camp a sufficient number to cut off the Swedes to the last man. But the loss of battles is not so much owing to the number of the killed, as to the timidity of those who survive. The King employed the small remains of the day in seizing upon the enemy's artillery. He took possession of an advantageous post between the camp and the city, where he slept a few hours upon the ground, wrapt up in his cloak, intending, at day-break, to fall upon the left wing of the enemy, which was not yet entirely routed: but at two o'clock in the morning General Wade, who commanded that wing, having heard of the gracious reception the King had given to the other generals, and of his having dismissed all the subaltern officers and soldiers, sent a messenger to him, begging he would grant him the same favour. The conqueror replied, that he should have it, provided he would come at the head of his troops, and make them lay their arms and colours at his feet. Soon after the General appeared with his Muscovites, to the number of about thirty thousand.

They marched, both soldiers and officers, with their heads uncovered, through less than seven thousand Swedes. The soldiers, as they passed the King, threw their guns and swords upon the ground, and the officers presented him with their ensigns and colours. He caused the whole of this multitude to be conducted over the river, without detaining a single soldier. Had he kept them, the number of prisoners would at least have been five times greater than that of the conquerors.

After this he entered victorious into Narva, accompanied by the Duke de Croi, and other general officers of the Muscovites. He ordered their swords to be restored to them all; and knowing that they wanted money, and that the merchants of Narva would not lend them any, he sent a thousand ducats to the Duke de Croi, and five hundred to every Muscovite officer, who could not sufficiently admire the civility of this treatment, of which they were incapable of forming the least conception. An account of the victory was immediately drawn up at Narva, in order to be sent to Stockholm, and to the allies of Sweden; but the King expunged; with his own hand, every circumstance in the relation that tended too much to his own honour, or seemed to reflect on the Czar. His modesty, however, could not hinder them from striking at Stockholm several medals to perpetuate the memory of these events. Among others, they struck one which represented the King on one side, standing on a pedestal, to which were chained a Muscovite, a Dane, and a Polander; and on the reverse a Hercules, holding his club, and treading upon a Cerberus, with this inscription, *Tres uno contudit istu.*

Among the prisoners taken at the battle of Narva, there was one whose fate exhibited a remarkable instance of the great inconstancy of fortune. He was the eldest son and heir of the King of Georgia; his name the *Czarafis Artschelou*. This title of *Czarafis*, among the Tartars, as well as in Muscovy, signifies Prince, or Son of the Czar; for the word Czar, or Tzar, signified King among the ancient Scythians.

from whom all these people are descended, and is not derived from the Cæsars of Rome, so long unknown to these barbarians. His father Mitteleſki, Czar and master of the most beautiful part of the country lying between the mountains of Ararat and the eastern coasts of the Black sea, having been expelled from his kingdom by his own subjects in 1688, had rather chosen to throw himself into the arms of the Emperor of Muscovy, than to apply to the Turks for assistance. His son, a youth of nineteen years of age, followed Peter the Great in his expedition against the Swedes, and was taken fighting by some Finland soldiers, who had already stripped him, and were upon the point of killing him. Count Renschild rescued him from their hands, supplied him with cloaths, and presented him to his master. Charles sent him to Stockholm, where the unfortunate Prince died in a few years after. The King, upon seeing him set out from the camp, could not help making, in the hearing of his officers, a very natural reflection on the strange fate of an Asiatic prince, born at the foot of Mount Caucasus, and going to live a prisoner among the snows of Sweden: "It is just, (says he) as if I were one day to be a prisoner among the Crim Tartars." These words made no impression at that time; but, in the sequel, there was but too much occasion to remember them, when the event had proved them to be a prediction.

The Czar was advancing, by long marches, with a body of forty thousand Russians, in full hopes of surrounding his enemy on all sides; but before he had proceeded half way, he received intelligence of the battle of Narva, and of the dispersion of his whole army. He was not so foolish as to think of attacking, with his forty thousand raw and undisciplined troops, a conqueror who had lately defeated eighty thousand men in their intrenchments. He returned home, with a determined resolution of disciplining his troops, at the same time that he civilized his subjects. "I know, (says he) that the Swedes will beat us for a long time; but, at last, they will teach us to beat

them." Moscow, his capital, was in the utmost terror and consternation at the news of this defeat. Such was the pride and ignorance of the people, that they actually imagined they had been conquered by a power more than human, and that the Swedes were so many magicians. This opinion was so general, that public prayers were ordered to be put up to St Nicholas, the patron of Muscovy, on the occasion. The form of these prayers is too singular to be omitted. It runs thus :

" O Thou, who art our perpetual comforter in all our adversities, great St Nicholas, infinitely powerful, by what sin have we offended thee, in our sacrifices, kneelings, bowings, and thanksgivings, that thou hast thus abandoned us? We implored thy assistance against these terrible, insolent, enraged, dreadful, unconquerable destroyers, when, like lions and bears robbed of their young, they fell upon, terrified, wounded, and slew, by thousands, us who are thy people. As it is impossible that this should have happened without sorcery and witchcraft, we beseech thee, O great St Nicholas, to be our champion and standard-bearer, to deliver us from this troop of forcerers, and to drive them far from our frontiers, with the recompense they deserve,"

While the Muscovites were thus complaining of their defeat to St Nicholas, Charles XII. returned thanks to God, and prepared himself for new victories.

The King of Poland had reason to fear, that his enemy, already victorious over the Danes and the Muscovites, would soon turn his arms against him. He entered into a closer alliance with the Czar than ever he had done before. These two princes agreed upon an interview, in order to concert their measures. They met at Birsen, a small town in Lithuania, without any of those formalities which serve only to retard business, and neither suited their situation nor their humour. The princes of the North visit one another with a familiarity that has not yet taken place in the more southern parts of Europe. Peter and Augustus spent fifteen days together, in the en-

joyment of pleasures which were even somewhat extravagant; for the Czar, amidst his cares for the reformation of his subjects, could never correct his dangerous propension to debauchery.

The King of Poland engaged to furnish the Czar with fifty thousand German troops, which were to be hired from several princes, and for which the Czar was to pay. Peter, on the other hand, was to send fifty thousand Russians into Poland, to learn the art of war, and promised to pay to Augustus three millions of rix-dollars in two years. This treaty, had it been carried into execution, might have proved fatal to the King of Sweden: it was a sure and ready method of rendering the Muscovites good foldiers: perhaps it was forging chains for a part of Europe.

Charles XII. exerted his utmost endeavours to prevent the King of Poland from reaping any benefit from this league. After having passed the winter at Narva, he appeared in Livonia in the neighbourhood of Riga, the very town which Augustus had in vain besieged. The Saxon troops were posted along the river Duna, which is very broad in that place; and Charles, who lay on the other side of the river, was obliged to dispute the passage. The Saxons were not commanded by their own prince, who was then sick, but were headed by Marechal Stenau, who acted as general, under whom commanded Prince Ferdinand Duke of Courland, and that same Patkul who had formerly, at the hazard of his life, vindicated the privileges of his country against Charles XI. by his pen, and now defended the same cause against Charles XII. by his arms. The King of Sweden had caused some large boats to be built of a new construction, whose sides were much higher than ordinary, and could be raised or let down, like a draw-bridge. When raised, they covered the troops on board, and when let down, they served as a bridge to land them. He likewise made use of another artifice. Having observed that the wind blew from the north, where he lay, to the south, where the enemy were encamped, he set fire to a large heap of wet

straw, which diffusing a thick smoke over the river, prevented the Saxons from seeing his troops, or observing what he was going to do. Under cover of this cloud, he dispatched some barks filled with more of the same smoking straw; so that the cloud always encreasing, and being driven by the wind directly to the face of the enemy, rendered it impossible for them to know whether the King was passing or not. Mean while, he alone conducted the execution of his stratagem; and when he had reached the middle of the river, "Well," says he to General Renschild, "the Duna will be as favourable to us as the sea of Copenhagen; take my word for it, General, we shall beat them." He arrived at the other side in a quarter of an hour, and was sorry to find that he was only the fourth person that leapt on shore. He forthwith landed his cannon, and drew up his troops in order of battle, while the enemy, blinded with smoke, could make no opposition, except by a few random shot. At last the mist being dispersed by the wind, the Saxons saw the King of Sweden already advancing against them.

Mareschal Stenau lost not a moment. As soon as he observed the Swedes, he rushed upon them with the flower of his cavalry. The violent shock of this body falling upon the Swedes just as they were forming, threw them into confusion. They gave way, were broken, and pursued even into the river. The King of Sweden rallied them in a moment, in the midst of the water, with as much composure as if he had been making a review; then the Swedes, marching more compact than before, repulsed Mareschal Stenau, and advanced into the plain. Stenau, finding his troops begin to stagger, acted like an able general. He made them retire into a dry place, flanked with a morass and a wood, where his artillery lay. The advantage of the ground, and the time which the Saxons had thus obtained, of recovering from their first surprise, restored to them their former courage. Charles immediately began the attack. He had fifteen thousand men: Stenau and the Duke of Cour-

land about twelve thousand, with no other artillery than one dismounted cannon. The battle was obstinate and bloody. The Duke had two horses killed under him: he penetrated thrice into the heart of the King's guards; but at length being unhorsed by a blow with the butt-end of a musket, his army was thrown into confusion, and no longer disputed the victory. His cuirassiers carried him off with great difficulty, all bruised, and half dead, from the thickest of the fight, and from under the horses' heels, which trampled on him.

Immediately after this victory, the King of Sweden advanced to Mittau, the capital of Courland. All the towns of the duchy surrendered to him at discretion: it was rather a journey than a conquest. From thence he passed without delay into Lithuania, conquering where-ever he came: and he felt a pleasing satisfaction, as he himself owned, when he entered triumphant into the town of Birken, where the King of Poland and the Czar had plotted his destruction but a few months before.

It was in this place that he formed the design of dethroning the King of Poland, by the hands of the Poles themselves. One day, when he was at table, full of this enterprize, and observing, as usual, the strictest temperance, wrapped up in a profound silence, and seeming, as it were, absorbed in the greatness of his conceptions, a German colonel who waited upon him, said with an audible voice, that the meals which the Czar and the King of Poland had made in the same place were somewhat different from those of his majesty. "Yes, (says the King, rising); and I shall the more easily spoil their digestion." In short, by intermixing a little policy with the force of his arms, he resolved to hasten the execution of this mighty project.

Poland, a part of the ancient Sarmatia, is somewhat larger than France, but less populous, though it is more so than Sweden. The inhabitants were converted to Christianity only about seven hundred and fifty years ago. It is somewhat surprising that

the language of the Romans, who never penetrated into that country, is now-a-days spoken in common nowhere but in Poland; there every one speaks Latin, even the very servants. This extensive country is very fertile; but the natives are only, on that account, so much the less industrious. The artists and tradesmen in Poland are Scotch, French, and especially Jews. The last have, in this country, near three hundred synagogues; and multiplying too fast, and to too great numbers, they will in time be banished from it, as they have already been from Spain. They buy the corn, the cattle, and the commodities of the country at a low rate, dispose of them at Dantzick, and in Germany, and sell to the nobles at a high price, wherewithal to gratify the only species of luxury which they know and love. Thus Poland, watered with the finest rivers in the world, rich in pastures, and in mines of salt, and covered with luxuriant crops, remains poor, in spite of its plenty, because the people are slaves, and the nobles are proud and indolent.

The constitution of Poland is the most perfect model of the ancient government of the Goths and Celts, which hath been corrected or altered every where else. It is the only state that has preserved the name of republic together with the royal dignity.

Every gentleman has a right to give his vote in the election of a king, and may even be elected himself. This inestimable privilege is attended with inconveniences proportionably great. The throne is almost always exposed to sale; and as a Poland is seldom able to make the purchase, it has frequently been sold to strangers. The nobility and clergy defend their liberties against the king, and deprive the rest of the nation of theirs. The body of the people are slaves. Such is the unhappy fate of mankind, that in every country the greater number are, one way or other, enslaved by the lesser. There the peasant sows not for himself, but for his lord, to whom his person, his lands, and even the labour of his hands belong; and who can sell him, or cut his throat, with the same

impunity as he kills the beasts in the field. Every gentleman is independent. He cannot be tried in a criminal cause but by an assembly of the whole nation: he cannot be arrested till once he is condemned; so that he is hardly ever punished. There are among the gentlemen great numbers of poor. These engage in the service of the more wealthy, receive wages from them, and perform the meanest offices. They rather chuse to serve their equals, than to enrich themselves by commerce; and while they are dressing their master's horses, they give themselves the title of electors of kings and destroyers of tyrants.

To see a king of Poland in the pomp of royal majesty, one would take him to be the most absolute prince in Europe; and yet he is the least so. The Poles really make with him that contract which, in other nations, is only supposed to be made between the king and the subjects. The King of Poland, even at his consecration, and in swearing to the *Pacta conventa*, absolves his subjects from the oath of allegiance, should he ever violate the laws of the republic.

He nominates to all offices, and confers all honours. Nothing is hereditary in Poland, but the lands and rank of the nobility. The son of a palatine, or of a king, has no claim to the dignity of his father. But there is this great difference betwixt the King and the republic, that the former cannot strip any person of an office after he has bestowed it upon him; whereas the latter may deprive him of the crown, if he transgress the laws of the state.

The nobility, jealous of their liberty, frequently sell their votes, but seldom their affections. They have no sooner elected a king, than they begin to fear his ambition, and to oppose him by their cabals. The grandees whom he has made, and whom he cannot unmake, often become his enemies, instead of remaining his creatures. Those who are attached to the court are hated by the rest of the nobility, which always forms two parties; a division unavoidable, and even necessary in those countries that must needs have kings, and yet preserve their liberties.

Whatever concerns the nation is regulated in the assemblies of the States-general, which are called Diets. These states are composed of the body of the senate, and of several gentlemen. The senators are the palatines and the bishops: the gentlemen, the deputies of the particular diets in each palatinate. In these great assemblies presides the archbishop of Gnesna, primate of Poland, viceroy of the kingdom during an interregnum, and, next to the king, the first person in the state. Besides him there is seldom any other cardinal in Poland; because the Roman purple giving no precedence in the senate, a bishop who should be made a cardinal, would be obliged either to take his rank as senator, or to renounce the substantial rights of the dignity he enjoys in his own country, to support the vain pretensions of a foreign honour.

These diets, by the laws of the kingdom, must be held alternately in Poland and Lithuania. The deputies frequently transact their business sabbre in hand, like the ancient Sarmatians, from whom they are sprung, and sometimes, too, intoxicated with liquor, a vice to which the Sarmatians were utter strangers. Every gentleman deputed to the States-general enjoys the same right which the tribunes of the people had at Rome, of opposing themselves to the laws of the senate. Any one gentleman who says, "I protest," stops, by that single word, the unanimous resolution of all the rest; and if he quits the place where the diet is held, the assembly is of course dissolved.

To the disorders arising from this law, they apply a remedy still more dangerous. Poland is seldom without two factions. Unanimity in their diets being thus rendered impossible, each party forms confederacies, in which they decide by a plurality of voices, without any regard to the protestation of the lesser number. These assemblies, condemned by the laws, but authorised by custom, are held in the King's name, though frequently without his consent, and even against his interest; in much the same manner as the league in France made use of the name of Henry III. to ruin him; and as the par-

liament in England, that brought Charles I. to the block, began by prefixing his Majesty's name to all the resolutions they took to destroy him. When the public commotions are ended, it belongs to the general diets either to confirm or repeal the acts of these confederacies. A diet can even cancel the acts of a former diet; for the same reason that in absolute monarchies a king can abolish the laws of his predecessor, or even those which have been made by himself.

The nobility, who make the laws of the republic, likewise constitute its strength. They appear on horseback, completely armed, upon great emergencies, and are able to make up a body of an hundred thousand men. This great army, which is called *pospolite*, moves slowly, and is ill governed. It cannot continue assembled for any length of time, for want of provisions and forage: it has neither discipline, subordination, nor experience; but that love of liberty by which it is animated will always make it formidable.

These nobles may be conquered, or dispersed, or even held in subjection for a time; but they soon shake off the yoke. They compare themselves to the reeds, which the storm may bend to the ground, but which rise again the moment the storm is over. It is for this reason that they have no places of strength: they will have themselves to be the only bulwarks of the republic; nor do they ever suffer their king to build any forts, lest he should employ them less for their defence than their oppression. Their country is entirely open, excepting two or three frontier places; so that if in a war, whether civil or foreign, they resolve to sustain a siege, they are obliged to raise fortifications of earth, in a hurry, to repair the old walls that are half ruined, and to enlarge the ditches that are almost filled up; and the town is commonly taken before the intrenchments are finished.

The *pospolite* are not always on horseback to defend the country: they never mount but by order of the diets, or sometimes in imminent dangers, by the simple order of the King.

The usual guard of Poland is an army, which ought to be maintained at the expence of the republic: It is composed of two bodies, under two grand generals. The first body is that of Poland, and should consist of thirty-six-thousand men; the second, to the number of twelve thousand, is that of Lithuania. The two grand generals are independent of each other: though nominated by the King, they are accountable for their conduct to the republic alone, and have an unlimited power over their troops. The colonels are absolute masters of their regiments; and it is their business to maintain and pay them as well as they can. But as they are seldom paid themselves, they ravage the country, ruin the peasants to satisfy their own avidity, and that of their soldiers. The Polish lords appear in these armies with more magnificence than they do in the towns; and their tents are more elegant than their houses. The cavalry, which makes up two thirds of the army, is composed almost entirely of gentlemen; and is remarkable for the beauty of their horses, and the richness of the accoutrements and harness.

The Gendarmes especially, whom they distinguish into hussars and pancernes, never march without several valets in their retinue, who keep their led horses. Those are furnished with bridles that are ornamented with plates and nails of silver, embroidered saddles, saddlebows, and gilt stirrups, or stirrups made of massy silver, with large housings trailing on the ground, after the manner of the Turks, whose magnificence the Poles endeavour to imitate as much as they can.

But if the cavalry are fine and gorgeous, the infantry were at that time proportionably wretched, ill cloathed, and ill armed, without regimentals, or any thing uniform. Such at least was their condition till towards the year 1710: and yet these infantry, who resemble the wandering Tartars, support hunger, cold, fatigue, and all the hardships of war, with surprising resolution.

One may still discern in the Polish soldiers the character of their ancestors, the ancient Sarmatians, the same want of discipline, the same fury in the assault, the same readiness to fly and to return to the charge, and the same cruel disposition to slaughter when they conquer.

The King of Poland flattered himself at first, that in this pressing necessity these two bodies would support his cause; that the Polish *pospolite* would take up arms at his orders; and that these forces, joined to the Saxon subjects, and to his Russian allies, would compose an army before which the small number of the Swedes would not dare to appear: but he found himself, almost in an instant, deprived of these succours, by means of that very eagerness he discovered to have them all at once.

Accustomed, in his hereditary dominions, to the exercise of absolute power, he too fondly imagined that he might govern in Poland as he did in Saxony. The beginning of his reign raised malecontents. His first proceedings provoked the party that had opposed his election, and alienated almost all the rest of the nation. The Poles murmured to see the towns filled with Saxon garrisons, and their frontiers lined with Saxon troops. This nation, more anxious to preserve its liberty than to attack its neighbours, considered the war with Sweden, and the irruption into Livonia, as enterprises by no means advantageous to the republic. It is very difficult to hinder a free people from seeing their true interest. The Poles were sensible, that if this war, undertaken without their consent, should prove unsuccessful, their country, open on all sides, would become a prey to the King of Sweden; and that should it be crowned with success, they would be enslaved by their own king, who being master of Livonia as well as Saxony, would shut up Poland between these two states. In this alternative, either of becoming slaves to the king whom they had elected, or of being pillaged by Charles XII. who was justly incensed, they raised a clamour against the war, which they believed to be declared rather

against themselves than against Sweden. They considered the Saxons and the Muscovites as the forgers of their chains; and observing soon after that the King of Sweden had overcome every thing that opposed his progress, and was advancing with a victorious army into the heart of Lithuania, they loudly exclaimed against their sovereign, and with so much the greater freedom as he was unfortunate.

Lithuania was at that time divided into two parties; that of the princes of Sapieha, and that of Oginsky. The animosity between these two factions, occasioned at first by private quarrels, had at last been inflamed into a civil war. The King of Sweden engaged the Princes of Sapieha in his interest; and Oginsky being poorly supported by the Saxons, found his party almost annihilated. The Lithuanian army, reduced by these troubles and the want of money to an inconsiderable number, was partly dispersed by the conquerors. The few that still held out for the King of Poland were separated into small bodies of fugitive troops, who wandered up and down the country, and subsisted by spoil. Augustus beheld nothing in Lithuania but the weakness of his own party, the hatred of his subjects, and an hostile army, conducted by a young king, incensed, victorious, and implacable.

There was indeed an army in Poland; but instead of six and thirty thousand men, the number prescribed by the law, it did not amount to eighteen thousand; and it was not only ill paid and ill armed, but the generals were as yet undetermined what course to take.

The only resource of the King was, to order the nobility to follow him; but he durst not expose himself to the mortification of a refusal, which, by discovering his weakness too plainly, would of consequence have encreased it.

In this state of trouble and uncertainty, all the palatinates of the kingdom desired the King to call a diet; in the same manner as in England, during times of danger, all the bodies of the state present

addresses to the sovereign, entreating him to convoke a parliament. Augustus had more need of an army than a diet, in which the actions of kings are severely canvassed. However, that he might not incense the nation beyond a possibility of reconciliation, he found it necessary to assemble a diet; which was accordingly appointed to be held at Warsaw, on the 2d of December 1701. He soon perceived that Charles XII. had, at least, as much power in this assembly as himself. Those who favoured the Sapieha, the Lubomirski, and their friends, the Palatine Lecziński, treasurer of the crown, and especially the partizans of the Prince Sobiesky, were all of them secretly attached to the King of Sweden.

The most considerable of these partizans, and the most dangerous to the King of Poland, was Cardinal Radjousky, Archbishop of Gnesna, Primate of the kingdom, and President of the diet. He was a man full of artifice and cunning, and entirely under the influence of an ambitious woman, who was called by the Swedes Madam Cardinalefs, and who was pushing him on to intrigue and faction. King John Sobiesky, the predecessor of Augustus, had first made him bishop of Warmia, and vice-chancellor of the kingdom. Radjousky, when no more than a bishop, had obtained the cardinal's hat by the favour of the same prince. This dignity soon opened his way to the primacy; and thus by uniting in his own person whatever can impose upon mankind, he was able to undertake the most arduous enterprises, without incurring the least danger.

After the death of John, he employed all his interest to raise Prince James Sobiesky to the throne; but the torrent of public hatred ran so strong against the father, notwithstanding the eminent qualities of which he was possessed, that it entirely excluded the son from that dignity. After this, the Cardinal-primate joined his endeavours with those of the Abbe de Polignac, the French ambassador, to procure the crown to the Prince of Conti, who was actually elected. But the money and troops of Saxony defeated

all his negotiations. At last he suffered himself to be drawn over to the party that crowned the elector of Saxony, and patiently waited for an opportunity of sowing dissention between the new king and the nation.

The victories of Charles XII. the protector of Prince James Sobiesky, the civil war in Lithuania, the general alienation of men's minds from King Augustus; all these circumstances made the Cardinal-primate believe, that the time was now come when he might safely send back Augustus into Saxony, and open for King John's son the way to the throne. This prince, formerly the innocent object of the hatred of the Poles, was now become their darling, ever since the time that Augustus had lost the public favour; but he durst not as yet entertain the most distant hopes of so great a revolution, of which, however, the Cardinal was already laying the foundation.

At first he seemed desirous of effecting a reconciliation between the King and the republic; and dispatched circular letters, dictated in appearance by the spirit of charity and concord; a common and well known snare, in which, however, the people are always caught. He wrote an affecting letter to the King of Sweden, conjuring him, in the name of that Saviour whom all Christians adore, to give peace to Poland and her King. Charles XII. answered the intentions of the Cardinal rather than his words. Mean while he remained with his victorious army in the great duchy of Lithuania, declaring that he would not disturb the diet; that he made war against Augustus and the Saxons, and not against the Poles; and that, far from attacking, he came only to deliver them from oppression. These letters and these answers were calculated for the public. The emissaries that were continually going and coming between the Cardinal and Count Piper, and the secret meetings held at the prelate's house, were the springs that regulated the motions of the diet. They proposed to dispatch an embassy to Charles XII. and unanimously

required of the King, that he should bring no more Muscovites upon their frontiers, and that he should send back his Saxon troops.

The bad fortune of Augustus had already done what the diet demanded of him. The league secretly concluded with the Muscovites at Birsen, was now become as useless as it had once appeared formidable. He was far from being able to send to the Czar the fifty thousand Germans, whom he had promised to raise in the empire. The Czar himself, a dangerous neighbour to Poland, was in no haste to assist a divided kingdom, from whose misfortunes he hoped to derive some advantage. He contented himself with sending twenty thousand Muscovites into Lithuania, who did more mischief than the Swedes, flying every where before the conqueror, and ravaging the lands of the Poles; till at last, being pursued by the Swedish generals, and finding no more to pillage, they returned in shoals to their own country. With regard to the shattered remains of the Saxon army that was beat at Riga, Augustus sent them to winter and recruit in Saxony; hoping by this sacrifice, involuntary as it was, to regain the affection of the Poles, who were so highly incensed against him.

The war now was turned into intrigues. The diet was split into almost as many factions as there were palatines. One day the interests of King Augustus prevailed; the next they were disregarded. Every one called out for liberty and justice; and yet no one knew what was liberty and justice. The time was spent in private cabals and public harangues. The diet neither knew what they would be at, nor what they ought to do. Great assemblies seldom steer the right course in times of public commotions; because the factious are bold, and the virtuous are commonly diffident. The diet broke up in a tumultuous manner, on the 17th of February 1702, after having spent three months in cabals, without coming to any fixed resolution. The senators, consisting of the palatines and bishops, remained at Warsaw. The senate of Poland has a right of making laws provisionally,

which the diets seldom disannul. This body being less numerous, and accustomed to business, was far less tumultuous, and decided with greater dispatch.

They decreed that the embassy, which was proposed in the diet, should be sent to the King of Sweden; and that the polipolite should take to arms, and hold themselves in readiness at all events. They made several regulations for quelling the commotions in Lithuania, and for diminishing the authority of the King, though less to be dreaded than that of Charles XII.

Augustus rather chose to receive hard laws from his conqueror than from his subjects. He resolved to sue for a peace to the King of Sweden, and to conclude a secret treaty with that monarch. This was a step which he was obliged to conceal from the senate, whom he considered as an enemy still more untractable than Charles. As the affair was of a very delicate nature, he entrusted it to the Countess of Konigsmark, a Swedish lady of high birth, to whom he was at that time attached. This is the lady whose brother became so famous by his unfortunate death, and whose son * commanded the French armies with so much glory and success. Celebrated as she was for her wit and beauty, she was more capable than any minister of bringing a negotiation to a happy period. Moreover, as she had an estate in the dominions of Charles XII. and had resided a long time at his court, she had a very plausible pretext for waiting upon him. Accordingly she repaired to the Swedish camp in Lithuania, and immediately applied to Count Piper, who too rashly promised her an audience of his master. The Countess, among those perfections which rendered her the most amiable woman in Europe, possessed the happy talent of speaking the languages of several countries she had never seen, with as much ease and propriety as if she had been a native. She even amused herself sometimes in writing French verses, which one might have easily mistaken for the

* Marshal Saxe.

production of a person born at Versailles. Those which she composed on Charles XII. are not beneath the dignity of history to mention. She introduced the heathen gods praising him for his different virtues. The piece concluded thus:

*Enfin, chacun des Dieux discourant à sa gloire,
Le plaçait par avance au temple de mémoire ;
Mais Venus ni Bacchus n'en dirent pas un mot.*

The hero's acts while other gods proclaim,
And praise, and promise him immortal fame ;
Silent sit Bacchus and the Queen of Love.

All her wit and charms were lost upon such a man as the King of Sweden, who constantly refused to see her : she therefore resolved to throw herself in his way, as he rode out to take the air, which he frequently did. In this attempt she at last succeeded : she met him one day in a very narrow path, and the moment she observed him came down from her coach. The King made her a low bow, without speaking a word to her, turned about his horse, and rode back in an instant. And thus the only advantage which the Countess of Konigsmark gained from her journey, was the pleasure of seeing that the King of Sweden feared nobody but her.

The King of Poland was therefore obliged to throw himself into the arms of the senate. He made them two proposals, which were laid before them by the Palatine of Marienburg ; the one, that they should leave to him the disposal of the army of the republic, in which case he would engage to pay the soldiers two quarters advance out of his own revenue ; the other, that they should allow him to bring back twelve thousand Saxons into Poland. The Cardinal-primate returned him an answer as severe as the King of Sweden's refusal. He told the Palatine of Marienburg, in the name of the assembly, " That they had resolved to send an embassy to Charles XII. and that he would not advise him to bring back any Saxons."

In this extremity, the King was desirous of preserving at least the appearance of the royal authority. He sent one of his chamberlains to wait upon Charles, and to learn from him where, and in what manner his Swedish Majesty would be pleased to receive the embassy of the King his master, and of the republic? Unhappily they had forgot to ask from the Swedes a passport for the chamberlain. The King of Sweden, instead of giving him an audience, caused him to be thrown into prison, saying, "That he expected to receive an embassy from the republic, and not from Augustus." In this instance the stronger party committed a violation of the law of nations.

After this Charles, having left garrisons in some towns in Lithuania, advanced beyond Grodno, a city well known in Europe for the diets that are held there, but ill built, and worse fortified.

A few miles on the other side of Grodno, he met the embassy of the republic, which consisted of five senators. They desired, in the first place, to have the ceremony of their introduction properly regulated, a thing with which the King was utterly unacquainted. They demanded that the senate should be complimented with the title of Most Serene, and that the coaches of the King should be sent to meet them. They were told in answer, "That the republic should be stiled Illustrious, and not Most Serene; that the King never used any coaches; that he had plenty of officers in his retinue, but no senators; that a lieutenant-general should be sent to meet them; and that they might come on their own horses."

Charles XII. received them in his tent, with some appearance of military grandeur. Their conversation was full of caution and reserve. They said they were afraid of Charles XII. and did not love Augustus; but that it would be a shame for them to take the crown, in obedience to the orders of a stranger, from the head of that prince whom they had selected. Nothing was finally concluded; and Charles XII. gave them to understand, that he would settle all disputes at Warsaw.

His march was preceded by a manifesto, which the Cardinal and his party spread over Poland in the space of eight days. By this writing, Charles invited all the Poles to join him in revenging their own quarrel, and endeavoured to persuade them that his interest and theirs were the same: they were, however, very different; but the manifesto, supported by a powerful army, by the disorder of the senate, and by the approach of the conqueror, made a deep impression on the minds of the people. They were obliged to own Charles for their protector, because he was resolved to be so; and happy was it for them that he contented himself with this title.

The senators who opposed Augustus published this manifesto aloud, even in the royal presence. The few who adhered to him observed a profound silence. At length, intelligence being brought that Charles was advancing by long marches, every one prepared to depart in a hurry. The Cardinal left Warsaw among the first: the greatest part fled with precipitation; some retired to their country-seats, there to wait the unravelling of this perplexed and intricate affair; others went to arm their friends: nobody remained with the King but the ambassadors of the Emperor and of the Czar, the Pope's nuncio, and a few bishops and palatines who were attached to his fortunes. He was forced to fly, though nothing was as yet decided in his favour. Before his departure, he hastened to hold a council with the small body of senators who still represented the senate. Zealous as they were for his interest, they were, nevertheless, Poles: they had all conceived such an utter aversion to the Saxon troops, that they durst not grant him a liberty of recalling more than six thousand of them for his defence; and they even voted that these six thousand should be commanded by the grand general of Poland, and be immediately sent back upon the conclusion of a peace. The armies of the republic they left entirely to his disposal.

After this decree of the senate, the King left Warsaw, too weak to resist his enemies, and but little

satisfied even with the conduct of his friends. He immediately published orders for assembling the pospolite and the two armies, which were little more than empty names. He had nothing to hope for in Lithuania, of which the Swedes were in possession. The army of Poland, reduced to an handful of men, was in want of arms and provisions, and had no great inclination to the war. Most of the nobility, intimidated, irresolute, and disaffected, remained at their country-seats. In vain did the King, authorised by the laws of the land, command every gentleman, under pain of death, to take up arms and follow him. It was even become a problematical point whether or not they ought to obey him. His chief dependence was upon the troops of the Electorate, where the form of government being wholly despotic, he was under no apprehensions of being disobeyed. He had already given secret orders for the march of twelve thousand Saxons, who were advancing with great expedition. He likewise recalled the eight thousand men whom he had promised to the Emperor in his war against France, and whom the necessity of his affairs now obliged him to withdraw. To introduce so many Saxons into Poland, was, in effect, to alienate the affections of all his subjects, and to violate the law made by his own party, which allowed only of six thousand. But he well knew, that, if he proved victorious, they would not dare to complain, and if he should be conquered, they would never forgive him for having introduced even the six thousand. While the soldiers were arriving in troops, and while he was flying from one palatinate to another, and assembling the nobility who adhered to him, the King of Sweden reached Warsaw, on the 5th of May, 1702. The gates were opened to him at the first summons. He dismissed the Polish garrison, disbanded the city-guard, posted guards of his own in all the convenient places, and ordered the inhabitants to deliver up their arms. Satisfied with having disarmed them, and unwilling to provoke them by unnecessary severities, he demanded a contribution of no more than one hundred thousand

livres. Augustus was then assembling his forces at Cracow, and was greatly surprised to see the Cardinal-primate arrive among the rest. This man affected to maintain the decorum of his character to the last, and to dethrone his king with all the appearance of the most respectful behaviour. He gave him to understand that the King of Sweden seemed very well inclined to come to a reasonable accommodation, and humbly begged leave to wait upon that monarch. Augustus granted him what he could not refuse, that is, the liberty of hurting himself.

The Cardinal-primate immediately repaired to the King of Sweden, before whom he had not as yet ventured to appear. He saw him at Praag, not far from Warsaw, but without any of those ceremonies which had been observed in introducing the ambassadors of the republic. He found the conqueror clad in a coat of coarse blue cloth, with gilt brass buttons, jack-boots, and buff skin gloves that reached up to his elbows. He was in a room without hangings, attended by the Duke of Holstein, Count Piper his first minister, and several general officers. The King advanced a few steps to meet the Cardinal; they talked together standing for about a quarter of an hour; Charles put an end to the conference, by saying aloud, "I will never give the Poles peace, till they have elected a new king." The Cardinal, who expected such a declaration, caused it to be immediately notified to all the palatinates, assuring them that he was extremely sorry for it, but represented to them, at the same time, the absolute necessity they were under of complying with the conqueror's request.

Upon receiving this intelligence, the King of Poland plainly perceived that he must either lose his crown, or preserve it by a battle; and he exerted his utmost efforts in order to succeed in the decision of this important quarrel. All his Saxon troops were arrived from the frontiers of Saxony. The nobility of the palatinate of Cracow, where he still remained, came in a body to offer him their service. He exhorted them to remember the oaths they had taken;

and they promised to shed the last drop of their blood in support of his cause. Strengthened by these succours, and by the troops which bore the name of the Army of the Crown, he went, for the first time, in quest of the King of Sweden; nor was he long in finding him; for that prince was already advancing towards Cracow.

The two kings met on the 13th of July 1702, in a spacious plain near Clissau, between Warsaw and Cracow. Augustus had near four-and-twenty thousand men; Charles XII. had not above twelve thousand. The battle began by a general discharge of the artillery. At the first volley of the Saxons, the Duke of Holstein, who commanded the Swedish cavalry, a young prince of great courage and virtue, received a cannon-ball in his reins. The King asked if he was killed? and was answered in the affirmative. He made no reply: a few tears fell from his eyes: he covered his face with his hands for a moment; and then, of a sudden, spurring on his horse with all his might, he rushed into the thickest of the enemy at the head of the guards.

The King of Poland did every thing that could be expected from a prince who fought for his crown. Thrice in person did he rally his troops, and lead them up to the charge; but the Saxons only could be said to fight for him: the Poles, who formed his right wing, fled to a man, at the very beginning of the battle; some through fear, and others through disaffection. The good fortune of Charles XII. carried all before it; he gained a complete victory. He took possession of the enemy's camp, their colours, and artillery; and Augustus's military chest fell into his hands. He halted not a moment on the field of battle, but marched directly to Cracow, pursuing the King of Poland, who fled before him.

The citizens of Cracow were bold enough to shut the gates upon the conqueror. He caused them to be burst open. The garrison did not venture to fire a single gun; but were driven with whips and canes into the castle, into which the King entered pell-mell

with them. Charles observing an officer of the artillery going to fire a cannon, ran up to him, and snatched the match out of his hand. The commander fell on his knees before him. Three Swedish regiments were lodged at free quarters among the citizens, and the town was taxed with a contribution of an hundred thousand rixdollars. The Count de Steinbock, who was appointed governor of the city, being informed that some treasures were hid in the tombs of the Polish kings, in St Nicholas church at Cracow, caused them to be opened. Nothing was found there but some ornaments of gold and silver, belonging to the churches. Of these he took a part; and Charles XII. even sent a golden cup to one of the Swedish churches; an action that might have raised the Polish catholics against him, had any thing been able to withstand the terror of his arms.

He left Cracow with a determined resolution to pursue Augustus without intermission. At the distance of a few miles from the city, his horse fell and broke his thigh-bone. They were obliged to carry him back to Cracow, where he remained confined to his bed for six weeks, in the hands of the surgeons. This accident gave Augustus a little respite. He forthwith caused it to be spread abroad through Poland and Germany, that Charles XII. was killed by the fall. This report, which gained credit for some time, filled the minds of all men with doubt and apprehension. During this interval, he assembled at Marienburg, and then at Lublin, all the orders of the kingdom, which had been already convoked at Sendomir. The assembly was very full, as few palatinates refused to send their deputies thither. He regained the affections of most of them by presents and promises, and by that affability without which absolute kings cannot be beloved, nor elective kings maintain themselves on the throne. The diet were soon undeceived concerning the false report of the King of Sweden's death; but that large body was already put in motion, and suffered itself to be carried along by the impulse it had received; all the members swore to continue faithful

to their sovereign : so subject to change are all great assemblies ! Even the Cardinal-primate himself, who still pretended a regard for Augustus, repaired to the diet of Lublin ; where he kissed the King's hand, and readily took the oath as well as the other members. The substance of the oath was, That they had never attempted, nor ever would attempt, any thing prejudicial to the interest of Augustus. The King excused the Cardinal from the first part of the oath, and the prelate blushed while he swore to the last. The result of all the deliberations of this diet was, that the republic of Poland should maintain an army of fifty thousand men at their own expence, for the service of their sovereign ; that they should allow the Swedes six weeks time to declare whether they were for peace or war ; and the same time to the princes of Sapienza, the original authors of the troubles in Lithuania, to come and ask pardon from the King of Poland.

In the mean time Charles XII. being cured of his hurt, overturned all their deliberations. Unalterably fixed in his resolution of forcing the Poles to dethrone their king with their own hands, he caused a new assembly to be convoked at Warsaw, by the intrigues of the Cardinal, in opposition to that of Lublin. His generals represented to him, that this negotiation might possibly be involved in endless delays, and by that means be rendered ineffectual ; that, in the mean time, the Muscovites were every day becoming a more equal match for the troops which he had left in Livonia and Ingria ; that the skirmishes which frequently happened between the Swedes and Russians in these provinces did not always turn out to the advantage of the former ; and, finally, that his own presence might soon be necessary in those quarters. Charles, as steady in the prosecution of his schemes, as he was brisk and vigorous in action, replied ; " Should it oblige me to remain here for fifty years, I will not depart till I have dethroned the King of Poland."

He left the assembly of Warsaw to combat that of Lublin, by their speeches and writings, and to justify

their proceedings by the laws of the kingdom; laws always equivocal, which each party interpret according to their pleasure, and which success alone can render incontestable. As for himself, having reinforced his victorious troops with six thousand horse and eight thousand foot, which he had received from Sweden, he marched against the remains of the Saxon army, which he had beat at Clissa, and which had found time to rally and recruit, while his fall from his horse had confined him to his bed. This army shunned his approach, and retired towards Prussia, to the north-west of Warsaw. The river Bug lay between him and the enemy. Charles swam across it at the head of his cavalry: the infantry went to look for a ford somewhat higher. He came up with the Saxons on the 1st of May 1703, at a place called Pultesk. General Stenau commanded them to the number of about ten thousand. The King of Sweden, in his precipitate march, had brought no more than the same number along with him, confident that a less number would be sufficient. So great was the terror of his arms, that one half of the Saxon troops fled at his approach, without waiting for the battle. General Stenau, with two regiments, kept his ground for a moment; but was soon hurried along in the general flight of his army, which was dispersed before it was vanquished. The Swedes did not take above a thousand prisoners, nor kill above six hundred men, having more difficulty in pursuing than in defeating the enemy.

Augustus having now nothing left him but the shattered remains of his Saxons, who were every where defeated, retired in haste to Thorn, an ancient city of Royal Prussia, situated on the Vistula, and under the protection of the Poles. Charles immediately prepared to besiege it. The King of Poland, not thinking himself secure in this place, withdrew from it, and flew into every corner of Poland where he could possibly find any soldiers, and into which the Swedes had not as yet penetrated. Meanwhile Charles, amidst so many rapid marches, swimming across rivers, and hurried along with his infantry

mounted behind his cavalry, had not been able to bring up his cannon to Thorn; he was therefore obliged to wait till a train of artillery should be brought from Sweden by sea.

While he tarried here, he fixed his quarters at the distance of a few miles from the city, in reconnoitring which he frequently approached too near the ramparts. In these dangerous excursions, the plain dress which he wore was of greater service to him than he imagined, as it prevented his being distinguished and marked out by the enemy, who would not have failed to fire upon him. One day, having advanced too near the fortifications, attended by one of his generals called Lieven, who was dressed in a blue coat * trimmed with gold, and fearing lest the General should be too easily distinguished, he ordered him to walk behind him. To this he was prompted by that greatness of soul which was so natural to him, that it even prevented his reflecting on the imminent danger to which he exposed his own life, in order to preserve that of his subject. Lieven perceiving his error too late, in having put on a remarkable dress, which endangered all those who were near him, and being equally concerned for the King where-ever he was, hesitated for a moment whether or not he should obey him. In the midst of this contest, the King takes him by the arm, puts himself before him, and screens him with his body. At that instant, a cannon-ball taking them in flank, struck the General dead upon the very spot which the King had hardly quitted. The death of this man, killed exactly in his stead, and because he had endeavoured to save him, contributed not a little to confirm him in the opinion, which he always entertained, of absolute predetermination; and made him believe that his fate, which had preserved him in such a singular manner, reserved him for the execution of greater undertakings.

* In the former editions we gave this officer a scarlet coat; but the Chaplain Norberg hath so incontestably proved it to have been a blue one, that we have thought proper to correct the error.

Every thing succeeded with him: his negotiations and his arms were equally fortunate. He was present, as it were, in every part of Poland. His grand General Renschild was in the heart of the kingdom with a large body of troops. About thirty thousand Swedes, under different generals, were posted towards the north and east upon the frontiers of Muscovy, and withstood the united efforts of the whole Russian empire; and Charles was in the west, at the other end of Poland, with the flower of his army.

The King of Denmark, tied up by the treaty of Travendal, which his weakness had hindered him from breaking, remained quiet. That prudent monarch did not venture to discover the disgust he felt at seeing the King of Sweden so near his dominions. At a greater distance towards the south-west, between the rivers Elbe and Weser, lay the Duchy of Bremen, the most remote of all the ancient conquests of the Swedes. This country was filled with strong garrisons, and opened to the conqueror a free passage into Saxony and the Empire. Thus, from the German Ocean almost to the mouth of the Boristhenes, comprehending the whole breadth of Europe, and even to the gates of Moscow, all was in consternation; and every one was daily expecting a general revolution. Charles's ships, which were now masters of the Baltic, were employed in transporting to Sweden the prisoners he had taken in Poland. Sweden, undisturbed in the midst of these mighty commotions, enjoyed the sweets of peace, and shared in the glory of its king, without bearing the burden of the war; inasmuch as its victorious troops were paid and maintained at the expence of the conquered.

While all the northern powers were thus kept in awe by the arms of Charles XII. the town of Dantzick ventured to incur his displeasure. Fourteen frigates and forty transports were bringing the King a reinforcement of six thousand men, with cannon and ammunition, to form the siege of Thorn. These succours must necessarily pass up the Weiffel. At the mouth of this river stands Dantzick, a free and wealthy

town, which, together with Thorn and Elbing, enjoys the same privileges in Poland as the imperial towns possess in Germany. Its liberty hath been alternately attacked by the Danes, the Swedes, and some German princes; and nothing hath preserved it from bondage but the mutual jealousy of these rival powers. Count Steinbock, one of the Swedish generals, assembled the magistrates in the King's name, and demanded a passage for the troops and ammunition. The magistrates were guilty of a piece of imprudence very common with those who treat with people more powerful than themselves; they durst neither refuse nor grant his demands. General Steinbock obliged them to grant more than he had at first demanded. He exacted from the city a contribution of an hundred thousand crowns, as a punishment for their imprudent refusal. At last the recruits, the cannon, and ammunition, being arrived before Thorn, the siege was begun on the 22d of September.

Robel, governor of the place, defended it for a month with a garrison of five thousand men. At the expiration of that term he was obliged to surrender at discretion. The garrison were made prisoners of war, and transported to Sweden. Robel was presented to the King unarmed. That prince, who never lost an opportunity of honouring merit in his enemies, gave him a sword with his own hand, made him a handsome present in money, and dismissed him on his parole. But the poor and paupery town was condemned to pay forty thousand crowns; an excessive contribution for such a place.

Elbing, built on an arm of the Weiffel, founded by the Teutonic knights, and annexed likewise to Poland, did not profit by the misconduct of the Dantzickers, but hesitated too long about granting a passage to the Swedish troops. It was more severely punished than Dantzick. On the 13th of December Charles entered it at the head of four thousand men, with skrew'd bayonets. The inhabitants, struck with terror, fell upon their knees in the streets, and begged for mercy. He caused them all to be disarmed;

quartered his soldiers upon them; and then having assembled the magistrates, exacted that same day a contribution of two hundred and sixty thousand crowns. There were in the town two hundred pieces of cannon, and four hundred thousand weight of powder, which he likewise seized. A battle gained would not have procured him so many advantages. All these successes paved the way for the dethroning of Augustus.

Hardly had the Cardinal taken an oath that he would make no attempts against his sovereign, when he repaired to the assembly of Warsaw, always under the specious pretence of peace. When he arrived there he talked of nothing but obedience and concord, though he was accompanied by a number of soldiers whom he had raised on his own estate. At last he threw off the mask; and, on the 14th of February 1704, declared, in the name of the assembly, "That Augustus, Elector of Saxony, was incapable of wearing the crown of Poland." All the members, with one voice, pronounced the throne to be vacant. It was the intention of the King of Sweden, and consequently of the diet, to raise Prince James Sobieski to the throne of King John his father. James Sobieski was then at Breslaw in Silesia, waiting with impatience for the crown which his father had worn. While he was one day a-hunting a few leagues from Breslaw, in company with Prince Constantine, one of his brothers, thirty Saxon horsemen, sent privately by King Augustus, issued suddenly from a neighbouring wood, surrounded the two princes, and carried them off without resistance. They had prepared fresh horses, upon which they conducted them to Leipzig, and committed them to close custody. This stroke disconcerted the measures of Charles, the Cardinal, and the assembly of Warsaw.

Fortune, which sports herself with crowned heads, exposed Augustus, almost at the same time, to the danger of being taken himself. He was at table, three leagues from Cracow, relying upon an advanced guard which was posted at some distance, when, all

of a sudden, General Renschild appeared, after having carried off the guard. The King of Poland had but just time to get on horseback, with ten others. General Renschild pursued him for four days, just upon the point of seizing him every moment. The King fled to Sandomir: the Swedish general pursued him thither; and it was only by a piece of good fortune that he made his escape.

Mean while the King's party and that of the Cardinal treated each other as traitors to their country. The army of the crown was divided between the two factions. Augustus, being at last obliged to accept of assistance from the Russians, was sorry that he had not applied to them sooner. One while he flew into Saxony, where his resources were exhausted; at another he returned to Poland, where no one durst serve him; while in the mean time the King of Sweden, victorious and unmolested, ruled in Poland with uncontrouled authority.

Count Piper, who was as great a politician as his master was a hero, advised Charles XII. to take the crown of Poland to himself. He represented how easy it would be to accomplish such a scheme with a victorious army, and a powerful party in the heart of the kingdom, which was already subdued. He tempted him with the title of "Defender of the Evangelic Religion;" a name which flattered the ambition of Charles. It would be easy, he said, to effect in Poland what Gustavus Vasa had effected in Sweden; to establish the Lutheran religion, and to break the chains of the people, who were now held in slavery by the nobility and clergy. Charles yielded to the temptation for a moment; but glory was his idol; to it he sacrificed his own interest, and the pleasure he would have enjoyed in taking Poland from the Pope. He told Count Piper, that he was much happier in bestowing than in gaining kingdoms; and added with a smile, "You were made to be the minister of an Italian prince."

Charles was still near Thorn, in that part of Royal Prussia which belongs to Poland. From thence he

extended his views to what was passing at Warsaw, and kept all the neighbouring powers in awe. Prince Alexander, brother of the two Sobieski's who were carried into Silesia, came to implore his aid in revenging his wrongs. Charles granted his desire the more readily, as he thought he could easily gratify it, and that, at the same time, he should be avenging himself. But being extremely desirous of giving Poland a king, he advised Prince Alexander to mount the throne, from which Fortune seemed determined to exclude his brother. Little did he expect a refusal. Prince Alexander told him that nothing should ever induce him to make an advantage of his elder brother's misfortune. The King of Sweden, Count Piper, all his friends, and especially the young Palatine of Posnania, Stanislaus Leczinsky, pressed him to accept of the crown; but he remained unmoved by all their importunities. The neighbouring princes were astonished to hear of this uncommon refusal; and knew not which to admire most, a King of Sweden, who, at twenty-two years of age, gave away the crown of Poland, or Prince Alexander, who refused to accept it.





THE
HISTORY
OF
CHARLES XII.
KING of SWEDEN.
BOOK THIRD.



T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F
C H A R L E S X I I .
K I N G o f S W E D E N .

B O O K III.

C O N T E N T S.

STANISLAUS LECZINSKY *elected King of Poland.*
Death of the Cardinal-primate. Skilful Retreat of
General SCHULLEMBURG. Exploits of the Czar.
Foundation of Petersburg. Battle of Fravenstad.
 CHARLES *enters Saxony. Peace of Altranstadt.*
 AUGUSTUS *abdicates the Crown in Favour of STA-*
 NISLAUS. *General PATKUL, the Czar's Plenipo-*
tentiary, is broke upon the Wheel, and quartered.
 CHARLES *receives the Ambassadors of foreign Princes*
in Saxony; and goes to Dresden to visit AUGUSTUS
before his Departure.

YOUNG Stanislaus Leczinsky was then deputed
 by the assembly of Warsaw to go to the King
 of Sweden, and give him an account of feve-
 ral differences which had arisen among them, since
 the time that Prince James was carried off. Stani-
 slaus had a very engaging aspect, full of courage and

sweetness, with an air of probity and frankness, which, of all external advantages, is certainly the greatest, and gives more weight to words than even eloquence itself. Charles was surprised to hear him talk with so much judgment of Augustus, the assembly, the Cardinal-primate, and the different interests that divided Europe. King Stanislaus did me the honour to inform me, that he said to the King of Sweden in Latin, "How can we elect a king, if the two Princes, James and Constantine Sobieski, are held in captivity?" and that Charles replied, "How can we deliver the republic if we don't elect a king?" This conversation was the only intrigue that placed Stanislaus on the throne. Charles prolonged the conversation, on purpose that he might the better sound the genius of the young deputy. After the audience, he said aloud, that he had not seen a man so fit to reconcile all parties. He immediately made enquiry into the character of the Palatine Leczinsky, and found that he was a man of great courage, and inured to labour; that he always lay on a kind of straw mattress, requiring no service from his domestics; that he was temperate to a degree rarely known in that climate; liberal with œconomy; adored by his vassals; and perhaps the only lord in Poland who had any friends, at a time when men acknowledged no ties but those of interest and faction. This character, which in many particulars resembled his own, determined him entirely. After the conference he said aloud, "There is the man that shall always be my friend." The meaning of which words was soon perceived to be, "There is the man that shall be king."

As soon as the Primate of Poland understood that Charles XII. had nominated the Palatine Leczinsky, in much the same manner as Alexander nominated Abdalonimus, he hastened to the King of Sweden, to try if possible to divert him from his resolution, being desirous that the crown should devolve on one Lubomirsky. "But what have you to object against Stanislaus Leczinsky?" said the conqueror. "Sir, (said the Primate), he is too young." "He is much about

my age," replied the King dryly; and turning his back upon the prelate, immediately dispatched the Count de Hoorn, to acquaint the assembly of Warsaw that they must chuse a king in five days, and that Stanislaus Leczinsky must be the man. The Count de Hoorn arrived on the 7th of July, and fixed the 12th for the day of election, with as much ease and indifference as if he had been ordering the decampment of a battalion. The Cardinal-primate, disappointed of the fruit of so many intrigues, returned to the assembly, where he left no stone unturned to defeat an election in which he had no share. But the King of Sweden having come incognito to Warsaw, he was obliged to hold his peace. All that the Primate could do was to absent himself from the election: unable to oppose the conqueror, and unwilling to assist him, he confined himself to an useless neutrality.

Saturday the 12th of July, the day fixed for the election, being come, the assembly met at three in the afternoon at Colo, the place appointed for the ceremony; the Bishop of Posen acting as president, in the room of the Cardinal-primate. He came attended by several gentlemen of the party. The Count de Hoorn and two other general officers assisted publicly at the solemnity, as ambassadors-extraordinary from Charles to the republic. The session lasted till nine in the evening; and the Bishop of Posen put an end to it by declaring, in name of the assembly, that Stanislaus was elected King of Poland. They all threw up their hats into the air, and the shouts of acclamation stifled the cries of the opposers. It was of no service to the Cardinal-primate, or to the others who had resolved to continue neuter, that they had absented themselves from the election; they were all obliged next day to come and do homage to the new king: but the greatest mortification to which they were subjected was their being compelled to follow him to the King of Sweden's quarters. Charles paid the sovereign he had made all the honours due to a king of Poland; and, to add the greater weight

to his new dignity, he furnished him with a considerable sum of money, and a body of troops.

Immediately after this, Charles XII. departed from Warsaw, in order to finish the conquest of Poland. He had ordered his army to rendezvous before Leopold, the capital of the great palatinate of Russia, a place important in itself, and still more so on account of the riches which it contained. It was supposed it would hold out for fifteen days, by means of the fortifications with which Augustus had strengthened it. The conqueror sat down before it on the 5th of September, and next day took it by assault. All those who presumed to make resistance were put to the sword. The victorious troops, though masters of the city, did not break their ranks to go a-pilaging, notwithstanding the immense treasures that were said to be concealed in Leopold. They drew up in order of battle in the great square; where the remaining part of the garrison came and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The King published his orders by sound of trumpet, commanding, under pain of death, all the inhabitants who had any effects belonging to Augustus or his adherents, to produce them before night. The measures he took were so wisely concerted, that few ventured to disobey; and accordingly four hundred chests of gold and silver coin, of plate and other valuable effects, were brought to his Majesty.

The beginning of Stanislaus's reign was distinguished by an event of a very different nature. Some business, which absolutely required his presence, had obliged him to remain at Warsaw. He had with him his mother, his wife, and his two daughters. The Cardinal-primate, the Bishop of Posenia, and some ~~grande~~ ^{grande}es of Poland, composed his new court. It was guarded by six thousand Poles, of the army of the crown, who had lately entered into his service, but whose fidelity had not yet been put to the trial. General Hoorn, governor of the town, had not above fifteen hundred Swedes. The citizens of Warsaw were in a profound tranquillity; and Stanislaus proposed setting out in a few days for the

conquest of Leopold; when, all on a sudden, he was informed that a numerous army was approaching the city. This was King Augustus, who, by a fresh effort, and by one of the most dexterous marches that ever general made, had eluded the King of Sweden, and was now coming with twenty thousand men to fall upon Warsaw, and carry off his rival.

Warsaw was unfortified; the Polish troops who defended it were not to be relied on; Augustus held a correspondence with some of the citizens; so that, had Stanislaus remained in it, he must certainly have been ruined. He sent back his family into Posenania, under a guard of Polish troops in whom he could most confide. In this confusion he thought he had lost his second daughter, who was about a year old, and who had been carried by her nurse into a neighbouring village, where she was soon after found in a manger, as Stanislaus himself hath since informed me. This is the same child whom Fortune, after a variety of the most surprising vicissitudes, at last made Queen of France. Several gentlemen took different roads. The new King immediately set out for the camp of Charles XII. learning thus betimes to suffer disgrace, and forced to quit his capital six weeks after he had been advanced to the sovereignty.

Augustus entered the capital like a provoked and victorious sovereign. The inhabitants, already fleeced by the King of Sweden, were entirely ruined by Augustus. The Cardinal's palace, and all the houses of the confederate lords, with all their effects both in town and country, were given to plunder. What was most extraordinary in this sudden revolution, the Pope's nuncio who attended Augustus demanded, in name of his master, that the Bishop of Posenania should be delivered into his hands, as subject to the jurisdiction of the court of Rome, both as a bishop, and as the favourer of a prince who had been advanced to the throne by the arms of a Lutheran.

The court of Rome, which hath always been endeavouring to encrease its temporal power by means of the spiritual, had, long before this, established a

kind of jurisdiction in Poland, at the head of which was the Pope's nuncio. Its ministers never failed to avail themselves of every favourable opportunity to extend their power, which is revered by the multitude, but always contested by men of sense. They claimed a right of judging in all ecclesiastical causes; and in times of trouble had usurped several other privileges, in which they maintained themselves till about the year 1728, when these abuses were corrected; abuses which are never reformed till they are become absolutely intolerable.

Augustus, glad of an opportunity of punishing the Bishop of Posen in a decent manner, and willing to gratify the court of Rome, whose pretensions, however, he would have opposed on any other occasion, delivered the Polish prelate into the hands of the nuncio. The Bishop, after having seen his house pillaged, was carried by the soldiers to the lodgings of the Italian minister, and from thence sent into Saxony, where he ended his days. Count Hoorn bore the continual fire of the enemy in the castle, where he was shut up, till at last the place being no longer tenible, he surrendered himself with his fifteen hundred Swedes. This was the first advantage which Augustus gained amidst the torrent of his bad fortune, over the victorious arms of his enemy.

This last effort was the blaze of a fire that was just going out. His troops, which had been assembled in haste, consisted either of Poles, ready to forsake him on the first disgrace, or of Saxon recruits, who had never seen a campaign; or of vagabond Cossacks, more fit to distress the conquered than to conquer: and all of them trembled at the bare mention of the King of Sweden's name.

That conqueror, accompanied by Stanislaus, went in quest of his enemy, at the head of his best troops. The Saxon army fled every where before him. The towns for thirty miles round sent him the keys of their gates. Not a day passed that was not distinguished by some advantage. Success began to grow too familiar to Charles. He said it was rather like

hunting than fighting, and complained that he was not obliged to purchase a victory on harder terms.

Augustus gave the command of his army, for some time, to Count Schullemburg, a very able general, and who had need of all his experience at the head of dispirited troops. He was more anxious to preserve his master's troops than to conquer. He acted by stratagem, and the two kings with vigour. He stole some marches upon them, took possession of some advantageous posts, sacrificed a few horse in order to give his infantry time to retire; and thus, by a glorious retreat, saved his troops in the face of an enemy, in contending with whom it was impossible, at that time, to acquire any other kind of glory.

He was scarce arrived in the palatinate of Posnania when he learned that the two kings, who, he imagined, were at the distance of fifty leagues, had marched these fifty leagues in nine days. He had only eight thousand foot, and a thousand horse; and yet with this handful of men, he was obliged to make head against a superior army, against the name of the King of Sweden, and against that terror with which so many defeats had naturally inspired the Saxons. He had always affirmed, contrary to the opinion of the German generals, that infantry were able to resist cavalry in open field, even without the assistance of chevaux de frize, and he this day ventured to put the matter to the test of experience, against a victorious cavalry commanded by two kings, and by the best Swedish generals. He took possession of such an advantageous post, that he could not possibly be surrounded. The soldiers of the first rank, armed with pikes and fuses, bent one knee upon the ground, and standing very close together, presented to the enemy's horse a kind of pointed rampart with pikes and bayonets: the second rank, inclining a little on the shoulders of the first, fired over their heads; and the third standing upright, fired at the same time, from behind the other two. The Swedes, with their usual impetuosity, rushed upon the Saxons, who waited the assault without flinching: the discharge of the muskets, and the points of the pikes and bayonets, maddened the horses, and made

them rear instead of advancing. By these means the attack of the Swedes was rendered disorderly; and the Saxons defended themselves by keeping their ranks.

Though he had received five wounds, he drew up his men in an oblong square, and in this form made an orderly retreat about midnight, towards the small town of Gurau, three leagues distant from the field of battle. But he had hardly begun to breathe in this place, when the two kings suddenly appeared at his heels.

Beyond Gurau, towards the river Oder, lay a thick wood, by marching through which the Saxon general saved his fatigued infantry. The Swedes, who were not to be checked by such a trivial interruption, pursued them even through the wood, advancing with great difficulty through paths hardly passable by foot travellers; and the Saxons had not crossed the wood above five hours before the Swedish horde. On the other side of the wood runs the river Parts, hard by a village called Ruttien. Schullemburg had taken care to send orders for having the boats in readiness; and he now transported his troops, which were diminished by one half. Charles arrived the very moment that Schullemburg reached the opposite bank. X Never conqueror pursued his enemy with greater celerity. The reputation of Schullemburg depended upon his escaping from the King of Sweden: the King, on the other hand, thought his glory concerned in taking Schullemburg, and the remains of his army. He lost not a moment, but immediately caused his cavalry to cross at a ford. And thus the Saxons found themselves shut up between the river of Parts, and the great river of Oder, which takes its rise in Silesia, and at this place is very deep and rapid.

Though the destruction of Schullemburg seemed to be inevitable, yet with the loss of a few soldiers he passed the Oder in the night. Thus he saved his army, and Charles could not help saying, "Schullemburg has conquered us to-day."

This is the same Schullemburg who was afterwards general of the Venetians, and to whom the re-

public erected a statue in Corfu, for having defended that bulwark of Italy against the Turks. Such honours are conferred by republics only: kings give nothing but rewards.

But what contributed so much to the glory of Schullemburg, was of no service to King Augustus, who once more abandoned Poland to his enemies, retired into Saxony, and instantly repaired the fortifications of Dresden, being already afraid, and not without reason, for the capital of his hereditary dominions.

Charles XII. now beheld Poland reduced to subjection. His generals, after his example, had beat, in Courland, several small bodies of the Muscovites who, ever since the battle of Narva, had appeared only in small companies, and made war in those parts like the vagrant Tartars, who pillage, fly, and then reappear, in order to fly again.

Where-ever the Swedes came, they thought themselves sure of victory, when they were only twenty to an hundred. At this happy conjuncture, Stanislaus prepared for his coronation. Fortune, to which he owed his election at Warsaw, and his expulsion from thence, now recalled him thither, amidst the acclamations of a numerous nobility, attached to him by the fate of war. A diet was immediately convoked, where all obstacles were removed, except such as were raised by the court of Rome, which alone endeavoured to traverse the project.

It was natural for Rome to declare in favour of Augustus, who from a Protestant became a Catholic, in order to mount the throne of Poland, and to oppose Stanislaus, who had been placed upon the same throne by the great enemy of the Catholics. Clement XI. the then Pope, sent briefs to all the prelates of Poland, and particularly to the Cardinal-primate, threatening them with excommunication, if they presumed to assist at the consecration of Stanislaus, or attempt any thing against the rights of Augustus.

Should these briefs be delivered to the bishops who were at Warsaw, it was believed that some of them

would be weak enough to obey them; and that the majority would avail themselves of this pretext to become more troublesome, in proportion as they were more necessary. Every possible precaution was therefore taken to prevent these letters of the Pope from being admitted into Warsaw. But a Franciscan received the briefs secretly, promising to deliver them into the bishops own hands. He presently gave one to the suffragan of Chelm. This prelate, who was strongly attached to Stanislaus, carried it to the King, unopened. The King sent for the monk, and asked him how he durst undertake to deliver a writing of that nature? The Franciscan answered, that he did it by order of his general. Stanislaus desired him for the future to pay a greater regard to the orders of his king than to those of the general of the Franciscans, and forthwith banished him the city.

The same day a placart was published by the King of Sweden, forbidding, under the most severe penalties, all the ecclesiastics in Warsaw, both secular and regular, to interfere in affairs of state. And for the greater security, he caused guards to be placed at the gates of all the prelates, and forbid any stranger to enter the city. These little severities he took upon himself, in order to prevent any rupture between the clergy and Stanislaus, at his accession to the throne. He said he relaxed himself from the fatigues of war, in giving a check to the intrigues of the Romish court; and that he must fight against it with papers, whereas he was obliged to attack other sovereigns with real arms.

The Cardinal-primate was solicited by Charles and Stanislaus to come and perform the ceremony of the coronation. He did not think himself obliged to leave Dantzick, and to consecrate a king who had been chosen against his will. But as it was his maxim never to do any thing without a pretext, he resolved to provide a lawful excuse for his refusal. He caused the Pope's brief to be fixed in the night time to the gate of his own house. The magistrates of Dantzick took fire at this indignity, and caused strict search to

be made for the authors, who nevertheless could not be found. The Primate affected to be highly incensed, but in reality was very well pleased, as it furnished him with a reason for refusing to consecrate the new king; and thus at one and the same time he kept fair with Charles XII. Augustus, Stanislaus, and the Pope. He died a few days after, leaving his country involved in confusion, and having reaped no other fruit from all his intrigues, but that of embroiling himself with the three kings, Charles, Augustus, and Stanislaus; and with the republic and the Pope, who had ordered him to repair to Rome, to give an account of his conduct. But as even politicians are sometimes touched with remorse in their last moments, he wrote to King Augustus on his death-bed, and begged his pardon.

The consecration was performed with equal tranquillity and magnificence, on the 4th of October 1705, in the city of Warsaw, notwithstanding the usual custom of the Poles, of crowning their kings at Cracow. Stanislaus Leczinsky, and his wife Charlotta Opalinska, were consecrated King and Queen of Poland, by the hands of the Archbishop of Leopold, assisted by several other prelates. Charles XII. saw the ceremony incognito, the only advantage he reaped from his conquests.

While he was thus giving a king to the conquered Poles, and Denmark durst not presume to create him any disturbances; while the King of Prussia courted his friendship, and Augustus was retired to his hereditary dominions, the Czar was every day becoming more and more formidable. Though he had given but little assistance to Augustus in Poland, he had nevertheless made powerful diversions in Ingria.

He now began to grow not only a good soldier himself, but likewise instructed his subjects in the art of war. Discipline was established among his troops. He had good engineers, and well served artillery, and several good officers; and he understood the great secret of subsisting his armies. Some of his generals had learned both how to fight, and, as occasion re-

quired, to decline fighting; and he had besides formed a respectable navy, capable of making head against the Swedes in the Baltic.

Strengthened by all these advantages, which were entirely owing to his own genius, and by the absence of the King of Sweden, he took Narva by assault, on the 21st of August 1704, after a regular siege, during which he had prevented its receiving any succours either by sea or land. The soldiers were no sooner masters of the city than they ran to pillage, and abandoned themselves to the most enormous barbarities. The Czar flew from place to place, to stop the disorder and carnage. He snatched the women from the hands of the soldiers, who, after having ravished them, were going to cut their throats. He was even obliged to kill some Muscovites who did not obey his orders. They still shew you, in the town-house of Narva, the table upon which he laid his sword as he entered, and repeat the words which he spoke to the citizens, who were there assembled. "It is not with the blood of the inhabitants that this sword is stained, but with that of the Muscovites, which I have shed to save your lives."

Had the Czar always observed these humane maxims, he would have been the greatest man in the world. He aspired to a nobler character than that of a destroyer of towns. He was, at that time, laying the foundation of a city not far from Narva, in the middle of his new conquests. This was the city of Petersburg, which he afterwards made the place of his residence, and the center of his trade. It is situated between Finland and Ingria, in a marshy island, around which the Neva divides itself into several branches, before it falls into the gulph of Finland. With his own hands he drew the plan of the city, the fortress, and the harbour, the keys which embellished it, and the forts which defended its entrance. This desert and uncultivated island, which during the short summer in those climates, was only a heap of mud, and in winter a frozen pool, into which there was no entry by land but through pathless forests and deep

morasses, and which had hitherto been the haunt of wolves and bears, was filled, in 1703, with above three hundred thousand men, whom the Czar had brought thither from his other dominions. The peasants of the kingdom of Astracan, and those who inhabit the frontiers of China, were transported to Petersburg. He was obliged to clear forests, to make roads, to drain marshes, and to raise banks, before he could lay the foundation of the city. The whole was a force put upon nature. The Czar was determined to people a country which did not seem designed for the habitation of men. Neither the inundation which razed his works, nor the sterility of the soil, nor the ignorance of the workmen, nor even the mortality which carried off about two hundred thousand men in the beginning of the undertaking, could divert him from his firm resolution. The town was founded amidst the obstacles which Nature, the genius of the people, and an unsuccessful war, conspired to raise against it. Petersburg was become a city in 1705, and its harbour was filled with ships. The Emperor, by a proper distribution of favours, drew many strangers thither, bestowing lands upon some, houses upon others, and encouraging all the artists that came to civilize this barbarous climate. Above all, he had rendered it proof against the utmost efforts of his enemies. The Swedish generals, who frequently beat his troops in every other quarter, were never able to hurt his infant colony. It enjoyed a profound tranquillity in the midst of the war with which it was surrounded.

While the Czar was thus creating, as it were, new dominions to himself, he still held out a helping hand to Augustus, who was losing his. He persuaded him, by means of General Patkul, who had lately entered into the service of Muscovy, and was then the Czar's ambassador in Saxony, to come to Grodno to confer with him once more on the unhappy situation of his affairs. Thither Augustus repaired with some troops, and accompanied by General Schullemburg, who was now become famous over all the North for his passage

cross the Oder, and in whom the King reposed his last hopes. The Czar arrived at the same place, followed by an army of seventy thousand men. The two monarchs concerted new measures for carrying on the war. Augustus being now dethroned, was no longer afraid of provoking the Poles, by abandoning their country to the Muscovite troops. It was resolved, that the army of the Czar should be divided into several bodies, to check the progress of the King of Sweden at every step. It was at this time that Augustus renewed the order of the White Eagle, a weak expedient for attaching to his interest some Polish lords, who were more desirous of real advantages than of empty honour, which becomes ridiculous when it is held of a prince possessed of nothing but the name of king. The conference of the two kings ended in a very extraordinary manner. The Czar departed suddenly, left his troops to his ally, and went to extinguish a rebellion with which he was threatened in Astracan. Immediately after his departure, Augustus ordered Patkul to be arrested at Dresden. All Europe was surprised at his conduct, in presuming, contrary to the law of nations, and even in appearance to his own interest, to imprison the ambassador of the only prince from whom he could expect any assistance.

The secret spring of this transaction, as I had the honour to be informed from Marechal Saxe, son to King Augustus, was as follows: Patkul, proscribed in Sweden for having defended the privileges of Livonia, his native country, had been general to Augustus: but his high and lofty spirit being unable to brook the haughty behaviour of General Fleming, the King's favourite, more imperious and lofty than himself, he had passed into the service of the Czar, whose general he then was, and his ambassador at the court of Augustus. Endowed, as he was, with a penetrating genius, he had observed that Fleming and the Chancellor of Saxony intended to purchase a peace from the King of Sweden at any price. He forthwith formed a design to prevent them, and to effect

an accommodation between the Czar and Sweden. The chancellor discovered his project, and obtained leave to seize him. Augustus told the Czar that Patkul was a perfidious wretch, and would betray them both : and yet he was no further culpable than in having served his new master too well. But an ill-timed piece of service frequently meets with the punishment due to treason.

Mean-while the sixty thousand Russians, divided into several small bodies, were burning and ravaging the lands of Stanislaus's adherents, on one side ; and on the other, Schullemburg was advancing with fresh troops. The fortune of the Swedes dispersed these two armies in less than two months. Charles XII. and Stanislaus attacked the separate bodies of the Muscovites one after another, and with so much vigour and dispatch, that one Muscovite general was beat before he heard of the defeat of his companion.

Nothing could stop the progress of the conqueror. If a river intervened between him and the enemy, Charles XII. and his Swedes swam across it. A party of Swedes took the baggage of Augustus, in which were found two hundred thousand crowns of silver. Stanislaus seized eight hundred thousand ducats belonging to Prince Menzikoff, the Russian general. Charles, at the head of his cavalry, marched thirty leagues in four-and-twenty hours ; every soldier leading a horse in his hand to mount when his own was weary. The Muscovites, struck with terror, and reduced to a small number, fled in disorder beyond the Borithenes.

While Charles was driving the Muscovites before him into the heart of Lithuania, Schullemburg at last repassed the Oder, and came, at the head of twenty thousand men, to give battle to the Grand Marshal Renschild, who was reckoned the best general that Charles had, and was called *the Parmenio* of this *Alexander* of the north. These two illustrious generals, who seemed to share the fate of their masters, met near Punitz, in a place called Fravenstad, a spot already fatal to the troops of Augustus. Renschild

had only thirteen battalions, and two-and-twenty squadrons, amounting in all to about ten thousand men. Schullemburg had double that number. It is worthy of remark, that there was in his army a body of six or seven thousand Muscovites, who had been long disciplined, and were esteemed good soldiers. The battle of Fravenstad was fought on the 12th of February 1706. But this very General Schullemburg, who, with four-and-twenty thousand men, had, in some measure, baffled the good fortune of the King of Sweden, sunk under that of General Renschild. The combat did not last a quarter of an hour; the Saxons made no resistance; the Muscovites threw down their arms the moment they saw the Swedes. The panic was so sudden, and the confusion so great, that the conquerors found on the field of battle seven thousand loaded musquets, which the enemy had thrown away without firing. No defeat was ever more sudden, more complete, or more disgraceful; and yet no general ever made a finer disposition of his troops than Schullemburg, even by the confession of the Saxon and Swedish generals themselves, who this day saw how little human prudence is able to command events.

Among the prisoners there was an entire regiment of Frenchmen. These unhappy men had been taken by the Saxons in 1704, at the famous battle of Hochstedt, so fatal to the grandeur of Lewis XIV. They had afterwards passed into the service of Augustus, who had formed them into a regiment of dragoons, the command of which he had given to a Frenchman of the family of Joyeuse. The colonel was killed at the first, or rather the only charge of the Swedes; and the whole regiment were made prisoners of war. That very day the French begged to be admitted into the service of Charles XII. into which they were accordingly received, by a strange caprice of fortune, which reserved them once more to change their master and their conqueror.

With regard to the Muscovites, they begged their lives on their knees; but the Swedes cruelly put them

to death above six hours after the battle, in order to revenge on them the outrages which their countrymen had committed, and to rid their hands of those prisoners whom they did not know how to dispose of.

Augustus now saw himself deprived of all resources. He had nothing left but Cracow, where he was shut up with two regiments of Muscovites, two of Saxons, and some troops of the army of the crown, by whom he was even afraid of being delivered up to the conqueror: but his misfortunes were completed when he heard that Charles XII. had at last entered Saxony, on the 1st of September 1706.

He had marched through Silesia, without so much as deigning to apprise the court of Vienna of his motions. Germany was struck with consternation. The diet of Ratisbon, which represents the empire, and whose resolutions are frequently as ineffectual as they are solemn, declared the King of Sweden an enemy of the empire, if he should pass the Oder with his army: a step which only determined him to march the sooner into Germany.

At his approach the villages were deserted, and the inhabitants fled on all sides. Charles behaved in the same manner as he had done at Copenhagen: he caused a declaration to be fixed up in all public places, importing, That his only intention in coming was to procure peace; that all those who should return home, and pay the contributions he demanded, should be treated as his own subjects, and the rest punished without mercy. This declaration from a prince who was never known to break his word, made all those who had fled for fear, to return home. He pitched his camp at Altranstad, near the plain of Lutzen, a field famous for the victory and death of Gustavus Adolphus. He went to see the place where that great man fell. When he reached the spot, "I have endeavoured (said he) to live like him; God, perhaps, will one day grant me as glorious a death."

From this camp he sent orders to the states of Saxony to assemble, and to transmit to him, without delay, the registers of the electoral finances. As soon

as he had got them in his power, and was exactly informed how much Saxony could supply, he taxed it at six hundred twenty-five thousand rix-dollars a-month. Over and above this contribution, the Saxons were obliged to furnish every Swedish soldier with two pounds of flesh, two pounds of bread, two pots of beer, and fourpence a-day, with forage for the horse. The contributions being thus regulated, the King established a new police, to protect the Saxons from the insults of his soldiers. In all the towns where he placed garrisons, he ordered the innkeepers, in whose houses the soldiers were quartered, to deliver every month certificates of their behaviour, without which the soldiers were to have no pay. Besides, inspectors were appointed, who, once in every fifteen days, went from house to house to make enquiry whether the Swedes had committed any outrage; in which case, care was taken to indemnify the innkeepers, and to punish the delinquents.

It is well known under what severe discipline the troops of Charles XII. were kept; that they never plundered the towns which they took by assault till they had received permission; and that they even plundered in a regular manner, and left off at the first signal. The Swedes pique themselves to this day on the strict discipline which they observed in Saxony; and yet the Saxons complain of the terrible ravages they committed; contradictions which it would be impossible to reconcile, did not we know in what very different lights the same objects appear to different men. It could hardly happen but that the conquerors must have sometimes abused their rights; and the conquered have taken the slightest injuries for the most enormous outrages. One day, as the King was taking the air on horseback, in the neighbourhood of Leipshick, a Saxon peasant threw himself at his feet, begging he would do him justice on a grenadier, who had just taken from him what was designed for his family's dinner. The King ordered the soldier to be brought before him: "And is it true, (says he, with a stern countenance), that you have robbed this

man?" "Sir, (says the foldier), I have not done him so much harm as you have done to his master: you have taken a kingdom from him, and I have only taken a turkey from this fellow." The King gave the peasant ten ducats with his own hand, and pardoned the foldier for the wit and boldness of the reply; adding, "Remember, friend, that if I have taken a kingdom from Augustus, I have kept nothing to myself."

The great fair of Leipfick was held as usual. The merchants came thither in perfect security. Not one Swedish foldier was to be seen in the fair. One would have said that the army of the King of Sweden was in Saxony for no other reason than to watch over the safety of the country. He commanded throughout all the electorate with a power as absolute, and a tranquillity as profound, as if he had been in Stockholm.

Augustus wandering up and down Poland, and deprived at once of his kingdom and electorate, at last wrote a letter with his own hand to Charles XII. in which he humbly sued for peace. This letter he sent secretly by Baron d'Imhoff and Mr Fingsten Refendary of the privy-council, to which two gentlemen he gave full power, and a blank signed: "Go, (says he to them), endeavour to procure me reasonable and Christian conditions." He was obliged, however, to conceal these overtures, and to decline the mediation of any prince; for, being then in Poland, at the mercy of the Muscovites, he had reason to fear that that dangerous ally, whom he was now going to abandon, would punish him for his submission to the conqueror. His two plenipotentiaries came to Charles's camp in the night-time, and had a private audience. The King having read the letter, told them they should have his answer in a moment; and accordingly retiring to his closet, he wrote as follows:

"I consent to give peace on the following conditions, in which it must not be expected that ever I will make the least alteration.

I. That Augustus renounce the crown of Poland for ever; that he acknowledge Stanislaus as lawful king; and that he promise never to remount the throne, not even after the death of Stanislaus.

II. That he renounce all other treaties, and particularly those he hath made with Muscovy.

III. That he send back to my camp, in an honourable manner, the Princes Sobieski, and all the prisoners he hath taken.

IV. That he deliver into my hands all the deserters that have entered into his service, and particularly John Patkul; and that he stop all proceedings against such as have passed from his service into mine."

This paper he gave to Count Piper, with orders to transact the rest with the plenipotentiaries of Augustus. These gentlemen were shocked at the cruelty of the proposals; and used all the little arts that men without power can employ, to soften, if possible, the rigour of the King of Sweden. They had several conferences with Count Piper; but that minister answered all their arguments with this short reply; "Such is the will of the King my master, and he never alters his resolution."

While these negotiations were carrying on in Saxony, Fortune seemed to put Augustus in a condition to obtain more honourable terms, and of treating with his conqueror on a more equal footing.

Prince Menzikoff, generalissimo of the Muscovite army, brought into Poland a body of thirty thousand men, at a time when Augustus not only did not desire their assistance, but even feared it. He had with him some Polish and Saxon troops, making in all about six thousand men. Surrounded with this small body by the army of Prince Menzikoff, he had every thing to fear, in case the negotiation should be discovered. He saw himself at once dethroned by his enemy, and in danger of being arrested by his ally. In this delicate conjuncture, one of the Swedish generals, named Meyerfeld, at the head of ten thousand men, appeared at Calish, near the palatinate

of Posenania. Prince Menzikoff pressed Augustus to give them battle. The King, who was greatly embarrassed, delayed the engagement under various pretexts; for though the enemy had but one third of his number, there were four thousand Swedes in Meyerfeld's army, and that alone was sufficient to render the event doubtful. To give battle to the Swedes during the negotiation, and to lose it, was, in effect, to deepen the abyss in which he was already plunged. He therefore resolved to send a trusty servant to the General of the enemy, to give him some distant hints with regard to the peace, and advise him to retreat. But this advice produced an effect quite contrary to what he expected. General Meyerfeld thought they were laying a snare to intimidate him; and for that reason resolved to hazard a battle.

The Russians, now for the first time, conquered the Swedes in a pitched battle. This victory, which Augustus gained almost against his will, was entire and complete. In the midst of his bad fortune, he entered triumphant into Warsaw, formerly his flourishing capital, but then a dismantled and ruined town, ready to receive any conqueror, and to acknowledge the strongest for king. He was tempted to seize upon this moment of prosperity, to go and attack the King of Sweden in Saxony with the Muscovite army. But when he reflected that Charles XII. was at the head of a Swedish army, hitherto invincible; that the Russians would abandon him on the first intelligence of the treaty he had begun; that his Saxon dominions, already drained of men and money, would be equally ravaged by the Swedes and Muscovites; that the empire, engaged in a war with France, could afford him no assistance; and that, in the end, he should be left without dominions, money, or friends; he thought it most advisable to comply with the terms which the King of Sweden should impose. These terms became still more hard when Charles heard that Augustus had attacked his troops during the negotiation. His resentment, and the pleasure of further humbling an enemy who had just van-

quilted his forces, made him inflexible upon all the articles of the treaty. Thus the victory of Augustus served only to render his situation the more miserable; a thing which, perhaps, never happened to any but himself.

He had just caused *Te Deum* to be sung at Warsaw, when Fingsten, one of his plenipotentiaries, arrived from Saxony with the treaty of peace which deprived him of his crown. Augustus hesitated for a little, but at last signed it; and then set out for Saxony, vainly hoping that his presence would soften the King of Sweden, and that his enemy would perhaps remember the ancient alliances of their families, and the common blood that ran in both their veins.

These two Princes met for the first time in Count Piper's tent, at a place called Gutterfsdorff, without any ceremony. Charles XII. was in jack-boots, with a piece of black taffeta tied round his neck instead of a cravat: his cloaths, as usual, were of coarse blue cloth, with gilt brass buttons. He had a long sword by his side, which had served him at the battle of Narva, and upon the pommel of which he frequently leaned. The conversation turned wholly upon these jack-boots; Charles XII. told Augustus, that he had not laid them aside for these six years past, except when he went to bed. These trifles were the only subject of discourse between two kings, one of whom had deprived the other of a crown. Augustus, especially, spoke with an air of complaisance and satisfaction, which princes and men accustomed to the management of great affairs, know how to assume amidst the most cruel mortifications. The two kings dined together two several times. Charles XII. always affected to give Augustus the right hand; but far from mitigating the rigour of his demands, he rendered them still more severe. It was certainly a very mortifying thing, for a sovereign to be forced to deliver up a general officer and a public minister. It was still a greater debasement to be obliged to send the jewels and archives of the crown to his successor Stanislaus. But what completed his degradation,

was, his being at last compelled to congratulate, on his accession to the throne, the man who was going to usurp his place. Charles required Augustus to write a letter to Stanislaus. The dethroned king endeavoured to evade the demand; but Charles insisted upon his writing the letter, and he was at last obliged to comply. Here follows an exact copy of it, which I have seen. It is transcribed from the original, which is still in the possession of King Stanislaus.

“ SIR and BROTHER,

WE little imagined it would have been necessary to enter into a literary correspondence with your Majesty; nevertheless, in order to please his Swedish Majesty, and to avoid the suspicion of our being unwilling to gratify his desire, we hereby congratulate you on your accession to the throne; and wish you may find in your native country more faithful subjects than we have left there. All the world will do us the justice to believe, that we have received nothing but the most ungrateful returns for our good offices, and that the greater part of our subjects seemed to have no other aim than to hasten our ruin. Wishing that you may never be exposed to the like misfortunes, we commit you to the protection of God.

Your brother and neighbour,

Dresden, April 8.

1707.

AUGUSTUS, King.

Augustus was obliged to give orders to all his officers and magistrates no longer to style him *King of Poland*, and to erase this title, which he now renounced, out of the public prayers. He was less averse to the releasing of the Sobieski's; but the sacrifice of Patkul was the severest of all. The Czar, on the one hand, loudly demanded him back as his ambassador; and on the other, the King of Sweden, with the most terrible menaces in case of a refusal, insisted that he should be delivered up to him. Patkul was then confined in the castle of Konigstein, in

Saxony. Augustus thought he might easily gratify Charles XII. and save his own honour. He sent his guards to deliver this unhappy man to the Swedish troops; but he previously dispatched a secret order to the governor of Konigstein, to let his prisoner escape. The bad fortune of Patkul defeated the pains that were taken to save him. The governor, knowing that Patkul was very rich, had a mind to make him purchase his liberty. The prisoner still relying on the law of nations, and informed of the intentions of Augustus, refused to pay for that which he thought he had a title to obtain for nothing. During this interval, the guards who were commissioned to seize the prisoner arrived, and immediately delivered him to four Swedish captains, who carried him forthwith to the general quarters at Altranstæd, where he remained for three months tied to a stake, with a heavy iron chain; and from thence was conducted to Casimir.

Charles XII. forgetting that Patkul was the Czar's ambassador, and considering him only as his own subject, ordered a council of war to try him with the utmost rigour. He was condemned to be broke alive, and quartered. A chaplain having come to inform him of the fatal sentence, without acquainting him with the manner in which it was to be executed, Patkul, who had braved death in so many battles, finding himself shut up with a priest, and his courage being no longer supported by glory or passion, the only sources of human intrepidity, poured out a flood of tears into the chaplain's bosom. He was affianced to a Saxon lady, called *Madam d'Einfedel*, a woman of birth, of merit, and of beauty, and whom he intended to have married much about the time that he was now condemned to die. He entreated the chaplain to wait upon her, to give her all the consolation he could, and to assure her that he died full of the most tender affection for his incomparable mistress. When he was brought to the place of punishment, and beheld the wheels and stakes prepared for his execution, he fell into convulsions, and threw him-

self into the arms of the minister, who embraced him, covered him with his cloak, and wept over him. Then a Swedish officer read aloud a paper to the following effect :

“ This is to declare, That it is the express order of his Majesty, our most merciful lord, that this man, who is a traitor to his country, be broke upon the wheel and quartered, in order to atone for his crimes, and to be an example to others, that every one may beware of treason, and faithfully serve his king.” At the words, “ most merciful prince,” Patkul cried out, “ What mercy ?” and at those of “ traitor to his country,” “ Alas, (said he) I have served it but too well.” He received sixteen blows, and suffered the longest and most excruciating tortures that can be imagined. Thus died the unfortunate John Reinold Patkul, ambassador and general of the Emperor of Russia.

Those that looked upon him only as a rebel, said that he deserved death ; but those who considered him as a Livonian, born in a province that had privileges to defend, and remembered that he had been obliged to leave Livonia for no other reason than his having defended those privileges, called him a martyr to the liberty of his country : but all agreed, that the title of Ambassador to the Czar ought to have rendered his person sacred. The King of Sweden alone, brought up in the principles of arbitrary power, thought that he had only performed an act of justice, whilst all Europe condemned his cruelty.

His mangled limbs remained exposed upon gibbets till 1713, when Augustus, having regained his throne, caused these testimonies of the necessity to which he was reduced at Altranstad to be gathered together. They were brought to Warsaw in a box, and delivered to him in presence of the French envoy. The King of Poland shewing the box to this minister, only said, “ These are the limbs of Patkul ;” without adding any thing, either to blame his conduct or to bewail his memory, and without any one daring to speak on so delicate and mournful a subject.

About this time, a Livonian called *Paikel*, an officer in the Saxon troops, who had been taken prisoner in the field, was condemned at Stockholm by a decree of the senate; but his sentence was only to lose his head. This difference of punishments in the same case, made it but too plain, that Charles, in putting Patkul to such a cruel death, was more anxious to avenge himself than to punish the criminal. Be that as it will, *Paikel*, after his condemnation, proposed to the senate to impart to the King the secret of making gold, on condition that he should obtain his pardon. He made the experiment in prison, in presence of Colonel Hamilton and the magistrates of the town; and whether he had actually discovered some useful secret, or, which is more probable, had only acquired the art of deceiving with a plausible air, they carried the gold which was found in the crucible to the mint at Stockholm, and gave the senate such a full, and seemingly such an important account of the matter, that the Queen-dowager, Charles's grandmother, ordered the execution to be suspended till the King should be informed of this uncommon affair, and should send his orders accordingly.

The King made answer, "That he had refused the pardon of the criminal to the entreaties of his friends, and that he would never grant to interest what he had denied to friendship." This inflexibility had something in it very heroical in a prince, especially as he thought the secret practicable. Augustus, upon hearing this story, said, "I am not surpris'd at the King of Sweden's indifference about the philosopher's stone: he has found it in Saxony."

When the Czar was informed of the strange peace which Augustus had, notwithstanding their former treaties, concluded at Altranstad; and that Patkul, his ambassador-plenipotentiary, was delivered up to the King of Sweden, in contempt of the law of nations, he loudly complained of these indignities to the courts of Europe. He wrote to the Emperor of Germany, to the Queen of England, and to the States-general of the United Provinces. He gave the terms

of cowardice and treachery to the sad necessity to which Augustus had been obliged to submit. He conjured all these powers to interpose their mediation to procure the restoration of his ambassador, and to prevent the affront which, in his person, was going to be offered to all crowned heads. He pressed them, by the motive of honour, not to demean themselves so far as to become guarantees of the treaty of Altranstad; a concession which Charles XII. meant to extort from them by his threatening and imperious behaviour. These letters had no other effect than to set the power of the King of Sweden in a stronger light. The Emperor, England, and Holland, were then engaged in a destructive war against France, and thought it a very unseasonable juncture to exasperate Charles XII. by refusing the vain ceremony of being guarantees to a treaty. With regard to the unhappy Patkul, there was not a single power that interposed its good offices in his behalf; from whence it appears what little confidence a subject ought to put in princes, and how much all the European powers at that time stood in awe of the King of Sweden.

It was proposed in the Czar's council to retaliate on the Swedish officers who were prisoners at Moscow; but the Czar would not consent to a barbarity which would have been attended with fatal consequences, as there were more Muscovites prisoners in Sweden, than Swedes in Muscovy.

He resolved to take a more advantageous revenge. The main body of his enemy's army lay idle in Saxony. Levenhaupt, the King of Sweden's general, who was left in Poland with about twenty thousand men, was not able to guard the passes into a country without forts, and full of factions. Stanislaus was in the camp of Charles XII. The Emperor of Muscovy seizes this opportunity, and re-enters Poland with above sixty thousand men. These he divides into several bodies, and marches with a flying camp to Leopold, where there was no Swedish garrison. All the towns of Poland yield to any one who appears before their gates at the head of an army. He caused an assem-

bly to be convoked at Leopold, of much the same nature with that which had dethroned Augustus at Warfaw.

At that time Poland had two primates, as well as two kings, the one nominated by Augustus, the other by Stanislaus. The primate nominated by Augustus summoned the assembly of Leopold, to which resorted all those whom that prince had abandoned by the peace of Altranstãd, and such as were gained by the Czar's money. Here it was proposed to elect a new sovereign; so that Poland was almost upon the point of having three kings at once, without being able to say which was the real one.

During the conferences at Leopold, the Czar, whose interest was closely connected with that of the Emperor of Germany, on account of the common dread which they both entertained of the power of the King of Sweden, secretly obtained from him a number of German officers, who daily arriving, encreased his strength in a considerable degree, by bringing along with them discipline and experience. These he engaged in his service by several instances of liberality; and, the more to encourage his own troops, he gave his picture set round with diamonds to all the general officers and colonels who had fought at the battle of Culith: the subaltern officers had medals of gold, and every private soldier a medal of silver. These monuments of the victory at Culith were all struck in the new city of Petersburg; where the improvement of the arts kept pace with the desire of glory and spirit of emulation which the Czar had infused into his troops.

The confusion, the multiplicity of factions, and the continual ravages prevailing in Poland, hindered the diet of Leopold from coming to any resolution. The Czar transferred it to Lublin; but the change of place did not lessen the disorder and perplexity in which the whole nation was involved. The assembly contented themselves with declaring, that they neither acknowledged Augustus, who had abdicated the throne, nor Stanislaus who had been elected against their will;

but they were neither sufficiently united, nor had resolution enough to nominate another king. During these fruitless deliberations, the party of the princes Sapiaha, that of Oginsky, those who secretly adhered to Augustus, and the new subjects of Stanislaus, all made war upon one another, and by pillaging each other's estates, completed the ruin of their country. The Swedish troops, commanded by Levenhaupt, one part of which lay in Livonia, another in Lithuania, and a third in Poland, were daily in pursuit of the Russians, and set fire to every thing that opposed Stanislaus. The Russians ruined their friends and foes without distinction; and nothing was to be seen but towns reduced to ashes, and wandering troops of Poles, deprived of all their substance, and detesting alike their two kings, the Czar, and Charles XII.

To quell these commotions, and to secure the possession of the throne, Stanislaus set out from Altranstad on the 15th of July 1707, accompanied by General Renschild, and sixteen Swedish regiments, and furnished with a large sum of money. He was acknowledged wherever he came. The strict discipline of his troops, which made the barbarity of the Muscovites to be more sensibly felt, conciliated the affections of the people. His extreme affability, in proportion as it was better known, reconciled to him almost all the different factions; and his money procured him the greatest part of the army of the crown. The Czar, apprehensive of wanting provisions, in a country which his troops had laid waste, retired into Lithuania, where he had fixed the general rendezvous of his army, and where he resolved to establish magazines. This retreat left Stanislaus the undisturbed sovereign of the greatest part of Poland.

The only person that gave him any uneasiness, was Count Sincausky, Grand General of the crown, by the nomination of Augustus. This man, who was possessed of no contemptible talents, and entertained the most ambitious views, was at the head of a third party. He neither acknowledged Augustus nor Stanislaus; and after having used his utmost efforts in

order to procure his own election, he contented himself with being the head of a party, since he could not be king. The troops of the crown, which continued under his command, had no other pay but the liberty of pillaging their fellow subjects with impunity. And all those who had either suffered, or were apprehensive of suffering, from the rapacity of these freebooters, soon submitted to Stanislaus, whose power was gathering strength every day.

The King of Sweden was then receiving, in his camp at Altranst d, ambassadors from almost all the princes in Christendom. Some entreated him to quit the empire, others desired him to turn his arms against the Emperor; and it was then the general report, that he intended to join with France, in humbling the house of Austria. Among these ambassadors was the famous John Duke of Marlborough, sent by Anne, Queen of Great Britain. This man, who never besieged a town which he did not take, nor fought a battle which he did not gain, was at St James's a perfect courtier, in parliament the head of a party, and in foreign countries the most able negociator of his time. He did France as much mischief by his politics as by his arms. Mr Fagel, secretary of the States-general, and a man of great merit, has been heard to say, that when the States-general had more than once resolved to oppose the schemes which the Duke was about to lay before them, the Duke came, spoke to them in French, a language in which he expressed himself but very indifferently, and brought them all over to his opinion. This account I had from Lord Bolingbroke.

In conjunction with Prince Eugene, the companion of his victories, and Heinsius, the Grand Pensionary of Holland, he supported the whole weight of the war which the allies waged against France. He knew that Charles was incensed against the empire and the Emperor; that he was secretly solicited by the French; and that if this conqueror should espouse the cause of Lewis XIV. the allies must be entirely ruined.

True it is, Charles had given his word in 1700, that he would not intermeddle in the quarrel between Lewis XIV. and the allies; but the Duke of Marlborough could not believe that any prince would be so great a slave to his word, as not to sacrifice it to his grandeur and interest. He therefore set out from the Hague, with a resolution to sound the intentions of the King of Sweden. Mr Fabricius, who then attended upon Charles XII. assured me, that the Duke of Marlborough, on his arrival, applied secretly, not to Count Piper the Prime Minister, but to Baron de Gortz, who now began to share with Piper the confidence of the King. He even went to the quarters of Charles XII. in the coach of this gentleman *, between whom and the Chancellor Piper, together with Robinson, the English Minister, he spoke to the King in French. He told him that he should esteem it a singular happiness, could he have an opportunity of learning, under his command, such parts of the art of war as he did not yet understand. To this polite compliment the King made no return, and seemed to forget that it was Marlborough who was speaking to him. He even thought, as I have been credibly informed, that the dress of this great man was too fine and costly; and that his air had in it too little of a soldier. The conversation was tedious and general; Charles XII. speaking in the Swedish tongue, and Robinson serving as an interpreter. Marlborough, who was never in a haste to make proposals, and who, by a long course of experience, had learned the art of diving into the real characters of men, and discovering the connection between their most secret thoughts and their actions, gestures, and

* When the Duke arrived at the quarters of Count Piper, of whom he had demanded an audience, he was told the Count was busy, and obliged to wait half an hour before the Swedish Minister came down to receive him. Then the Duke alighted from his coach, put on his hat, passed the Count without saluting him, went aside to the wall, where having staid a few minutes, he returned and accosted Piper with the most polite address.

discourse, regarded the King with the utmost attention. When he spoke to him of war in general, he thought he perceived in his Majesty a natural aversion to France; and remarked that he talked with pleasure of the conquests of the allies. He mentioned the Czar to him, and observed that his eyes always kindled at the name, notwithstanding the calmness of the conversation. Besides, he saw a map of Muscovy lying before him upon the table. He wanted no more to convince him, that the real design and the sole ambition of the King of Sweden was to dethrone the Czar, as he had already done the King of Poland. He was sensible that, if Charles remained in Saxony, it was only to impose some hard conditions on the Emperor of Germany. He knew the Emperor would make no resistance, and that thus all disputes would be easily accommodated. He left Charles XII. to follow the bent of his own mind; and satisfied with having discovered his intentions, he made him no proposals. These particulars I had from the Duchess of Marlborough, his widow, who is still alive *.

As few negotiations are finished without money, and as ministers are sometimes seen to sell the hatred or favour of their masters, it was the general opinion throughout all Europe, that the Duke of Marlborough would not have succeeded so well with the King of Sweden, had he not made a handsome present to Count Piper, whose memory still labours under the imputation. For my own part, after having traced this report to its source, with all the care and accuracy of which I am master, I have found that Piper received a small present from the Emperor, by the hands of the Count de Wratislau, with the consent of his master, and not a farthing from the Duke of Marlborough. Certain it is, Charles was so firmly resolved to dethrone the Emperor of Russia, that he asked nobody's advice on that subject, nor needed the instigation of Count Piper to prompt him to wreck

* The author wrote in 1727, since which time, as appears from other dates, the work hath undergone several corrections.

his long meditated vengeance on the head of Peter Alexiowitz.

But what vindicates the character of that minister beyond all possibility of cavil, was the honour which, long after this period, was paid to his memory by Charles XII. who having heard that Piper was dead in Russia, caused his corps to be transported to Stockholm, and gave him a magnificent funeral at his own expence.

The King, who had not as yet experienced any reverse of fortune, nor even met with any interruption in his victories, thought one year would be sufficient for dethroning the Czar; after which, he imagined he might return in peace, and erect himself into the arbiter of Europe. But, first of all, he resolved to humble the Emperor of Germany.

The Baron de Stralheim, the Swedish envoy at Vienna, had had a quarrel at a public entertainment with the Count de Zobor, Chamberlain of the Emperor. The latter having refused to drink the health of Charles XII. and having bluntly declared that that prince had used his master ill, Stralheim gave him at once the lie, and a box on the ear, and besides this insult, boldly demanded a reparation from the imperial court. The Emperor, afraid of displeasing the King of Sweden, was obliged to banish his subject, whom he ought rather to have avenged. Charles, not satisfied even with this condescension, insisted that Count Zobor should be delivered up to him. The pride of the court of Vienna was forced to stoop. The Count was put into the hands of the King, who sent him back, after having kept him for some time as a prisoner at Stettin.

He further demanded, contrary to all the laws of nations, that they should deliver up to him fifteen hundred unhappy Muscovites, who having escaped the fury of his arms, had fled for refuge into the empire. The Emperor was obliged to yield even to this unreasonable demand; and had not the Russian envoy at Vienna given these unhappy wretches an op-

portunity of escaping by different roads, they must have been delivered into the hands of their enemies.

The third and last of his demands was the most daring. He declared himself the protector of the Emperor's protestant subjects in Silesia, a province belonging to the house of Austria, and not to the empire. He insisted that the Emperor should grant them the liberties and privileges which had been established by the treaties of Westphalia, but which were extinguished, or at least eluded, by those of Ryſwick. The Emperor, who wanted only to get rid of such a dangerous neighbour, yielded once more, and granted all that he desired. The Lutherans of Silesia had above an hundred churches, which the Catholics were obliged to cede to them by this treaty: but of these advantages, which were now procured them by the King of Sweden's good fortune, they were afterwards deprived, when that prince was no longer in a condition to impose laws.

The Emperor, who made these forced concessions, and complied in every thing with the will of Charles XII. was called Joseph; and was the eldest son of Leopold, and brother of Charles VI. who succeeded him. The Pope's inter-nuncio, who then resided at the court of Joseph, reproached him in very severe terms, alleging that it was a most shameful condescension for a Catholic emperor, like him, to sacrifice the interest of his own religion to that of heretics. "You may think yourself very happy, (replied the Emperor, with a smile), that the King of Sweden did not propose to make me a Lutheran; for if he had, I do not know what I might have done."

The Count de Wratislau, his ambassador with Charles XII. brought to Leipſick the treaty in favour of the Silesians, signed with his master's hand; upon which Charles said, he was the Emperor's very good friend. He was far from being pleased, however, with the court of Rome, which had employed all its arts and intrigues, in order to traverse his scheme. He looked with the utmost contempt upon the weakness of that court, which, having one half of Europe

for its irreconcilable enemy, and placing no confidence in the other, can only support its credit by the dexterity of its negotiations; and he therefore resolved to be revenged on his Holiness. He told the Count de Wratislau, that the Swedes had formerly subdued Rome, and had not degenerated like her. He sent the Pope word, that he would one day redemand the effects which Queen Christina had left at Rome. It is hard to say how far this young conqueror might have carried his resentment and his arms, had Fortune favoured his designs. At that time nothing appeared impossible to him. He had even sent several officers privately into Asia and Egypt, to take plans of the towns, and to examine into the strength of those countries. Certain it is, that if ever prince was able to overturn the empire of the Turks and Persians, and from thence pass into Italy, it was Charles XII. He was as young as Alexander, as brave, as enterprising, more indefatigable, more robust, and more temperate; and the Swedes perhaps were better soldiers than the Macedonians. But such projects, which are called divine when they succeed, are regarded only as chimeras when they prove abortive.

At last, having removed every difficulty, and accomplished all his designs; having humbled the Emperor, given laws in the empire, protected the Lutheran religion in the midst of the Catholics, dethroned one king, crowned another, and rendered himself the terror of all the princes around him, he began to prepare for his departure. The pleasures of Saxony, where he had remained inactive for a whole year, had not made the least alteration in his manner of living. He mounted his horse thrice a-day, rose at four in the morning, dressed himself with his own hands, drank no wine, sat at table only a quarter of an hour, exercised his troops every day, and knew no other pleasure but that of making Europe tremble.

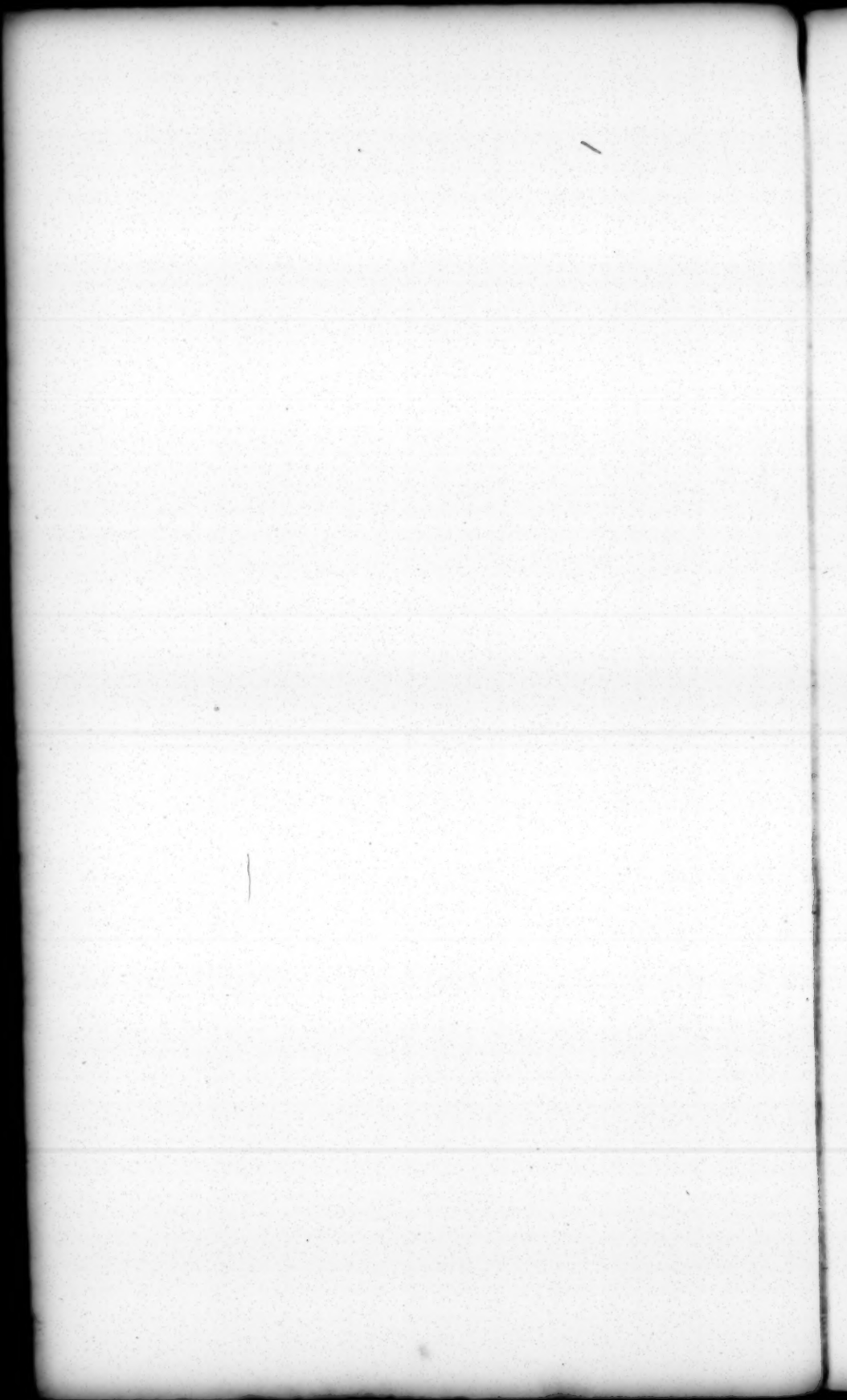
The Swedes were still uncertain whither their King intended to lead them. They had only some slight suspicion that he meant to go to Moscow. A few

days before his departure, he ordered the grand marshal of his household, to give him in writing the route from Leipfick—at that word he paused a moment; and, lest the marshal should discover his project, he added, with a smile—to all the capital cities of Europe. The marshal brought him a list of all these routes, at the head of which he placed, in great letters, “The rout from Leipfick to Stockholm.” The generality of Swedes were extremely desirous of returning home; but the King was far from the thoughts of carrying them back to their native country. “Mr Marshal, (says he), I plainly see whither you would lead me; but we shall not return to Stockholm so soon.”

The army was already on its march, and was passing by Dresden. Charles was at the head of his men, always riding, as usual, two or three hundred paces before his guards. All of a sudden he vanished from their sight. Some officers advanced at full gallop to see where he was. They ran to all parts, but could not find him. In a moment the alarm was spread over the whole army. The troops were ordered to halt: the generals assembled together, and were already in the utmost consternation. At last they learned from a Saxon, who was passing by, what was become of the King.

As he was passing so near Dresden, he took it into his head to pay a visit to Augustus. He entered the town on horseback, followed by three or four general officers. The sentries of the gates asked them their names: Charles said his name was Carl, and that he was a Draban; and all the rest took fictitious names. Count Fleming, seeing them pass through the town, had only time to run and inform his master. All that could possibly be done on such an occasion immediately presented itself to the mind of that minister, who laid it before Augustus. But Charles entered the chamber in his boots, before Augustus had time to recover from his surprize. Augustus was then sick, and in his night-gown; but dressed himself in a hurry. Charles breakfasted with him, as a

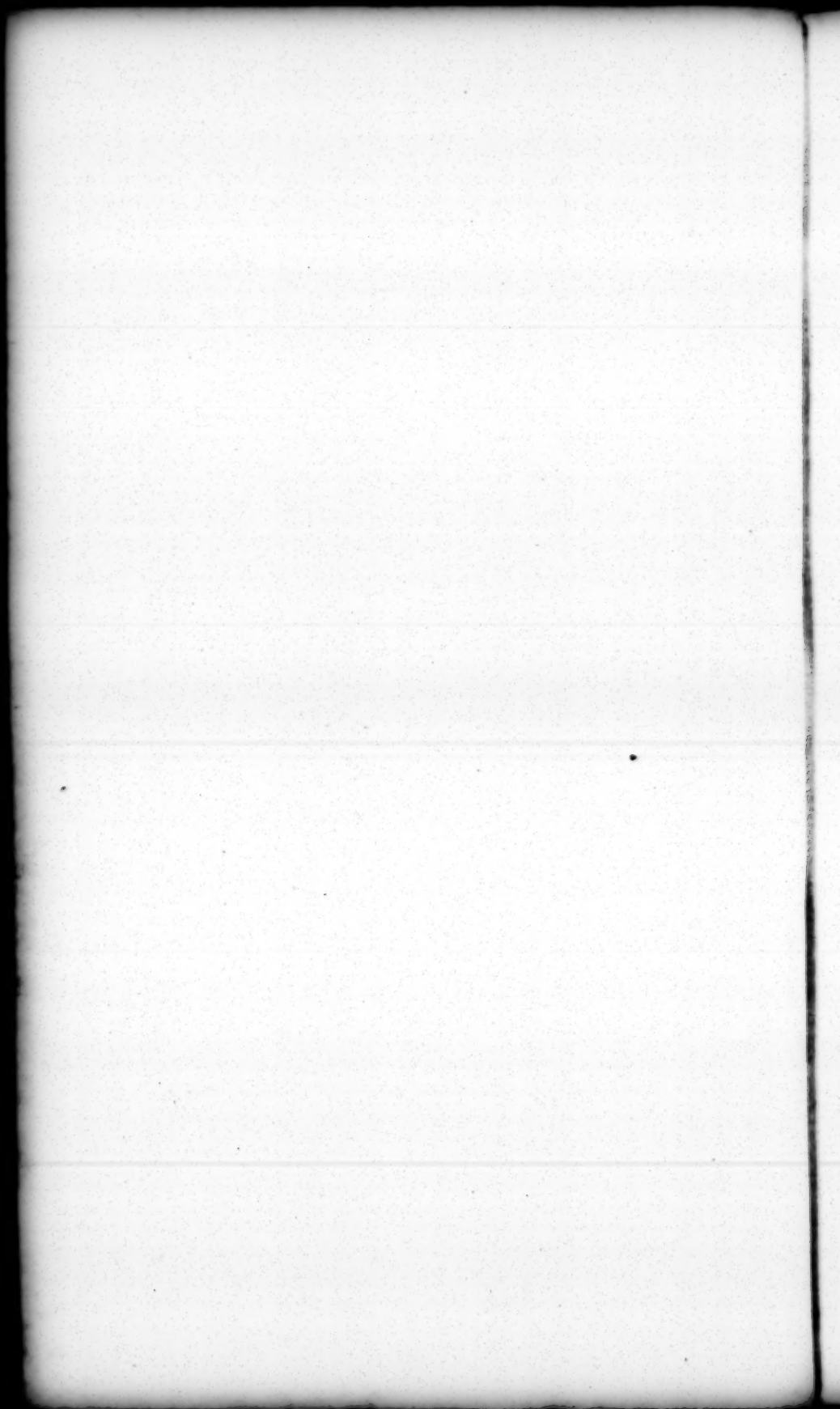
traveller who comes to take leave of his friend; and then expressed his desire of viewing the fortifications. During the short time he employed in walking round them, a Livonian who had been banished from Sweden, and now served in the Saxon army, imagining that he could never find a more favourable opportunity of obtaining his pardon, entreated Augustus to ask it of Charles, being fully convinced that his Majesty would not refuse so small a favour to a prince from whom he had taken a crown, and in whose power he now was. Augustus readily undertook the charge. He was then at some distance from the King, and was conversing with Hord, a Swedish general. "I believe, (said he smiling,) your master will not refuse me." "You do not know him, (replied General Hord), he will rather refuse you here than any where else." Augustus however did not fail to prefer the petition in very pressing terms; and Charles refused it in such a manner as to prevent a repetition of the request. After having passed some hours in this strange visit, he embraced Augustus, and departed. Upon rejoining his army, he found all his generals still in consternation. They told him they had determined to besiege Dresden, in case his Majesty had been detained a prisoner. "Right; (said the King), they durst not." Next day, upon hearing the news that Augustus held an extraordinary council at Dresden: "You see, (said Baron Stralheim), they are deliberating upon what they should have done yesterday." A few days after Renschild, coming to wait upon the King, expressed his surprise at this unaccountable visit to Augustus. "I confided, (said Charles), in my good fortune; but I have seen the moment that might have proved prejudicial to me. Fleming had no mind that I should leave Dresden so soon."



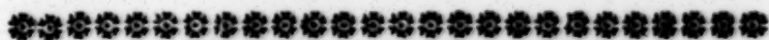


THE
HISTORY
OF
CHARLES XII.
KING of SWEDEN.
BOOK FOURTH.

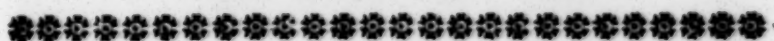




T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F
C H A R L E S XII.
K I N G of S W E D E N.



B O O K IV.



C O N T E N T S.

CHARLES quits Saxony in a victorious Manner: Pursues the Czar: Shuts himself up in the Ukraine: His losses: His Wound. The Battle of Pultowa: Consequences of that Battle. CHARLES obliged to fly into Turkey: His Reception in Bessarabia.

CHARLES at last took leave of Saxony, in September 1707, followed by an army of forty-three thousand men, formerly covered with steel, but now shining with gold and silver, and enriched with the spoils of Poland and Saxony. Every soldier carried with him fifty crowns in ready money. Not only were all the regiments complete, but in every company there were several supernumeraries. Besides this army, Count Levenhaupt, one of his best gene-

als, waited for him in Poland with twenty thousand men. He had another army of fifteen thousand in Finland; and fresh recruits were coming to him from Sweden. With all these forces it was not doubted but that he would easily dethrone the Czar.

That Emperor was then in Lithuania, endeavouring to reanimate a party which Augustus seemed to have abandoned. His troops, divided into several bodies, fled on all sides at the first report of the King of Sweden's approach. He himself had enjoined his generals never to wait for the conqueror with unequal forces; and he was punctually obeyed.

The King of Sweden, in the midst of his victorious march, received an ambassador from the Turks. The ambassador had his audience in Count Piper's quarters; for it was always in that minister's tent that ceremonies of pomp were performed. On these occasions he supported the dignity of his master, by an appearance which had in it something magnificent; and the King, who was always worse lodged, worse served, and more plainly dressed than the meanest officer in the army, was wont to say, that his palace was Piper's quarters. The Turkish ambassador presented Charles with an hundred Swedish soldiers, who having been taken by the Calmucks, and sold in Turkey, had been purchased by the Grand Signor, and sent back by that Emperor as the most acceptable present he could make to his Majesty; not that the Ottoman pride condescended to pay homage to the glory of Charles XII. but because the Sultan, the natural enemy of the Russian and German Emperors, was willing to fortify himself against them by the friendship of Sweden, and the alliance of Poland. The ambassador complimented Stanislaus upon his accession to the throne; so that this King was acknowledged by Germany, France, England, Spain, and Turkey. There remained only the Pope, who, before he would acknowledge him, resolved to wait till time should have settled on his head that crown of which a reverse of Fortune might easily deprive it.

Charles had no sooner given audience to the ambassador of the Ottoman Porte, than he went in pursuit of the Muscovites. The Russians, in the course of the war, had quitted Poland and returned to it above twenty different times. That country, which is open on all sides, and has no places of strength to cut off the retreat of an army, gave the Muscovites an opportunity of sometimes revisiting the very spot where they had formerly been beat, and even of penetrating as far into the heart of the kingdom as the conqueror himself. While Charles remained in Saxony, the Czar had advanced as far as Leopold, situated at the southern extremity of Poland. Charles was then at Grodno in Lithuania, an hundred leagues to the northward of Leopold.

He left Stanislaus in Poland to defend his new kingdom, with the assistance of ten thousand Swedes and that of his own subjects, against all his enemies, both foreign and domestic. He then put himself at the head of his cavalry, and marched amidst frost and snow to Grodno, in the month of January 1708.

He had already passed the Niemen, about two leagues from the town; and the Czar as yet knew nothing of his march. Upon the first news of the approach of the Swedish army, the Czar quits the town by the north gate, and Charles enters it by the south. Charles had only six hundred of his guards with him; the rest not being able to keep pace with his rapid march. The Czar fled with above two thousand men, from an apprehension that a whole army was entering Grodno. That very day he was informed by a Polish deserter, that he had abandoned the place to no more than six hundred men, and that the main body of the army was still at the distance of five leagues. He lost no time: he detached fifteen hundred horse, of his own troops, in the evening, to surprise the King of Sweden in the town. This detachment, under favour of the darkness, arrived undiscovered at the first Swedish guard, which, tho' consisting only of thirty men, sustained, for half a quarter of an hour, the efforts of the whole fifteen

hundred. The King, who happened to be at the other end of the town, flew to their assistance with the rest of his six hundred men; upon which the Russians fled with precipitation. In a short time his army arrived, and he then set out in pursuit of the enemy. All the corps of the Russian army, dispersed through Lithuania, retired hastily into the palatinate of Minsky, near the frontiers of Muscovy; where their general rendezvous was appointed. The Swedes, who were likewise divided into several bodies, continued to pursue the enemy for more than thirty leagues. The fugitives and the pursuers made forced marches almost every day, though in the middle of winter. For a long time past all seasons of the year were become indifferent to the Swedes and Russians; and the only difference between them now arose from the terror of Charles's arms.

From Grodno to the Boristhenes eastward, there is nothing but morasses, deserts, and immense forests. In the cultivated spots there are no provisions to be had, the peasants burying under ground all their grain, and whatever else can be preserved in these subterranean receptacles. In order to discover these hidden magazines, the earth must be pierced with long poles pointed with iron. The Muscovites and the Swedes alternately made use of these provisions; but they were not always to be found, and even then they were not sufficient.

The King of Sweden, who had foreseen these difficulties, had provided biscuit for the subsistence of his army, and nothing could stop him in his march. After having traversed the forest of Minsky, where he was every moment obliged to cut down trees in order to clear the road for his troops and baggage, he found himself, on the 25th of June 1708, on the banks of the river Berezine, opposite to Borislow.

In this place the Czar had assembled the best part of his forces, and intrenched himself to great advantage. His design was to hinder the Swedes from crossing the river. Charles posted some regiments on the banks of the Berezine, over against Borislow,

as if he meant to attempt a passage in the face of the enemy. Mean while he leads his army three leagues higher up the river, throws a bridge across it, cuts his way through a body of three thousand men who defended that pass, and, without halting, marches against the main body of the enemy. The Russians did not wait his approach, but decamped and retreated towards the Boristhenes, spoiling all the roads, and destroying every thing in their way, in order, at least, to retard the progress of the Swedes.

Charles surmounted every obstacle, and advanced towards the Boristhenes. In his way he met with twenty thousand Muscovites intrenched in a place called *Hollofin*, behind a morass, which could not be approached without passing a river. Charles did not delay the attack till the rest of his infantry should arrive: he plunges into the water at the head of his foot-guards, and crosses the river and the morass, the water frequently reaching above his shoulders. While he was thus pressing forward to the enemy, he ordered his cavalry to go round the morass and take them in flank. The Muscovites, surprised that no barrier could defend them, were instantly routed by the King, who attacked them on foot, and by the Swedish cavalry.

The horse, having forced their way through the enemy, joined the King in the midst of the battle. He then mounted on horseback; but some time after, observing in the field a young Swedish gentleman, named Gyllenstiern, for whom he had a great regard, wounded and unable to walk, he forced him to take his horse, and continued to command on foot at the head of his infantry. Of all the battles he had ever fought, this was perhaps the most glorious; this was the one in which he encountered the greatest dangers, and displayed the most consummate skill and prudence. The memory of it is still preserved by a medal, with this inscription on one side, *Sylvæ, paludæ, aggeres, hostes victi* *: and on the other this verse of Lucan, *Victrices copias alium laturus in orbem* †.

* Woods, marshes, mounds, and enemies conquered.

† Watting his warlike troops to other worlds.

The Russians, chased from all their posts, repassed the Boristhenes, which divides Poland from Muscovy. Charles did not give over the pursuit; but followed them across the Boristhenes, which he passed at Mohilou, the last town of Poland, and which sometimes belongs to the Poles, and sometimes to the Russians; a fate common to frontier places.

The Czar thus seeing his empire, where he had lately established the polite arts and a flourishing trade, exposed to a war, which, in a short time, might overturn all his mighty projects, and perhaps deprive him of his crown, began to think seriously of peace; and accordingly ventured to make some proposals for that purpose, by means of a Polish gentleman, whom he sent to the Swedish army. Charles XII. who had not been used to grant peace to his enemies, except in their own capitals, replied, "I will treat with the Czar at Moscow." When this haughty answer was reported to the Czar, "My brother Charles (says he) always affects to act the Alexander; but, I flatter myself, he will not find in me another Darius."

From Mohilou, the place where the King passed the Boristhenes, as you advance towards the north, along the banks of that river, and always on the frontiers of Poland and Muscovy, you meet with the country of Smolensko, through which lyes the great road that leads from Poland to Muscovy. This way the Czar directed his flight; and the King pursued him by long marches. Part of the Russian rear-guard was frequently engaged with the dragoons of the Swedish van-guard. The latter had generally the advantage; but they weakened themselves even by conquering in these small skirmishes, which were never decisive, and in which they always lost a number of men.

On the 22d of September 1708, the King attacked, near Smolensko, a body of ten thousand horse, and six thousand Calmucks.

These Calmucks are Tartars, living between the kingdom of Astracan, which is subject to the Czar, and that of Samarcande, belonging to the Usbeck Tartars, and the country of Timur, known by the

name of Tamerlane. The country of the Calmucks extends eastward to the mountains which divide the Mogul from the western parts of Asia. Those who inhabit that part of the country which borders upon Astracan are tributary to the Czar, who pretends to an absolute authority over them; but their vagrant life hinders him from making good his claim, and obliges him to treat them in the same manner in which the Grand Signor treats the Arabs, sometimes conniving at, and sometimes punishing their robberies. There are always some of these Calmucks in the Russian army; and the Czar had even reduced them to a regular discipline, like the rest of his soldiers.

The King attacked these troops with only six regiments of horse, and four thousand foot; broke their ranks at the first onset, at the head of his Ostrogothick regiment, and obliged them to fly. He pursued them through rugged and hollow ways, where the Calmucks lay concealed, who soon began to shew themselves, and cut off the regiment in which the King fought from the rest of the Swedish army. In an instant the Russians and Calmucks surrounded this regiment, and penetrated even to the King. Two aids de camp who fought near him fell at his side. The King's horse was killed under him; and as one of his equerries was presenting him with another, both the equerry and horse were struck dead upon the spot. Charles fought on foot, surrounded by some of his officers, who instantly flocked around him.

Many of them were taken, wounded, or slain, or pushed to a great distance from the King by the crowds that assailed them; so that he was left at last with no more than five attendants. With his own hand he had killed above a dozen of the enemy, without receiving a single wound, owing to that surprising good fortune which had hitherto attended him, and upon which he always relied. At length a colonel, named Dardof, forced his way through the Calmucks, with a single company of his regiment, and arrived time enough to save the King. The rest of the Swedes put the Tartars to the sword. The army recovered

its ranks; Charles mounted his horse, and, fatigued as he was, pursued the Russians for two leagues.

The conqueror was still in the great road to the capital of Muscovy. The distance from Smolensko, near which the battle was fought, to Moscow, is about an hundred French leagues; and the army began to be in want of provision. The officers earnestly entreated the King to wait till General Levenhaupt, who was coming up with a reinforcement of fifteen thousand men, should arrive. The King, who seldom indeed took counsel of any one, not only rejected this wholesome advice, but, to the great astonishment of all the army, quitted the road to Moscow, and began to march southward towards the Ukraine, the country of the Cossacks, lying between Little Tartary, Poland, and Muscovy. This country extends about an hundred French leagues from south to north, and almost as many from east to west. It is divided into two parts, almost equal, by the Boristhenes, which runs from the north-west to the south-east. The chief town is called Bathurin, and is situated upon the little river Sem. The northern part of the Ukraine is rich and well cultivated. The southern, lying in the forty-eighth degree of latitude, is one of the most fertile countries in the world, and yet one of the most desolate. Its bad form of government stifles in embryo, as it were, all the blessings which Nature, if properly encouraged, would shower down upon the inhabitants. The people of these cantons neither sow nor plant, because the Tartars of Budziack, Precop, and Moldavia, all of them free-booters and banditti, would rob them of their harvests.

Ukrania hath always aspired to liberty; but being surrounded by Muscovy, the dominions of the Grand Signor, and Poland, it has been obliged to chuse a protector, and consequently a master, in one of these three states. The Ukrainians at first put themselves under the protection of the Poles, who treated them with great severity: they afterwards submitted to the Russians, who governed them with despotic sway. They had originally the privilege of electing a prince under

the name of general; but they were soon deprived of that right; and their general was nominated by the Court of Moscow.

The person who then filled that station was a Polish gentleman, named Mazeppa, and born in the Palatinate of Podolia. He had been brought up as a page to John Casimir, and had received some tincture of learning in his court. An intrigue which he had had in his youth with the lady of a Polish gentleman, having been discovered, the husband caused him to be bound stark naked upon a wild horse, and let him go in that condition. The horse, who had been brought out of Ukrania, returned to his own country, and carried Mazeppa along with him, half dead with hunger and fatigue. Some of the country-people gave him assistance; and he lived among them for a long time, and signalized himself in several excursions against the Tartars. The superiority of his knowledge gained him great respect among the Cossacks; and his reputation daily encreasing, the Czar found it necessary to make him Prince of Ukrania.

While he was one day at table with the Czar at Moscow, the Emperor proposed to him to discipline the Cossacks, and to render them more dependent. Mazeppa replied, that the situation of Ukrania, and the genius of the nation, were insuperable obstacles to such a scheme. The Czar, who began to be overheated with wine, and who had not always the command of his passions, called him a traitor, and threatened to have him empalled.

Mazeppa, on his return to Ukrania, formed the design of a revolt; and the execution of it was greatly facilitated by the Swedish army, which soon after appeared on his frontiers. He resolved to render himself independent, and to erect Ukrania and some other ruins of the Russian empire into a powerful kingdom. Brave, enterprising, and indefatigable, though advanced in years, he entered into a secret league with the King of Sweden, to hasten the downfall of the Czar, and to convert it to his own advantage.

The King appointed the rendezvous near the river Desna. Mazeppa promised to meet him there at the head of thirty thousand men, with ammunition and provisions, and all his treasures, which were immense. The Swedish army, therefore, continued its march on that side, to the great grief of all the officers, who knew nothing of the King's treaty with the Cossacks. Charles sent orders to Levenhaupt to bring his troops and provisions with all possible dispatch into Ukraina, where he proposed to pass the winter, that having once secured that country, he might the more easily conquer Muscovy in the ensuing spring; and, in the mean time, he advanced towards the river Desna, which falls into the Boristhenes at Kiou.

The obstructions they had hitherto found in their march were but trifling, in comparison of what they met with in this new road. They were obliged to cross a marshy forest fifty leagues in length. General Lagercron, who marched before with five thousand soldiers and pioneers, led the army astray to the eastward, thirty leagues from the right road. It was not till after a march of four days that the King discovered the mistake. With great difficulty they regained the main road; but almost all their artillery and waggons were lost, being either stuck fast, or quite sunk in the mud.

At last, after a march of twelve days, attended with so many vexations and untoward circumstances, during which they had consumed the small quantity of biscuit that was left, the army, exhausted with hunger and fatigue, arrived on the banks of the Desna, in the very spot which Mazeppa had marked out as the place of rendezvous; but instead of meeting with that prince, they found a body of Muscovites advancing towards the other bank of the river. The King was astonished, but resolved immediately to pass the Desna and attack the enemy. The banks of the river were so steep, that they were obliged to let the soldiers down with ropes. They crossed it in their usual manner, some on floats which were made in haste, and others by swimming. The body of Mus-

covites which arrived at the same time did not exceed eight thousand men; so that it made but little resistance, and this obstacle was also surmounted.

Charles advanced farther into this desolate country, alike uncertain of his road, and of Mazeppa's fidelity. That Cossack appeared at last, but rather like a fugitive than a powerful ally. The Muscovites had discovered and defeated his design: they had fallen upon the Cossacks, and cut them in pieces. His principal friends being taken sword in hand had, to the number of thirty, been broke upon the wheel; his towns were reduced to ashes; his treasures plundered; the provisions he was preparing for the King of Sweden seized; and it was with great difficulty that he himself made his escape with six thousand men, and some horses loaden with gold and silver. However, he gave the King some hopes that he should be able to assist him by his intelligence in that unknown country, and by the affection of all the Cossacks, who being enraged against the Russians, flocked to the camp, and supplied the army with provisions.

Charles hoped that General Levenhaupt at least would come and repair this misfortune. He was to bring with him about fifteen thousand Swedes, who were better than an hundred thousand Cossacks, together with ammunition and provisions. At length he arrived, in much the same condition with Mazeppa.

He had already passed the Boristhenes above Mohilou, and advanced twenty leagues beyond it, on the road to the Ukraine. He was bringing the King a convoy of eight thousand waggons, with the money which he had levied in his march through Lithuania. As he approached the town of Lesno, near the conflux of the rivers Pronia and Sossa, which fall into the Boristhenes far below, the Czar appeared at the head of near forty thousand men.

The Swedish general, who had not sixteen thousand complete, scorned to shelter himself in a fortified camp. A long train of victories had inspired the Swedes with so much confidence, that they never informed themselves of the number of their enemies, but only of the

place where they lay. Accordingly, on the 7th of October 1708, in the afternoon, Levenhaupt advanced against them with great resolution. In the first attack the Swedes killed fifteen hundred Russians. The Czar's army was thrown into confusion, and fled on all sides. The Emperor of Russia saw himself upon the point of being entirely defeated. He was sensible that the safety of his dominions depended on the success of this day, and that he would be utterly ruined, should Levenhaupt join the King of Sweden with a victorious army.

The moment he saw his troops begin to flinch, he ran to the rear guard, where the Cossacks and Calmucks were posted. "I charge you, (said he to them), to fire upon every one that runs away; and even to kill me, should I be so cowardly as to fly." From thence he returned to the van guard, and rallied his troops in person, assisted by the Princes Menzikoff and Gallickfin. Levenhaupt, who had received strict orders to rejoin his master, chose rather to continue his march than renew the battle, imagining he had done enough to prevent the enemy from pursuing him.

Next morning, about eleven o'clock, the Czar attacked him near a morass, and extended his lines with a view to surround him. The Swedes faced about on all sides; and the battle was maintained for the space of two hours with equal courage and obstinacy. The loss of the Muscovites was three times greater than that of the Swedes; the former, however, still kept their ground, and the victory was left undecided.

At four in the afternoon General Bayer brought the Czar a reinforcement of troops. The battle was then renewed for the third time with more fury and eagerness than ever, and lasted till night put an end to the combat. At last superior numbers prevailed; the Swedes were broke, routed, and driven back to their baggage. Levenhaupt rallied his troops behind the waggons. The Swedes were conquered, but disdained to fly. They were still about nine

thousand in number, and not so much as one of them deserted. The general drew them up with as much ease as if they had not been vanquished. The Czar, on the other side, remained all night under arms; and forbade his officers, under pain of being cashiered, and his soldiers under pain of death, to leave their ranks for the sake of plunder.

Next morning at day-break, he ordered a fresh assault. Levenhaupt had retired to an advantageous situation, at the distance of a few miles, after having nailed up part of his cannon, and set fire to his waggons.

The Muscovites arrived time enough to prevent the whole convoy from being consumed by the flames. They seized about six thousand waggons, which they saved. The Czar, desirous of completing the defeat of the Swedes, sent one of his generals, named Phlug, to attack them again for the fifth time. That general offered them an honourable capitulation. Levenhaupt refused it, and fought a fifth battle, as bloody as any of the former. Of the nine thousand soldiers he had left, he lost about one half in this action, and the other remained unbroken. At last, night coming on, Levenhaupt, after having sustained five battles against forty thousand men, passed the Sossa with about five thousand soldiers that remained. The Czar lost about ten thousand men in these five engagements, in which he had the glory of conquering the Swedes, and Levenhaupt that of disputing the victory for three days, and of effecting a retreat without being obliged to surrender. Thus he arrived in his master's camp with the honour of having made such a noble defence; but bringing with him neither ammunition nor an army.

By these means Charles found himself destitute of provisions, cut off from all communication with Poland, and surrounded with enemies, in the heart of a country where he had no resource but his own courage.

In this extremity, the memorable winter of 1709, which was still more terrible in those quarters of the

world than in France, destroyed part of his army. Charles resolved to brave the seasons, as he had done his enemies; and ventured to make long marches with his troops during this mortal cold. It was in one of these marches that two thousand men fell dead with cold before his eyes. The dragoons had no boots, and the foot soldiers were without shoes, and almost without cloaths. They were forced to make stockings of the skins of wild beasts, in the best manner they could. They were frequently in want of bread. They were obliged to throw almost all their cannon into the marshes and rivers, for want of horses to draw them: so that this army, which was once so flourishing, was reduced to twenty-four thousand men ready to perish with hunger. They no longer received any news from Sweden, nor were able to send any thither. In this condition only one officer complained. "What, (said the King to him), are you uneasy at being so far from your wife? if you are a good soldier, I will lead you to such a distance, that you shall hardly be able to receive news from Sweden once in three years."

The Marquis de Brancas, afterwards ambassador in Sweden, told me, that a soldier ventured, in presence of the whole army, to present to the King, with an air of complaint, a piece of bread that was black and mouldy, made of barley and oats, which was the only food they then had, and of which they had not even a sufficient quantity. The King received the bit of bread without the least emotion, ate it up, and then said coldly to the soldier, "It is not good, but it may be eaten." This incident, trifling as it is, if indeed any thing that encreases respect and confidence can be said to be trifling, contributed more than all the rest to make the Swedish army support those hardships, which would have been intolerable under any other general.

While he was in this situation, he at last received a packet from Stockholm, by which he was informed of the death of his sister, the Duchess of Holstein, who was carried off by the small-pox in the month of

December 1708, in the 27th year of her age. She was a princess as mild and gentle as her brother was imperious in his disposition, and implacable in his revenge. He had always entertained a great affection for her, and was the more afflicted with her death, that now beginning to taste of misfortunes himself, he was of course become the more susceptible of tender impressions.

By this packet he was likewise informed, that they had raised money and troops in obedience to his orders; but nothing could reach his camp, as between him and Stockholm there were near five hundred leagues to travel, and an enemy superior in number to engage.

The Czar, who was as active as the King of Sweden, after having sent some fresh troops to the assistance of the confederates in Poland, who, under the command of General Siniaufski, exerted their joint efforts against Stanislaus, immediately advanced into the Ukraine in the midst of this severe winter, to make head against his Swedish Majesty. Then he continued to pursue the political scheme he had formed of weakening his enemy by petty rencounters, wisely judging, that the Swedish army must in the end be entirely ruined, as it could not possibly be recruited. The cold must certainly have been very severe, as it obliged the two monarchs to agree to a suspension of arms; but on the first of February they renewed their military operations in the midst of frost and snow.

After several slight skirmishes, and some losses, the King perceived in the month of April, that he had only eighteen thousand Swedes remaining. Mazeppa, the prince of the Cossacks, supplied them with provisions; without his assistance the army must have perished with want and hunger. At this conjuncture the Czar made proposals to Mazeppa for submitting again to his authority: but whether it was that the terrible punishment of the wheel, by which his friends had perished, made the Cossack apprehend the same danger to himself, or that he was desirous of revenging their death, he continued faithful to his new ally.

Charles, with his eighteen thousand Swedes, had neither laid aside the design nor the hopes of penetrating to Moscow. Towards the end of May he laid siege to Pultowa, upon the river Vorokla, at the eastern extremity of the Ukraine, and thirty leagues from the Boristhenes. This country is inhabited by the Zaporavians, the most remarkable people in the universe. They are a collection of ancient Russians, Poles, and Tartars, professing a species of Christianity, and exercising a kind of free-booting, somewhat akin to that of the Buccaneers. They chuse a chief, whom they frequently depose or strangle. They allow no women to live among them, but they carry off all the children for twenty or thirty leagues around, and bring them up in their own manners. The summer they always pass in the open fields; in winter they shelter themselves in large barns, containing four or five thousand men. They fear nothing; they live free; they brave death for the smallest booty, with as much intrepidity as Charles XII. did, in order to obtain the power of bestowing crowns. The Czar gave them sixty thousand florins, hoping by this means to engage them in his interest. They took his money, and, influenced by the powerful eloquence of Mazzeppa, declared in favour of Charles XII. but their service was of very little consequence, as they think it the most egregious folly to fight for any thing but plunder. It was no small advantage, however, that they were prevented from doing harm. The number of their troops was at most but about two thousand. One morning ten of their chiefs were presented to the King; but it was with great difficulty they could be prevailed upon to remain sober, as they commonly begin the day by getting drunk. They were brought to the intrenchments, where they shewed their dexterity in firing with long carbines; for being placed upon the mounds, they killed such of the enemy as they picked out at the distance of two hundred paces. To these banditti Charles added some thousands of Walachians, whom he had hired from the Cham of Little Tartary, and thus laid siege to Pultowa, with

all these troops of Zaporavians, Cossacks, and Walachians, which joined to his eighteen thousand Swedes, composed an army of about thirty thousand men; but an army in a wretched condition, and in want of every thing. The Czar had formed a magazine in Pultowa; if the King should take it, he would open himself a way to Muscovy, and be able at least, amidst the great abundance he would then possess, to wait the arrival of the succours which he still expected from Sweden, Livonia, Pomerania, and Poland. His only resource therefore being in the conquest of Pultowa, he pressed the siege of it with great vigour. Mazeppa, who carried on a correspondence with some of the citizens, assured him that he would soon be master of it; and this assurance revived the hopes of the soldiers, who considered the taking of Pultowa as the end of all their miseries.

The King perceived, from the beginning of the siege, that he had taught his enemies the art of war. In spite of all his precautions, Prince Menzikoff threw some fresh troops into the town; by which means the garrison was rendered almost five thousand strong.

They made several sallies, and sometimes with success: they likewise sprung a mine. But what saved the town from being taken was the approach of the Czar, who was advancing with seventy thousand men. Charles went to reconnoitre them on the twenty-seventh of May, which happened to be his birth-day, and beat one of their detachments; but as he was returning to his camp, he received a shot from a carbine, which pierced his boot and shattered the bone of his heel. There was not the least alteration observable in his countenance, from which it could be suspected that he had received a wound. He continued to give his orders with great composure, and after this accident remained almost six hours on horseback. One of his domestics observing that the sole of the King's boot was bloody, made haste to call the surgeons; and the pain was now become so exquisite, that they were obliged to assist him in dismounting, and to carry him to his tent. The

surgeons examined the wound, and were of opinion that the leg must be cut off, which threw the army into the utmost consternation. But one of the surgeons, named Newman, who had more skill and courage than the rest, affirmed, that by making deep incisions he could save the King's leg. "Fall to work then presently, said the King to him: cut boldly, and fear nothing." He himself held the leg with both his hands, and beheld the incisions that were made in it, as if the operation had been performed upon another person.

As they were laying on the dressing, he ordered an assault to be made the next morning; but he had hardly given these orders, when he was informed that the whole army of the enemy was advancing against him; in consequence of which he was obliged to alter his resolution. Charles, wounded and incapable of acting, saw himself cooped up between the Moravians and the river that runs to Pultowa, in a desert country, without any places of security, or ammunition, in the face of an army, which at once cut off his retreat, and prevented his being supplied with provisions. In this extremity he did not assemble a council of war, as, considering the perplexed situation of his affairs, he ought to have done; but on the seventh or eighth of July, in the evening, he sent for velt-marschal Renschild to his tent; and without deliberation, or the least discomposure, ordered him to make the necessary dispositions for attacking the Czar next day. Renschild made no objections, and went to carry his orders into execution. At the door of the King's tent he met Count Piper, with whom he had long lived on very bad terms, as frequently happens between the minister and the general. Piper asked him if he had any news: No, said the general coldly, and passed on to give his orders. As soon as Count Piper had entered the tent; "Has Renschild told you nothing?" said the King: "Nothing," replied Piper: "Well then, (resumed he), I tell you, that we shall give battle to-morrow." Count Piper was astonished at such a desperate reso-

lution; but well knowing that it was impossible to make his master change his mind, he expressed his surprize only by his silence, and left Charles to sleep till break of day.

It was on the 8th of July 1709, that the decisive battle of Pultowa was fought between the two most famous monarchs that were then in the world. Charles XII. illustrious for nine years of victories; Peter Alexiowitz for nine years of pains taken to form troops equal to those of Sweden: the one glorious for having given away dominions; the other for having civilized his own: Charles, fond of dangers, and fighting for glory alone; Alexiowitz, scorning to fly from danger, and never making war but from interested views: the Swedish monarch liberal from an innate greatness of soul; the Muscovite never granting favours but in order to serve some particular view: the former a prince of uncommon sobriety and continence, naturally magnanimous, and never cruel but once; the latter having not yet worn off the roughness of his education, or the barbarity of his country, as much the object of terror to his subjects as of admiration to strangers, and too prone to excesses, which even shortened his days. Charles had the title of "Invincible," of which a single moment might deprive him; the neighbouring nations had already given Peter Alexiowitz the name of "Great;" which, as he did not owe it to his victories, he could not forfeit by a defeat.

In order to form a distinct idea of this battle, and the place where it was fought, we must figure to ourselves Pultowa on the north, the camp of the King of Sweden on the south, stretching a little towards the east, his baggage about a mile behind him, and the river of Pultowa on the north of the town, running from east to west.

The Czar had passed the river about a league from Pultowa, towards the west, and was beginning to form his camp.

At break of day the Swedes appeared before the trenches with four iron cannons for their wholeartil-

lery; the rest were left in the camp, with about three thousand men, and four thousand remained with the baggage: so that the Swedish army which advanced against the enemy, consisted of about one-and-twenty thousand men, of which about sixteen thousand only were regular troops.

The Generals Renschild, Roos, Levenhaupt, Slipenbak, Hoorn, Sparre, Hamilton, the Prince of Wirtemberg the King's relation, and some others, who had most of them seen the battle of Narva, put the subaltern officers in mind of that day, when eight thousand Swedes defeated an army of eighty thousand Muscovites in their intrenchments. The officers exhorted the soldiers by the same motive, and as they advanced they all encouraged one another.

Charles, carried in a litter at the head of his infantry, conducted the march. A party of horse advanced by his orders to attack that of the enemy; and the battle began with this engagement at half an hour past four in the morning. The enemy's horse was posted towards the west, on the right side of the Russian camp. Prince Menzikoff and Count Gallowin had placed them at certain distances between redoubts lined with cannon. General Slipenbak, at the head of the Swedes, rushed upon them. All those who have served in the Swedish troops are sensible that it is almost impossible to withstand the fury of their first attack. The Muscovite squadrons were broken and routed. The Czar ran up to rally them in person; his hat was pierced with a musket-ball; Menzikoff had three horses killed under him; and the Swedes cried out, Victory.

Charles did not doubt but the battle was gained. About midnight he had sent General Creuts with five thousand horse or dragoons to take the enemy in flank, while he attacked them in front; but as his ill fortune would have it, Creuts mistook his way, and did not make his appearance. The Czar, who thought he was ruined, had time to rally his cavalry, and in his turn fell upon that of the King, which, not being supported by the detachment of Creuts, was like-

wife broken. Slipenbak was taken prisoner in this engagement. At the same time seventy-two pieces of cannon played from the camp upon the cavalry; and the Russian foot opening their lines, advanced to attack Charles's infantry.

After this the Czar detached Prince Menzikoff to go and take post between Pultowa and the Swedes. Prince Menzikoff executed his master's orders with dexterity and expedition. He not only cut off the communication between the Swedish army and the camp before Pultowa; but having met with a corps de reserve of three thousand men, he surrounded them, and cut them in pieces. If Menzikoff performed this exploit of his own accord, Russia is indebted to him for its preservation: if it was by the orders of the Czar, he was an adversary worthy of Charles XII. Mean-while the Russian infantry came out of their lines, and advanced into the plain in order of battle. On the other hand, the Swedish cavalry rallied within a quarter of a league from the enemy; and the King, assisted by Velt-mareschal Renschild, made the necessary dispositions for a general engagement.

He ranged the few troops that were left him in two lines, his infantry occupying the centre, and his cavalry forming the two wings. The Czar disposed his army in the same manner. He had the advantage of numbers, and of seventy-two pieces of cannon, while the Swedes had no more than four to oppose to him, and began to be in want of powder.

The Emperor of Muscovy was in the centre of his army, having then only the title of Major-general, and seemed to obey General Zermetoff. But he rode from rank to rank in the character of Emperor, mounted on a Turkish horse, which had been given him in a present by the Grand Signor, animating the captains and soldiers, and promising rewards to them all.

At nine in the morning the battle was renewed. One of the first discharges of the Russian cannon carried off the two horses of Charles's litter. He caused

two others to be immediately put to it. A second discharge broke the litter in pieces, and overturned the King. Of four-and-twenty Drabants, who mutually relieved each other in carrying him, one-and-twenty were killed. The Swedes, struck with consternation, began to stagger; and the cannon of the enemy continuing to mow them down, the first line fell back upon the second, and the second began to fly. In this last action it was only a single line of ten thousand Russian infantry that routed the Swedish army: so much were matters changed!

All the Swedish writers allege, that they would have gained the battle, if they had not committed several blunders; but all the officers affirm, that it was a great blunder to give battle at all, and a greater still to shut themselves up in a desert country, against the advice of the most prudent generals, in opposition to a warlike enemy, three times stronger than Charles, both in number of men, and in the many resources from which the Swedes were entirely cut off. The remembrance of Narva was the chief cause of Charles's misfortune at Pultowa.

The Prince of Wirtemberg, General Renschild, and several principal officers were already made prisoners; the camp before Pultowa was stormed; and all was thrown into a confusion which it was impossible to rectify. Count Piper, with some officers of the chancery, had left the camp, and neither knew what to do, nor what was become of the King; but ran about from one corner of the field to another. A major, called *Bere*, offered to conduct them to the baggage; but the clouds of dust and smoke which covered the plain, and the dissipation of mind so natural amidst such a desolation, brought them straight to the counterescarp of the town, where they were all made prisoners by the garrison.

The King scorned to fly, and yet was unable to defend himself. General Poniatowski happened to be near him at that instant. He was a Colonel of Stanislaus's Swedish guards, a man of extraordinary merit, and had been induced, from his strong attach-

ment to the person of Charles, to follow him into the Ukraine, without any post in the army. He was a man who, in all the occurrences of life, and amidst those dangers when others would at most have displayed their courage, always took his measures with dispatch, prudence, and success. He made a sign to two Drabants, who took the King under the arm, and placed him on his horse, notwithstanding the exquisite pain of his wounds.

Poniatowski, though he had no command in the army, became on this occasion a general through necessity, and drew up five hundred horse near the King's person; some of them Drabants, others officers, and a few private troopers. This body being assembled and animated by the misfortune of their prince, forced their way thro' more than ten Russian regiments, and conducted Charles through the midst of the enemy for the space of a league, to the baggage of the Swedish army.

Charles, being closely pursued in his flight, had his horse killed under him; and Colonel Gieta, tho' wounded and spent with loss of blood, gave him his. Thus, in the course of the flight, they twice put this conqueror on horseback, though he had not been able to mount a horse during the engagement.

This surprising retreat was of great consequence in such distressful circumstances; but he was obliged to fly to a still greater distance. They found Count Piper's coach among the baggage; for the King had never used one since he left Stockholm: they put him into this vehicle, and fled towards the Boristhenes with great precipitation. The King, who, from the time of his being set on horseback till his arrival at the baggage, had not spoke a single word, at length enquired, what was become of Count Piper? They told him he was taken prisoner, with all the officers of the chancery: "And General Renschild, and the Duke of Wirtemberg?" added the King: "Yes," says Poniatowski. "Prisoners to the Russians!" resumed Charles, shrugging up his shoulders; "Come then, let us rather go to the Turks." They could:

not perceive, however, the least mark of dejection in his countenance; and had any one seen him at that time, without knowing his situation, he would never have suspected that he was conquered and wounded.

While he was getting off, the Russians seized his artillery in the camp before Pultowa, his baggage, and his military-chest, in which they found six millions in specie, the spoils of Poland and Saxony. Nine thousand men, partly Swedes and partly Cossacks, were killed in the battle, and about six thousand taken prisoners. There still remained about sixteen thousand men, including the Swedes, Poles, and Cossacks, who fled towards the Boristhenes, under the conduct of General Levenhaupt. He marched one way with these fugitive troops; and the King took another road with some of his horse. The coach in which he rode broke down by the way, and they again set him on horseback: and, to complete his misfortune, he wandered all night in a wood; where, his courage being no longer able to support his exhausted spirits, the pain of his wound becoming more intolerable through fatigue, and his horse falling under him thro' excessive weariness, he lay some hours at the foot of a tree, in danger of being surprised every moment by the conquerors, who were searching for him on all sides.

At last, on the 9th or 10th of July, at night, he found himself on the banks of the Boristhenes. Levenhaupt had just arrived with the shattered remains of the army. It was with an equal mixture of joy and sorrow that the Swedes again beheld their King, whom they thought to be dead. The enemy was approaching. The Swedes had neither a bridge to pass the river, nor time to make one, nor powder to defend themselves, nor provisions to support an army, which had ate nothing for two days. But the remains of this army were Swedes, and the conquered king was Charles XII. Most of the officers imagined, that they were to halt there for the Russians, without flinching; and that they would either conquer or die.

on the banks of the Boristhenes. Charles would undoubtedly have taken this resolution, had he not been exhausted with weakness. His wound was now come to a suppuration, attended with a fever; and it hath been remarked, that men of the greatest intrepidity, when seized with the fever that is common in a suppuration, lose that impulse to valour which, like all other virtues, requires the direction of a clear head. Charles was no longer himself. This, at least, is what I have been well assured of, and what indeed is extremely probable. They carried him along like a sick person in a state of insensibility. Happily there was still left a sorry calash, which by chance they had brought along with them: this they put on board of a little boat; and the King and General Mazeppa embarked in another. The latter had saved several coffers full of money; but the current being rapid, and a violent wind beginning to blow, the Cossacks threw more than three fourths of his treasures into the river, to lighten the boat. Mullern, the King's chancellor, and Count Poniatowski, a man more necessary to the King than ever, on account of his admirable dexterity in finding expedients for all difficulties, crossed over in other barks with some officers. Three hundred troopers of the King's guards, and a great number of Poles and Cossacks, trusting to the goodness of their horses, ventured to pass the river by swimming. Their troop keeping close together, resisted the current, and broke the waves; but all those who attempted to pass separately, a little below, were carried down by the stream, and sunk in the river. Of all the foot who attempted to pass, there was not a single man that reached the other side.

While the shattered remains of the army were in this extremity, Prince Menzikoff came up with ten thousand horsemen, having each a foot-soldier behind him. The carcasses of the Swedes who had died by the way, of their wounds, fatigue, and hunger, shewed Prince Menzikoff but too plainly the road which the fugitive army had taken. The Prince sent

a trumpet to the Swedish general, to offer him a capitulation. Four general officers were presently dispatched by Levenhaupt to receive the commands of the conqueror. Before that day, sixteen thousand soldiers of King Charles would have attacked the whole forces of the Russian empire, and would have perished to a man rather than surrender. But after the loss of a battle, and a flight of two days, deprived of the presence of their prince, who was himself constrained to fly, the strength of every soldier being exhausted, and their courage no longer supported by the least prospect of relief, the love of life overcame their natural intrepidity. Colonel Troutfetre alone, observing the Muscovites approach, began to advance with one Swedish battalion to attack them, hoping by this means to induce the rest of his troops to follow his example. But Levenhaupt was obliged to oppose this unavailing ardour. The capitulation was settled, and the whole army were made prisoners of war. Some soldiers, reduced to despair at the thoughts of falling into the hands of the Muscovites, threw themselves into the Borithenes. Two officers of the regiment commanded by the brave Troutfetre, killed each other, and the rest were made slaves. They all filed off in presence of Prince Menzikoff, laying their arms at his feet, as thirty thousand Muscovites had done nine years before at those of the King of Sweden, at Narva. But whereas the King sent back all the Russians, whom he did not fear, the Czar retained the Swedes that were taken at Pultowa.

These unhappy creatures were afterwards dispersed through the Czar's dominions, particularly in Siberia, a vast province of Great Tartary, which extends eastward to the frontiers of the Chinese empire. In this barbarous country, where even the use of bread was unknown, the Swedes, who were become ingenious through necessity, exercised the trades and employments of which they had the least notion. All the distinctions which fortune makes among men were there banished. The officer, who could not follow any trade, was obliged to cleave and carry wood for

the foldier, now turned taylor, clothier, joiner, mafon, or goldfmith, and who got a fubfiftence by his labour. Some of the officers became painters, and others architects. Some of them taught the languages and mathematics. They even eftablifhed fome public fchools, which in time became fo ufeful and famous, that the citizens of Mofcow fent their children thither for education.

Count Piper, the King of Sweden's firft minifter, was for a long time confined in prifon at Peterfburg. The Czar was perfuaded, as well as the reft of Europe, that this minifter had fold his mafter to the Duke of Marlborough, and drawn on Mufcovy the arms of Sweden, which might have given peace to Europe; for which reafon he rendered his confinement the more fevere. Piper died in Mufcovy a few years after, little affifted by his own family, which lived in opulence at Stockholm, and vainly lamented by his Sovereign, who would never condefcend to offer a ranfom for his minifter, which he feared the Czar would not accept of, for no cartel of exchange had ever been fettled between them.

The Emperor of Mufcovy, elated with a joy which he was at no pains to conceal, received upon the field of battle the prifoners, whom they brought to him in crouds; and asked every moment, "Where then is my Brother Charles?"

He did the Swedifh generals the honour of inviting them to dine with him. Among other questions which he put to them, he asked General Renschild, what might be the number of his mafter's troops before the battle? Renschild answered, That the King always kept the mufter-roll himfelf, and would never fhew it to any one; but that, for his own part, he imagined the whole might be about thirty thoufand, of which eighteen thoufand were Swedes, and the reft Cofacks. The Czar feemed to be furprifed, and asked how they durft venture to penetrate into fo diftant a country, and lay fievege to Pultowa with fuch a handful of men? "We were not always confulted," (replied the Swedifh general;) but, like faithful fer-

vants, we obeyed our master's orders, without ever presuming to contradict them." The Czar, upon receiving this answer, turned about to some of his courtiers, who were formerly suspected of having engaged in a conspiracy against him: "Ah! (says he) see how a king should be served;" and then taking a glass of wine, "To the health (says he) of my masters in the art of war." Renschild asked him, who were the persons whom he honoured with so high a title? "You, gentlemen, the Swedish generals," replied the Czar. "Your Majesty then (resumed the Count) is very ungrateful, to treat your masters with so much severity." After dinner the Czar caused their swords to be restored to all the general officers, and behaved to them like a prince who had a mind to give his subjects a lesson of generosity and politeness, with which he was well acquainted. But this same prince, who treated the Swedish generals with so much humanity, caused all the Cossacks that fell into his hands to be broke upon the wheel.

Thus the Swedish army, which left Saxony in such a triumphant manner, was now no more. One half of them had perished with hunger, and the other half were either massacred or made slaves. Charles XII. had lost in one day the fruit of nine years labour, and of almost an hundred battles. He made his escape in a wretched calash, attended by Major-General Hoord, who was dangerously wounded. The rest of his little troop followed, some on foot, some on horseback, and others in waggons, through a desert, where neither huts, tents, men, beasts, nor roads were to be seen. Every thing was wanting, even to water itself. It was now the beginning of July; the country lay in the forty-seventh degree of latitude; the dry sand of the desert rendered the heat of the sun the more insupportable; the horses fell by the way; and the men were ready to die with thirst. A brook of muddy water which they found towards evening was all they met with; they filled some bottles with this water, which saved the lives of the King's little troop. After a march of five days, he at last found himself on the

banks of the river Hypanis, now called Bogh by the Barbarians, who have spoiled not only the general face, but even the very names of those countries, which once flourished so nobly in the possession of the Greek colonies. This river joins the Boristhenes some miles lower, and falls along with it into the Black sea.

On the other side of the Bogh, towards the south, stands the little town of Oczakou, a frontier of the Turkish empire. The inhabitants seeing a body of soldiers approach, to whose dress and language they were intire strangers, refused to carry them over the river, without an order from Mehemet Bascha, Governor of Oczakou. The King sent an express to the Governor, demanding a passage; but the Turk, not knowing what to do, in a country where one false step frequently costs a man his life, durst not venture to take any thing upon himself, without having first obtained permission of the Seraskier of the province, who resides at Bender in Bessarabia. While they were waiting for this permission, the Russians who had made the King's army prisoners had crossed the Boristhenes, and were approaching to take him also. At last the Bascha of Oczakou sent word to the King, that he would furnish him with one small boat, to transport himself and two or three of his attendants. In this extremity the Swedes took by force what they could not obtain by gentle means; some of them went over to the further side in a small skiff, seized on some boats, and brought them to the hither bank of the river. And happy was it for them that they did so; for the masters of the Turkish barks, fearing they should lose such a favourable opportunity of getting a good freight, came in crouds to offer their service. At that very instant arrived the favourable answer of the Seraskier of Bender; and the King had the mortification to see five hundred of his men seized by the enemy, whose insulting bravadoes he even heard. The Bascha of Oczakou, by means of an interpreter, asked his pardon for the delays which had occasioned the loss of these five hundred men, and humbly en-

treated him not to complain of it to the Grand Signor. Charles promised him that he would not; but at the same time gave him a severe reprimand, as if he had been speaking to one of his own subjects.

The commander of Bender, who was likewise Seraskier, a title which answers to that of general, and Basha of the province, which signifies governor and intendant, forthwith sent an aga to compliment the King, and to offer him a magnificent tent, with provision, baggage, waggons, and all the conveniences, officers, and attendants necessary to conduct him to Bender in a splendid manner; for it is the custom of the Turks, not only to defray the charges of ambassadors to the place of their residence, but likewise to supply, with great liberality, the necessities of those princes who take refuge among them, during the time of their stay.



THE
HISTORY
OF
CHARLES XII.
KING of SWEDEN.
BOOK FIFTH.





T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F
C H A R L E S X I I .
K I N G o f S W E D E N .

B O O K V .

C O N T E N T S .

State of the Ottoman Porte. CHARLES resides near Bender: His Employments: His Intrigues at the Porte: His Designs. AUGUSTUS restored to his Throne. The King of Denmark makes a descent upon Sweden. All the other Dominions of CHARLES are invaded. The Czar enters Moscow in Triumph. Affair of Pruth. History of the Czarina, who from a country Girl became Empress.

ACHMET III. was at that time Emperor of the Turks. He had been placed upon the throne in 1703, by a revolution not unlike to that which transferred the crown of England from James II. to his son-in-law William. Mustapha being governed by his Musti, who was hated by all the Turks, provoked the whole empire to rise against him. His army, by the assistance of which he hoped to pu-
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nish the malecontents, went over to the rebels. He was seized, and deposed in form; and his brother taken from the Seraglio and advanced to the throne, almost without spilling a single drop of blood. Achmet shut up the deposed Sultan in the Seraglio at Constantinople, where he lived several years, to the great astonishment of Turkey, which has been wont to see the dethronement of their princes always followed by their death.

The new Sultan, as the only recompence for a crown which he owed to the ministers, to the generals, to the officers of the janizaries, and, in a word, to those who had had any hand in the revolution, put them all to death, one after another, for fear they should one day attempt a second revolution. By sacrificing so many brave men, he weakened the strength of the nation; but established his throne, at least for some years. The next object of his attention was to amass riches. He was the first of the Ottoman race that ventured to make a small alteration in the current coin, and to impose new taxes; but he was obliged to drop both these enterprizes, for fear of an insurrection. The rapacity and tyranny of the Grand Signor are seldom felt by any but the officers of the Empire, who, whatever they may be in other respects, are domestic slaves to the Sultan; but the rest of the Mussulmans live in profound tranquillity, secure of their liberty, their lives, and fortunes.

Such was the Turkish Emperor to whom the King of Sweden fled for refuge. As soon as he set foot on the Sultan's territories he wrote him a letter, which bears date the 13th of July 1709. Several copies of this letter were spread abroad, all of which are now held to be spurious; but of all those I have seen, there is not one but what sufficiently marks the natural haughtiness of the author, and is more suitable to his courage than his condition. The Sultan did not return him an answer till towards the end of September. The pride of the Ottoman Porte made Charles sensible what a mighty difference there was between a Turkish emperor and a king of part of Scandinavia,

a conquered and fugitive Christian. For the rest, all these letters, which kings seldom write themselves, are but vain formalities, which neither serve to discover the characters of princes, nor the state of their affairs.

Though Charles XII. was in reality no better than a prisoner honourably treated in Turkey, he yet formed the design of arming the Ottoman empire against his enemies. He flattered himself that he should be able to reduce Poland under the yoke, and subdue Russia. He had an envoy at Constantinople; but the person that served him most effectually in his vast projects was the Count de Poniatowsky, who went to Constantinople without a commission, and soon rendered himself necessary to the King, agreeable to the Porte, and at last dangerous even to the Grand Viziers*.

One of those who seconded his designs with the greatest activity, was the physician Fonseca, a Portuguese Jew, settled at Constantinople, a man of knowledge and address, well qualified for the management of business, and perhaps the only philosopher of his nation. His profession procured him a free access to the Ottoman Porte, and frequently gained him the confidence of the Viziers. With this gentleman I was very well acquainted at Paris, and all the particulars I am going to relate were, he assured me, unquestionable truths. Count Poniatowsky hath informed me, both by letters and by word of mouth, that he had the address to convey some letters to the Sultaneſs Valide, the mother of the reigning Emperor, who had formerly been ill used by her son, but now began to recover her influence in the ſeraglio. A Jeweſs, who was often admitted to this princeſs, was perpetually recounting to her the exploits of the King of Sweden, and charmed her ear by theſe relations. The Sultaneſs, moved by that ſecret inclination with

* It was from this nobleman I received not only the remarks which have been published, and of which the chaplain Norberg hath made uſe, but likewiſe ſeveral other manuſcripts relating to this hiſtory.

which most women feel themselves inspired in favour of extraordinary men, even without having seen them, openly espoused the King's cause in the seraglio. She called him by no other name than that of *her Lion*: "And when will you (would she sometimes say to the Sultan her son) when will you help my Lion to devour this Czar?" She even dispensed with the rules of the seraglio so far, as to write several letters with her own hand to Count Poniatowsky, in whose custody they still are, at the time of my writing this history.

Mean-while the King was honourably conducted to Bender, through the desert that was formerly called *the Wilderness of the Getae*. The Turks took care that nothing should be wanting on the road to render his journey agreeable. A great many Poles, Swedes, and Cossacks who had escaped from the Muscovites, came by different ways to encrease his train on the road. By the time he reached Bender he had eighteen hundred men, who were all maintained and lodged, both they and their horses, at the expence of the Grand Signor.

The King chose to encamp near Bender rather than lodge in the town. The Seraskier Jusuf Busha caused a magnificent tent to be erected for him, and tents were likewise provided for all the lords of his retinue. Some time after Charles built a house in this place; the officers followed his example, and the soldiers raised barracks; so that his camp insensibly became a little town. As the King was not yet cured of his wound, he was obliged to have a carious bone extracted from his foot: but as soon as he could mount a horse he resumed his wonted labours, always rising before the sun, tiring three horses a-day, and exercising his soldiers. By way of amusement he sometimes played at chess; and, as the characters of men are often discovered by the most trifling incidents, it may not be improper to observe, that he always advanced the king first at that game, and made greater use of him than of any of the other men, by which he was always a loser.

At Bender he had all the necessaries of life in great abundance, a felicity that seldom falls to the lot of a conquered and fugitive prince; for besides the more than sufficient quantity of provisions, and the five hundred crowns a-day, which he received from the Ottoman munificence, he drew some money from France, and borrowed of the merchants of Constantinople. Part of this money was employed in forwarding his intrigues in the seraglio, in buying the favours of the Viziers, or procuring their ruin. The rest he squandered away with great profusion among his own officers and the janissaries who composed his guards at Bender. The dispenser of these acts of liberality was Grothusen his favourite, a man who, contrary to the custom of persons in that station, was as fond of giving as his master. He once brought him an account of sixty thousand crowns in two lines; ten thousand crowns given to the Swedes and janissaries by the generous orders of his Majesty, and the rest ate up by myself: "It is thus (says the King) that I would have my friends to give in their accounts. Mullern makes me read whole pages for the sum of ten thousand livres; I like the Laconic style of Grothusen much better." One of his old officers, who was suspected of being somewhat covetous, complained that his Majesty gave all to Grothusen: "I give money (replied the King) to none but those who know how to use it." This generosity frequently reduced him to such a low ebb that he had not wherewithal to give. A better œconomy in his acts of generosity would have been as much for his honour, and more for his interest; but it was the failing of this prince to carry all the virtues beyond the due bounds.

Great numbers of strangers went from Constantinople to see him. The Turks and the neighbouring Tartars came thither in crowds; all respected and admired him. His inflexible resolution to abstain from wine, and his regularity in assisting twice a-day at public prayers, made them say that he was a true Mussulman, and inspired them with an ardent desire

of marching along with him to the conquest of Muscovy.

During his abode at Bender, which was much longer than he expected, he insensibly acquired a taste for reading. Baron Fabricius, a gentleman of the bedchamber to the Duke of Holstein, a young man of an amiable character, who possessed that gaiety of temper, and easy turn of wit, which is so agreeable to princes, was the person who engaged him in those literary amusements. He had been sent to reside with him at Bender in the character of envoy, to take care of the interests of the young Duke of Holstein, and he succeeded in his negotiations by his open and agreeable behaviour. He had read all the best French authors. He persuaded the King to read the tragedies of Peter Corneille, those of Racine, and the works of Despreaux. The King had no relish for the satires of the last author, which indeed are far from being his best pieces; but he was very fond of his other writings. When he read that passage of the eighth satire, where the author treats Alexander as a fool and a madman, he tore out the leaf.

Of all the French tragedies Mithridates pleased him most, because the situation of that monarch, who, though vanquished, still breathed vengeance, was so similar to his own. He shewed Mr Fabricius the passages that struck him, but would never read any of them aloud, nor even hazard a single word in French. Nay, when he afterwards saw Mr Desaleurs, the French ambassador at the Porte, a man of distinguished merit, but acquainted only with his mother-tongue, he answered him in Latin; and when Mr Desaleurs protested that he did not understand four words of that language, the King, rather than talk French, sent for an interpreter.

Such were the occupations of Charles XII. at Bender, where he waited till a Turkish army should come to his assistance. His envoy presented memorials in his name to the Grand Vizier; and Poniatowsky supported them with all his interest. This gentleman's address succeeded in every thing; he was always

dressed in the Turkish fashion, and he had free access to every place. The Grand Signor presented him with a purse of a thousand ducats, and the Grand Vizier said to him, "I will take your king in one hand, and a sword in the other; I will lead him to Moscow at the head of two hundred thousand men." The name of this Grand Vizier was Chourlouli Ali Basha; he was the son of a peasant of the village of Chourlou. Such an extraction is not reckoned a disgrace among the Turks, who have no ranks of nobility, neither that which is annexed to certain employments, nor that which consists in titles. With them the dignity and importance of a man's character depends entirely upon his personal services. This is a custom which prevails in most of the Eastern countries; a custom extremely natural, and which might be productive of the most beneficial effects, if posts of honour were conferred on none but men of merit; but the viziers for the most part are no better than the creatures of a black eunuch, or a favourite female slave.

The first minister soon changed his mind. The King could do nothing but negotiate, and the Czar could give money, which he distributed with great profusion; and he even employed the money of Charles XII. on this occasion. The military chest which he took at Pultowa furnished him with new arms against the vanquished King; and it was no longer the question at court, whether war should be made upon the Russians? The interest of the Czar was all-powerful at the Porte, which granted such honours to his envoy as the Muscovite ministers had never before enjoyed at Constantinople. They allowed him to have a *seraglio*, that is, a palace, in the quarter of the Franks, who converse with the foreign ministers. The Czar thought he might even demand that General Mazzeppa should be put into his hands, as Charles XII. had caused the unhappy Patkul to be delivered up to him. Chourlouli Ali Basha could refuse nothing to a prince who backed his demands with millions. Thus that same grand vizier, who had formerly promised,

in the most solemn manner, to lead the King of Sweden into Muscovy with two hundred thousand men, had the assurance to make him a proposal of consenting to the sacrifice of General Mazeppa. Charles was enraged at this demand. It is hard to say how far the Vizier might have pushed the affair, had not Mazeppa, who was now seventy years of age, died exactly at this juncture. The King's grief and indignation were greatly encreased, when he understood that Tolstoy, now become the Czar's ambassador at the Porte, was served in public by the Swedes that had been made slaves at Pultowa, and that the brave soldiers were daily sold in the market at Constantinople. Nay, the Russian ambassador made no scruple of declaring openly, that the Mussulman troops at Bender were placed there rather with a view to secure the King's person, than to do him any honour.

Charles, abandoned by the Grand Vizier, and vanquished by the Czar's money in Turkey, as he had been by his arms in the Ukraine, saw himself deceived and despised by the Porte, and almost a prisoner among the Tartars. His attendants began to despair. Himself alone remained firm, and never appeared in the least dejected. Convinced that the Sultan was ignorant of the intrigues of Chourlouli Ali, his grand vizier, he resolved to acquaint him with them; and Poniatowsky undertook the execution of this hazardous enterprise. The Grand Signor goes every Friday to the mosque, surrounded by his solaks, a kind of guards, whose turbans are adorned with such high feathers as to conceal the Sultan from the view of the people. When any one has a petition to present to the Grand Signor, he endeavours to mingle with the guards, and holds the petition aloft. Sometimes the Sultan condescends to receive it himself; but for the most part he orders an aga to take charge of it, and upon his return from the mosque causes the petition to be laid before him. There is no fear of any one's daring to importune him with useless memorials and trifling petitions, inasmuch as they write less at Constantinople in a whole year, than they do at Paris in one day,

There is still less danger of any memorials being presented against the ministers, to whom he commonly remits them unread. Poniatowsky had no other way of conveying the King of Sweden's complaint to the Grand Signor. He drew up a heavy charge against the Grand Vizier. Mr de Feriol, who was then the French ambassador, and who gave me an account of the whole affair, got the memorial translated into the Turkish tongue. A Greek was hired to present it: this Greek mingling with the guards of the Grand Signor, held the paper so high for so long a time, and made such a noise, that the Sultan observed him, and took the memorial himself.

This method of presenting memorials to the Sultan against his viziers was frequently employed. A Swede, called *Lelcing*, gave in another petition a few days after. Thus, in the Turkish empire, Charles XII. was reduced to the necessity of using the same expedients as an oppressed subject.

Some days after this, the Sultan sent the King of Sweden, as the only answer to his complaints, five-and-twenty Arabian horses, one of which, that had carried his Highness, was covered with a saddle and housings enriched with precious stones, with stirrups of massy gold. This present was accompanied with an obliging letter, but conceived in general terms, and such as gave reason to suspect that the minister had done nothing without the Sultan's consent. Chourlouli too, who was a perfect master of the art of dissimulation, sent the King five very curious horses. But Charles, with a lofty air, said to the person that brought them; "Go back to your master, and tell him that I don't receive presents from my enemies."

Poniatowsky having already ventured to present a petition against the Grand Vizier, he next formed the bold design of deposing him. Understanding that the Vizier was disagreeable to the Sultaness mother, and that he was hated by Kislar Aga, the chief of the black eunuchs, and by the Aga of the janissaries, he prompted them all three to speak against him. It

was something very surprising to see a Christian, a Pole, an uncommissioned agent of the King of Sweden, who had taken refuge among the Turks, caballing almost openly at the Porte against a viceroy of the Ottoman empire, who, at the same time, was both an able minister and a favourite of his master. Poniatowiky could never have succeeded, and the bare attempt would have cost him his life, had not a power superior to all those that operated in his favour, given a finishing stroke to the fortune of the Grand Vizier Chourlouli.

The Sultan had a young favourite, who afterwards governed the Ottoman empire, and was killed in Hungary in 1716, at the battle of Peterwaradin, which Prince Eugene of Savoy gained over the Turks. His name was Coumourgî Ali Basha: his birth was much the same with that of Chourlouli; being the son of a coal-heaver, as *coumourgî* imports, *coumor*, in the Turkish tongue, signifying *coal*. The Emperor Achmet II. uncle of Achmet III. having met Coumourgî, while yet an infant, in a little wood near Adrianople, was struck with his extraordinary beauty, and caused him to be conveyed to the seraglio. Mustapha, the eldest son and successor of Mahomet, was very fond of him; and Achmet III. made him his favourite. He had then no other place but that of Selictar-aga, or sword-bearer to the crown. His extreme youth did not allow him to make any open pretensions to the post of grand vizier; and yet he had the ambition to aspire to it. The Swedish faction could never draw over this favourite to their side. He had never been a friend to Charles, or to any other Christian prince, or to any of their ministers; but on this occasion he served King Charles XII. without intending to do so. He joined with the Sultaneſs Valide and the great officers of the Porte, to hasten the ruin of Chourlouli, who was equally hated by them all. This old minister, who had served his master for a long time, and with great fidelity, fell a victim to the caprice of a boy, and the intrigues of a foreigner. He was stripped of his dignity and riches.

His wife, who was the daughter of the late Sultan Mustapha, was taken from him; and himself was banished to Caffa, formerly called *Theodosia*, in Crim Tartary. The bull, that is to say, the seal of the empire, was given to Numan Couprougli, grandson to the great Couprougli, who took Candia. This new vizier was, what ill-informed Christians can hardly believe it possible for a Turk to be, a man of incorruptible virtue, a scrupulous observer of the law, and one who frequently opposed the rigid rules of justice to the wayward will of the Sultan. He could not endure to hear of a war against Muscovy, which he considered as alike unjust and unnecessary; but the same attachment to his law, that prevented his making war upon the Czar, contrary to the faith of treaties, made him observe the rights of hospitality towards the King of Sweden. "The law forbids you, (would he say to his master), to attack the Czar, who has done you no injury; but it commands you to succour the King of Sweden, who is an unfortunate prince in your dominions." He sent his Majesty eight hundred purses, (every purse containing five hundred crowns), and advised him to return peaceably to his own dominions, either through the territories of the Emperor of Germany, or in some of the French vessels which then lay in the harbour of Constantinople, and which Mr de Feriol, the French ambassador at the Porte, offered to Charles to conduct him to Marseilles. Count Poniatowski carried on his negotiations with greater activity than ever, and acquired such a superiority with an incorruptible vizier, as the gold of the Muscovites was unable to counterbalance. The Russian faction thought it would be their wisest course to poison such a dangerous negotiator. They gained one of his domestics, who was to give him the poison in a dish of coffee; but the crime was discovered before it was carried into execution. The poison was found in the hands of the domestic, contained in a small vial, which was carried to the Grand Signor. The poisoner was tried in a full divan, and condemned to the gallies; the justice

of the Turks never inflicting death for those crimes that have not been perpetrated.

Charles, who could not be persuaded but that, sooner or later, he should be able to engage the Turkish empire in a war against Muscovy, rejected every proposal that was made for his peaceable return home. He was continually representing to the Turks how formidable the power of that same Czar was whom he had so long despised. His emissaries were perpetually insinuating that Peter Alexiowitz wanted to make himself master of the navigation of the Black sea; and that, after having subdued the Cossacks, he would carry his arms into Crim Tartary. Sometimes these representations aroused the Porte, at others the Russian ministers destroyed all their effect.

While Charles XII. made his fate depend upon the caprice of viziers, and while he was alternately receiving favours and affronts from a foreign power, presenting petitions to the Sultan, and subsisting upon his bounty in a desert, all his enemies, awakened from their former lethargy, invaded his dominions.

The battle of Pultowa was the first signal to a revolution in Poland. Augustus returned to that country, protesting against his abdication, and the peace of Altranstad, and publicly accusing Charles XII. whom he no longer feared, of robbery and cruelty. He imprisoned Fingsten and Imhoff, his plenipotentiaries, who had signed his abdication, as if in so doing they had exceeded their orders, and betrayed their master. His Saxon troops, which had been the pretext of his dethronement, conducted him back to Warsaw, accompanied by most of the Polish palatines, who having formerly sworn fidelity to him, had afterwards done the same to Stanislaus, and were now come to do it again to Augustus. Siniawski himself rejoined his party, and laying aside the ambitious hopes of raising himself to the royal dignity, was content to remain Grand-general of the crown. Fleming, his first minister, who had been obliged to leave Saxony, for fear of being delivered up with

Patkul, now contributed by his address to bring back to his master's interest a great part of the Polish nobility.

The Pope absolved the people from the oath of allegiance which they had taken to Stanislaus. This step of the holy father, seasonably taken, and supported by the forces of Augustus, was of considerable weight. It strengthened the credit of the court of Rome in Poland, the natives of which had no inclination at that time to dispute with the sovereign pontiffs their chimerical right of interfering in the temporal concerns of princes. Every one was ready to submit anew to the authority of Augustus, and willingly received an absolution which, however useless in itself, the nuncio took care to represent as absolutely necessary.

The power of Charles, and the grandeur of Sweden, were now drawing towards their last period. Above ten crowned heads had long beheld with fear and envy the Swedish power extending itself far beyond its natural bounds, on the other side of the Baltic sea, from the Duna to the Elbe. The fall of Charles, and his absence, revived the interested views, and rekindled the jealousies of all these princes, which had for a long time been laid asleep by treaties, and by their inability to break them.

The Czar, who was more powerful than all of them put together, improving his late victory, took Vibourg, and all Carelia, over-run Finland, laid siege to Riga, and sent a body of forces into Poland to aid Augustus in recovering his throne. The Czar was at that time what Charles had been formerly, the arbiter of Poland and the North; but all his measures were directed to the promotion of his own interest; whereas Charles had never been prompted by any other motives than those of revenge and glory. The Swedish monarch had succoured his allies, and crushed his enemies, without reaping any fruit from his victories. The Czar, behaving more like a prince, and less like a hero, would not assist the King of Poland, but on condition that Livonia should be ceded

to him; and that that province, for which Augustus had kindled the war, should remain for ever in the possession of the Muscovites.

The King of Denmark, forgetting the treaty of Travendhal, as Augustus had that of Altranstad, began to entertain thoughts of making himself master of the duchies of Holstein and Bremen, to which he renewed his pretensions. The King of Prussia had ancient claims upon Swedish Pomerania, which he now resolved to revive. The Duke of Mecklenburg was vexed to see that the Swedes were still in possession of Wismar, the finest town in the duchy. This prince was to marry a niece of the Russian Emperor; and the Czar wanted only a pretext for establishing himself in Germany, after the example of the Swedes. George, Elector of Hanover, was likewise desirous of enriching himself with Charles's spoils. The Bishop of Munster, too, would have been willing enough to avail himself of some of his claims, had he been able to support them.

About twelve or thirteen thousand Swedes defended Pomerania, and the other countries which Charles possessed in Germany; and it was there that the war was most likely to begin. This storm alarmed the Emperor and his allies. It is a law of the empire, that whoever invades one of its provinces shall be reputed an enemy to the whole Germanic body.

But there was a still greater difficulty. All these princes, except the Czar, were then united against Lewis XIV. whose power, for a long time, had been as formidable to the Empire as that of Charles.

At the beginning of this century, Germany found itself hard pressed from south to north by the armies of France and Sweden. The French had passed the Danube, and the Swedes the Oder; and had their forces, victorious as they then were, been joined together, the Empire had been utterly undone. But the same fatality that ruined Sweden had likewise humbled France. Sweden, however, had still some resources left; and Lewis XIV. carried on the war with vigour, though without success. Should Pome-

rania and the duchy of Bremen become the theatre of the war, it was to be feared that the Empire would suffer by such an event; and that being weakened on that side, it would be less able to withstand the arms of Lewis XIV. To prevent this danger, the Emperor, the Princes of the Empire, Anne Queen of England, and the States-General of the United Provinces concluded at the Hague, about the end of the year 1709, one of the most singular treaties that ever was signed.

It was stipulated by these powers, that the war against the Swedes should not be in Pomerania, nor in any of the German provinces; and that the enemies of Charles XII. should be at liberty to attack him any where else. Even the Czar and the King of Poland acceded to this treaty, in which they caused to be inserted an article as extraordinary as the treaty itself, *viz.* That the twelve thousand Swedes who were in Pomerania should not be allowed to leave it in order to defend their other provinces.

To secure the execution of the treaty, and to maintain this imaginary neutrality, it was proposed to assemble an army, which should encamp on the banks of the Oder. An unheard-of novelty sure, to levy an army in order to prevent a war! Nay, the very princes who were to pay the army, were most of them concerned to commence the war which they thus affected to prevent. The treaty imported, that the army should be composed of the troops of the Emperor, of the King of Prussia, of the Elector of Hanover, of the Landgrave of Hesse, and of the Bishop of Munster.

The issue of this project was such as might naturally have been expected: it was not carried into execution. The princes who were to have furnished their contingents for compleating the army, contributed nothing. There were not two regiments formed. Every body talked of a neutrality, but nobody observed it; and the Princes of the North, who had any quarrel with the King of Sweden, were left at

full liberty to dispute with each other the spoils of that prince.

During these transactions, the Czar having quartered his troops in Lithuania, and given orders for pushing the siege of Riga, returned to Moscow to shew his people a sight as new as any thing he had hitherto done in the kingdom. This was a triumph of nearly the same nature with that of the ancient Romans. He made his entry into Moscow on the first of January 1710, under seven triumphal arches, erected in the streets, and adorned with every thing which the climate could furnish, or which a flourishing commerce (rendered such by his care) could import. The procession began with a regiment of guards, followed by the pieces of artillery taken from the Swedes at Lesno and Pultowa, each of which was drawn by eight horses, covered with scarlet housings hanging down to the ground. Next came the standards, kettle-drums, and colours won at these two battles, carried by the officers and soldiers who had taken them. All these spoils were followed by the finest troops of the Czar. After they had filed off, there appeared in a chariot, made on purpose*, the litter of Charles XII. found in the field of battle at Pultowa, all shattered with two cannon shot. Behind the litter marched all the prisoners two and two, among whom was Count Piper, first minister of Sweden, the famous Mareschal Renschild, the Count de Levenhaupt, the generals Slipenback, Stackelberg, and Hamilton, and all the officers who were afterwards dispersed through Great Russia. Immediately after these appeared the Czar himself, mounted on the same horse which he rode at the battle of Pultowa: a little after him came the generals who had had a share in the success of the day. Next followed a regiment of guards; and the whole was closed by the waggons loaded with the Swedish ammunition.

* Here Mr Norberg, the confessor of Charles XII. finds fault with the author, and affirms that the litter was carried by the soldiers. With regard to these circumstances (which are of great importance to be sure) we appeal to those who saw them.

This grand procession was accompanied with the ringing of all the bells in Moscow, with the sound of drums, kettle-drums, trumpets, and an infinite number of musical instruments, which played in concert, together with the volleys of two hundred pieces of cannon, amidst the acclamations of five hundred thousand men, who, at every stop the Czar made in this triumphal entry, cried out, "Long live the Emperor our Father."

This dazzling exhibition augmented the people's veneration for his person, and perhaps made him appear greater in their eyes than all the solid advantages they had derived from his labours. Mean-while he continued the blockade of Riga; and the generals made themselves masters of the rest of Livonia and part of Finland. At the same time the King of Denmark came with his whole fleet to make a descent upon Sweden, where he landed seventeen thousand men, and left them under the command of the Count de Reventlau.

Sweden was, at that time, governed by a regency composed of some senators, who were appointed by the King before he left Stockholm. The body of the senate, imagining that the government of right belonged to them, became jealous of the regency; and the state suffered by these divisions. But when, after the battle of Pultowa, the first news was brought to Stockholm that the King was at Bender, at the mercy of the Turks and Tartars, and that the Danes had invaded Schonen, and taken the town of Helsingburg, all their jealousies immediately vanished, and they bent their whole attention towards the preservation of the kingdom. Sweden was now drained in a great measure of regular troops; for though Charles had always made his great expeditions at the head of small armies, yet the innumerable battles he had fought in the space of nine years, the necessity he was under of recruiting his forces with continual supplies, and maintaining his garrisons, and the standing army he was constantly obliged to keep in Finland, Ingria, Livonia, Pomerania, Bremen, and

Verden; all these particulars had cost Sweden, during the course of the war, above two hundred and fifty thousand men; so that there were not eight thousand of the ancient troops remaining, which, together with the new-raised militia, was the only resources Sweden had to trust to for the defence of her territories.

The nation is naturally warlike, and all subjects insensibly imbibe the spirit of their sovereign. From one end of the country to the other, nothing was talked of but the prodigious achievements of Charles and his generals, and of the old regiments that fought under them at Narva, Duna, Clissa, Pultusk, and Hollofin. Hence the very lowest of the Swedes were fired with a spirit of emulation and glory; and this heroic impulse was greatly augmented by their affection for their king, their pity for his misfortunes, and their implacable hatred to the Danes. In several other countries the peasants are slaves, or treated as such; but here they compose a part of the state, are considered as citizens, and, of consequence, are capable of more exalted sentiments; so that these new-raised militia became, in a short time, the best troops of the North.

General Steinbock, by order of the regency, put himself at the head of eight thousand of the ancient troops, and about twelve thousand of these new militia, to go in pursuit of the Danes, who ravaged all the country about Elsinburg, and had already extorted contributions from some of the more inland provinces.

There was neither time nor opportunity to give regimental cloaths to the new militia. Most of these boors came in their flaxen frocks, having pistols tied to their girdles with cords. Steinbock, at the head of this strange army, overtook the Danes about three leagues from Elsinburg, on the 10th of March 1710. He had designed to give his troops a few days rest, to raise intrenchments, and to allow his new soldiers a sufficient time to habituate themselves to the face of

the enemy; but all the peasants called out for battle the very day on which they arrived.

I have been assured by some of the officers who were present, that they saw almost every individual foldier foaming with rage and choler; so great is the national hatred of the Swedes to the Danes. Steinbock availed himself of this ardour of spirit, which, in the day of battle, is of as much consequence as military discipline. He attacked the Danes; and there one might have seen a thing, to which, perhaps, the whole history of mankind cannot furnish above two similar examples; the new-raised militia, in their first assault, equalled the intrepidity of veteran soldiers. Two regiments of these undisciplined peasants cut in pieces the regiment of the King of Denmark's guards, of which there remained only ten men alive.

The Danes being entirely routed, retired under the cannon of Elfinburg. The passage from Sweden to Zealand is so short, that the King of Denmark received the news of the defeat of his army in Sweden the same day on which it happened, and sent his fleet to bring off the shattered remains of his army. The Danes quitted Sweden with precipitation five days after the battle; but unable to carry off their horses, and unwilling to leave them to the enemy, they killed them all in the suburbs of Elfinburg, and set fire to their provisions, burning their corn and baggage, and leaving in Elfinburg four thousand wounded, the greatest part of whom died of an infection, occasioned by so many dead horses, and for want of provision, of which even their countrymen deprived them, in order to prevent the Swedes from enjoying any share of it.

Mean-while the peasants of Dalecarlia having heard, in the heart of their forests, that their king was a prisoner among the Turks, sent a deputation to the regency of Stockholm, and offered to go at their own expence, to the number of twenty thousand men, to rescue their master from the hands of his enemies. This proposal, which was better calculated to express

their courage and loyalty than to produce any real advantage, was received with pleasure, though it was not accepted; and the senators took care to acquaint the King with it, at the same time that they sent him a circumstantial account of the battle of Elfinburg.

Charles received this agreeable news in his camp near Bender, in July 1710. And another event that happened soon after contributed still more to strengthen his hopes.

The Grand Vizier Couprougli, who opposed all his designs, was dismissed from his office, after having filled it for two months. The little court of Charles XII. and those who still adhered to him in Poland, gave out that Charles made and unmade the viziers, and governed the Turkish empire from his retreat at Bender: but he had no hand in the disgrace of that favourite. The rigid probity of the Vizier was said to have been the sole cause of his fall. His predecessor had paid the janissaries not out of the imperial treasury, but with the money which he procured by extortion. Couprougli paid them out of the treasury. Achmet reproached him with preferring the interests of the subject to that of the Emperor; "Your predecessors (said he) well knew how to find other means of paying my troops." "If (replied the Grand Vizier) he had the art of enriching your Highness by rapine, it is an art of which, I am proud to say, I am entirely ignorant."

The profound secrecy that prevails in the seraglio seldom allows such particulars to transpire to the public; but this fact was published along with Couprougli's disgrace. The Vizier's boldness did not cost him his head, because true virtue is sometimes respected even while it displeases. He was permitted to retire to the island of Negropont. These particulars I learned from the letters of Mr Bru, my relation, first druggist to the Ottoman Porte, and I have retold them, in order to display the true spirit of that government.

After this the Grand Signor recalled from Aleppo Baltagi Mehemet, Basha of Syria, who had been

grand vizier before Chourlouli. The baltagis of the seraglio, so called from *balta*, which signifies an axe, are slaves employed to cut wood for the use of the princes of the Ottoman blood, and the sultanas. This vizier had been a baltagi in his youth, and had ever since retained the name of that office, according to the custom of the Turks, who are not ashamed to take the name of their first profession, or of that of their father, or even of the place of their birth.

While Baltagi Mehemet was a valet in the seraglio, he was so happy as to perform some little services to Prince Achmet, who was then a prisoner of state in the reign of his brother Mustapha. The princes of the Ottoman blood are allowed to keep for their pleasure a few women who are past the age of child-bearing, (and that age arrives very early in Turkey), but still agreeable enough to please. As soon as Achmet became Sultan, he gave one of these female slaves, for whom he had had a great affection, in marriage to Baltagi Mehemet. This woman, by her intrigues, made her husband grand vizier; another intrigue displaced him; and a third made him grand vizier again.

When Baltagi Mehemet received the bull of the empire, he found the party of the King of Sweden prevailing in the seraglio. The Sultane's Valide, Ali Coumourgi the Grand Signor's favourite, the Kishlar Aga chief of the black eunuchs, and the Aga of the janissaries were all for a war against the Czar; the Sultan was fixed in the same resolution, and the first order he gave the Grand Vizier was to go and attack the Muscovites with two hundred thousand men. Baltagi had never made a campaign; yet was he not an idiot, as the Swedes, who were dissatisfied with his conduct, affected to represent him. Upon receiving from the Grand Signor a sabre, adorned with precious stones, he addressed him in the following terms: "Your Highness knows, (said he), that I was brought up to handle an axe and cleave wood, not to wield a sword and command your armies: nevertheless I will endeavour to serve you to the best

of my power; but should I fail of success, remember I have entreated you before hand not to impute the blame to me." The Sultan assured him he might depend upon his friendship; and the Vizier prepared to carry his orders into execution.

The first step of the Ottoman Porte was to imprison the Russian ambassador in the castle of the Seven Towers. It is the custom of the Turks to begin by arresting the ministers of those princes against whom they declare war. Strict observers of hospitality in every thing else, in this they violate the most sacred law of nations. This injustice, however, they commit under the pretext of equity, believing themselves, or, at least, desirous to make others believe, that they never undertake any but just wars, because they are consecrated by the approbation of their mufti. Upon this principle they take up arms (as they imagine) to chastise the violators of treaties, and think they have a right to punish the ambassadors of those kings with whom they are at enmity, as being accomplices in the treachery of their masters.

Add to this the ridiculous contempt they affect to entertain for Christian princes, and their ambassadors, the latter of whom they commonly consider in no other light than as the consuls of merchants.

The Han of Crim Tartary, whom we call the *Kam*, received orders to hold himself in readiness with forty thousand Tartars. This prince is sovereign of Nagai, Budziack, part of Circassia, and all Crim Tartary, a province anciently known by the name of Taurica Chersonesus, into which the Greeks carried their arms and commerce, and founded powerful cities; and into which, in after times, the Genoese penetrated, when they were masters of the trade of Europe. In this country are to be seen the ruins of some Greek cities, and some monuments of the Genoese, which still subsist in the midst of desolation and barbarity.

The *Kam* is called Emperor by his own subjects; but with this grand title he is, nevertheless, the slave of the Porte. The Ottoman blood, from which the *kams* are sprung, and the right they pretend to have

to the empire of the Turks, upon the failure of the Grand Signor's race, render their family respectable, and their persons formidable even to the Sultan himself. 'Tis for this reason that the Grand Signor dares not venture to destroy the race of the kams of Tartary; though indeed he seldom allows any of these princes to live to a great age. Their conduct is closely inspected by the neighbouring bashas: their dominions are surrounded with janissaries; their inclinations thwarted by the grand viziers; and their designs always suspected. If the Tartars complain of the Kam, the Porte deposes him under that pretext. If he is too popular, it is still a higher crime, for which he suffers a more severe punishment. Thus almost all of them are driven from sovereign power into exile, and end their days at Rhodes, which is commonly their prison and their grave.

The Tartars, their subjects, are the most thievish people on earth, and, what is hardly to be credited, are, at the same time, the most hospitable. They will go fifty leagues from home to attack a caravan, or pillage a town; and yet when any stranger happens to travel through their country, he is not only received, lodged, and maintained every where, but through whatever place he passes, the inhabitants dispute with each other the honour of having him for their guest; and the master of the house, his wife, and daughters, are ambitious to serve him. This inviolable regard to hospitality they have derived from their ancestors the Scythians; and they still preserve it, because the small number of strangers that travel among them, and the low price of all sorts of provisions, render the practice of such a virtue no ways burthensome.

When the Tartars go to war, in conjunction with the Ottoman army, they are maintained by the Grand Signor, but the booty they get is their only pay; and hence it is that they are much fitter for plundering than fighting.

The Kam, won over to the King of Sweden's interest by presents and promises, at first obtained leave to appoint the general rendezvous of the troops at

Bender, and even under the eye of Charles XII. in order the more effectually to convince that monarch that the war was undertaken solely for his sake.

The new Vizier, Baltagi Mehemet, who did not fly under the same engagements, would not flatter a foreign prince so highly. He changed the order; and Adrianople was the place fixed for the rendezvous of this great army. 'Tis always in the vast and fertile plains of Adrianople that the Turks assemble their armies, when they are going to make war upon the Christians: there the troops that arrive from Asia and Africa repose and refresh themselves for a few weeks; but the Grand Vizier, in order to anticipate the preparations of the Czar, allowed the army but three days rest, and then marched to the Danube, from whence he advanced into Bessarabia.

The Turkish troops, now-a-days, are not near so formidable as they were in ancient times, when they conquered so many kingdoms in Asia, Africa, and Europe; when, by their great strength of body, their valour, and numbers, they triumphed over enemies less robust and worse disciplined than themselves. But now that the Christians are more expert in the art of war, they seldom fail to beat the Turks in a pitched battle, and even with unequal numbers. If the Ottoman empire hath made some conquests in latter times, it hath only been over the republic of Venice, esteemed more wise than warlike, defended by strangers, and little succoured by the Christian princes, who are perpetually at variance among themselves.

The janissaries and spahis always attack in a confused and disorderly manner: they are incapable of obeying the commands of their general, or of recovering their ranks. Their cavalry, which, considering the goodness and fleetness of their horses, ought to be excellent, is unable to sustain the shock of the German cavalry. Their infantry cannot, even to this day, make use of fixed bayonets to any purpose. Add to this that the Turks have not had an able general since the time of Couprougli, who conquered the isle of Candia. A slave brought up in the inde-

lence and silence of a seraglio, made a vizier by interest, and a general against his will, led a raw army, without discipline or experience, against Russian troops, hardened by twelve campaigns, and proud of having conquered the Swedes.

The Czar, in all appearance, must have vanquished Baltagi Mehemet; but was guilty of the same fault with regard to the Turks, which the King of Sweden had committed with regard to him: he despised his enemy too much. Upon the first news of the Turkish preparations, he left Moscow; and, having given orders for turning the siege of Riga into a blockade, assembled a body of eighty thousand men on the frontiers of Poland*. With this army he took the road through Moldavia and Walachia, formerly the country of the Daci, but now inhabited by Greek Christians, who are tributaries to the Grand Signor.

Moldavia was, at that time, governed by Prince Cantemir, a Grecian by birth, and who united in his person the talents of the ancient Greeks, the knowledge of letters and of arms. He was supposed to have sprung from the famous Timur, known by the name of Tamerlane. This extraction appeared more honourable than a Greek origin; and the reality of the descent is proved by the name of the conqueror. Timur, it is said, resembles Temir: the title of Can, which Timur possessed before he conquered Asia, is included in the word Cantemir: therefore Prince Cantemir is descended from Tamerlane. Such are the foundations of most genealogies!

From whatever family Cantemir was sprung, he owed all his fortune to the Ottoman Porte. Hardly had he received the investiture of his principality, when he betrayed his benefactor the Turkish emperor to the Czar, from whom he expected greater advantages. He fondly imagined that the conqueror of Charles XII. would easily triumph over a vizier of

* The chaplain Norberg alledges, that the Czar compelled every fourth man in his dominions, able to bear arms, to follow him to the field. Had that been the case, his army would have amounted, at least, to two millions of men.

so little reputation, who had never made a campaign, and who had chosen for his *kiaia*, or lieutenant, the superintendant of the customs in Turkey. He made no question but all his subjects would readily follow his standard, as the Greek patriarchs encouraged him in his revolt. The Czar, therefore, having made a secret treaty with this prince, and received him into his army, advanced farther into the country; and, in June 1711, arrived on the northern banks of the river Hierafus, now Pruth, near Jazy, the capital of Moldavia.

As soon as the Grand Vizier heard that Peter Alexiowitz was advancing on that side, he immediately decamped, and following the course of the Danube, resolved to cross the river on a bridge of boats, near a town called *Saccia*, at the same place where Darius formerly built the bridge that long went by his name. The Turkish army proceeded with so much expedition, that it soon came in sight of the Muscovites, the river Pruth being between them.

The Czar, sure of the Prince of Moldavia, never dreamed that the Moldavians would fail him. But it frequently happens that the interest of the prince and that of the subjects are extremely different. The Moldavians liked the Turkish government, which is never fatal to any but the *grandees*, and affects a great lenity and mildness to its tributary states. They dreaded the Christians, and especially the Muscovites, who had always treated them with inhumanity. They carried all their provisions to the Ottoman army.

The undertakers who had engaged to furnish the Russians with provisions, performed that contract with the Grand Vizier which they had made with the Czar. The Walachians, who border upon the Moldavians, discovered the same attachment to the Turks; so much had the remembrance of the Russian cruelty alienated all their affections.

The Czar thus baulked of his hopes, which, perhaps, he had too rashly entertained, saw his army on a sudden destitute of forage and provisions. The

soldiers deserted in troops; and the army was soon reduced to less than thirty thousand men, ready to perish with hunger. The Czar experienced the same misfortunes upon the banks of the Pruth, in having delivered himself up to Cantemir, that Charles XII. had done at Pultowa, in relying upon Mazeppa. The Turks, mean-while, passed the river, hemmed in the Russians, and formed an intrenched camp before them. It is somewhat surprising that the Czar did not dispute the passage of the river, or, at least, repair this error by attacking the Turks immediately after the passage, instead of giving them time to destroy his army by hunger and fatigue. It would seem, indeed, that Peter did every thing in this campaign to hasten his own ruin. He found himself without provision; the river Pruth behind him; an hundred and fifty thousand Turks before him; while forty thousand Tartars were continually harrassing his army on the right and left. In this extremity, he made no scruple of acknowledging in public, that he was at least reduced to as bad a condition as his brother Charles had been at Pultowa.

Count Poniatowsky, an indefatigable agent of the King of Sweden, was in the Grand Vizier's army, together with some Poles and Swedes, all of whom considered the ruin of the Czar as inevitable.

As soon as Poniatowsky saw that the armies must infallibly come to an engagement, he sent an express to the King of Sweden, who immediately set out from Bender, accompanied with forty officers, anticipating the mighty pleasure he should have in fighting the Emperor of Muscovy. After many losses, and several marches in which he suffered severely, the Czar was driven back to the Pruth, without any other defence than Chevaux de frize, and a few waggons. A part of the janissaries and spahis attacked his army in this disadvantageous situation; but their attack was disorderly, and the Russians defended themselves with a firmness and resolution which nothing but despair and the presence of their prince could inspire.

The Turks were twice repulsed. Next day Mr Poniatowsky advised the Grand Vizier to starve the Russian army, which being in want of every thing, would, together with its Emperor, be obliged in a day's time to surrender at discretion.

The Czar, since that time, hath more than once acknowledged, that, in the whole course of his life, he never felt any thing so exquisitely tormenting as the perturbation of mind in which he passed that night. He revolved in his thoughts all that he had been doing for so many years, to promote the glory and happiness of his country. He reflected that so many grand undertakings, which had been always interrupted by wars, were now, perhaps, going to perish with him, before they were fully accomplished. And he plainly perceived, that he must either be destroyed by famine, or attack about an hundred and eighty thousand men with feeble and dispirited troops, diminished one half in their number, the cavalry almost entirely dismounted, and the infantry exhausted with hunger and fatigue.

He sent for General Czeremetoff in the evening, and without the least hesitation, or even so much as asking any one's advice, ordered him to have every thing in readiness next morning for attacking the Turks with fixed bayonets.

He likewise gave express orders that all the baggage should be burnt, and that no officer should keep above one waggon; that so, in case of a defeat, the enemy might not obtain the booty they expected.

Having settled every thing with the General relating to the battle, he retired to his tent, oppressed with grief, and racked with convulsions, a disease which often attacked him, and always recurred with redoubled violence, when he was under any perturbation of mind. He gave peremptory orders that no one should presume, under any pretext whatsoever, to enter his tent in the night; not chusing to receive any remonstrances against a resolution which, however desperate, was absolutely necessary, and still less

that any one should be a witness of the melancholy condition in which he was.

Mean-while the greatest part of the baggage was burnt, according to his orders. All the army followed the example, though with much reluctance; and several buried their most valuable effects in the earth. The general officers were already giving orders for the march, and endeavouring to inspire the army with that courage which themselves did not possess. The soldiers, exhausted with hunger and fatigue, advanced without spirit and without hope. The women, with which the army was but too much crowded, set up the most lamentable shrieks and cries, which contributed still more to enervate the men; and next morning every one expected death or slavery, as the only alternative. This picture is by no means exaggerated: it is exactly agreeable to the accounts that were given by some officers who served in the army.

There was, at that time, in the Russian camp, a woman as extraordinary, perhaps, as the Czar himself. As yet she was known only by the name of Catharine. Her mother was a poor country-woman, called *Erb-Magden*, of the village of Ringen in Esthonia, a province where the people held by villenage, and which was then subject to the Swedes. She never knew her father; but was baptised by the name of *Martha*. The vicar of the parish, out of pure charity, brought her up to the age of fourteen; after which she went to service at Marienburg, and hired herself to a Lutheran minister of that country, called *Gluk*.

In 1702, being then eighteen years of age, she married a Swedish dragoon. The day immediately succeeding her marriage, a party of the Swedish troops having been defeated by the Muscovites, the dragoon, who was in the action, disappeared, and was never heard of more; but whether or not he was taken prisoner, his wife could never learn, nor indeed from that time could she ever procure the least intelligence about him.

A few days after, being made a prisoner herself by General Baur, she entered into his service, and afterwards into that of Mareſchal Czeremetoff, by whom ſhe was given to Menzikoff, a man who experienced the greateſt viciffitudes of fortune, having from a paſtry-cook's boy been raiſed to the rank of a general and a prince, and at laſt ſtripped of every thing and baniſhed into Siberia, where he ended his days in miſery and deſpair.

The firſt time the Emperor ſaw her was one evening as he was at ſupper with Prince Menzikoff, when he inſtantly fell in love with her. He married her privately in 1707: not ſeduced into this ſtep by the artifices of the woman, but becauſe he found her poſſeſſed of a ſtrength and firmneſs of mind capable of ſeconding his ſchemes, and even of continuing them after his death. He had long before divorced his firſt wife Ottokeſa, the daughter of a boyard, who was accuſed of oppoſing the alterations which he was introducing into his dominions. This crime, in the eyes of the Czar, was the moſt heinous of all others. He would have nobody in his family whoſe thoughts did not exactly correſpond with his. He imagined he could diſcern in this foreign ſlave the qualities of a ſovereign, though ſhe had none of the virtues of her ſex. For her ſake he diſdained and broke thro' the prejudices that would have fettered a man of an ordinary capacity. He cauſed her to be crowned Empreſs. The ſame talents which made her the wife of Peter Alexiowitz, procured her the empire after the death of her huſband; and Europe hath beheld with ſurpriſe a woman who could neither read nor write *, compenſating the want of education, and the weakneſs of her ſex, by her invincible courage and reſolution, and filling with glory the throne of a legiſlator.

* The Sieur de la Motraye pretends that ſhe had a good education, and could both read and write with great facility. The contrary of this, however, is known to all the world. The peafants of Livonia are never allowed to learn either to read or write, owing to an ancient privilege, which is termed

When she married the Czar, she renounced the Lutheran religion, in which she had been born, and embraced that of Muscovy. She was re-baptised, according to the rules of the Russian church, and instead of Martha, she took the name of *Catharine*, by which she was ever after known. This woman, being at the camp at Pruth, held a council with the general officers, and the Vice-chancellor Schaffirof, while the Czar was in his tent.

The result of their deliberations was, that they must necessarily sue for a peace to the Turks, and endeavour to persuade the Czar to agree to such a measure. The Vice-chancellor wrote a letter to the Grand Vizier in his master's name. This letter the Czarina carried to the Emperor's tent, notwithstanding his prohibition; and having with tears and entreaties prevailed upon him to sign it, she forthwith collected all her jewels, money, and most valuable effects, together with what money she could borrow from the general officers, and having by these means made up a considerable present, she sent it, with the Czar's letter, to Osman Aga, lieutenant to the Grand Vizier. Mehemet Baltagi replied with the lofty air of a vizier and a conqueror, "Let the Czar send me his prime-minister, and I shall then consider what is to be done." The Vice-chancellor, Schaffirof, immediately repaired to the Turkish camp with some presents, which he publicly offered to the Grand Vizier, sufficient to shew him that they stood in need of his clemency, but too inconsiderable to corrupt his integrity.

The Vizier at first demanded, that the Czar, with his whole army, should surrender at discretion. The Vice-chancellor replied, that his master was going to attack him in a quarter of an hour, and that the

the benefit of clergy, formerly established among the barbarians who were converted to Christianity, and still subsisting in this country. The memoirs from which we have extracted this anecdote farther add, That the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Empress, always signed for her mother, from the time she could write.

Russians would perish to a man, rather than submit to such dishonourable conditions. Schaffirof's application was strongly seconded by the remonstrances of Osman.

Mehemet Baltagi was no warrior: he saw that the janissaries had been repulsed the day before; so that Osman easily prevailed upon him not to risk such certain advantages upon the fate of a battle. He accordingly granted a suspension of arms for six hours; in which time the terms of the treaty might be fully settled.

During the parley, there happened a trifling incident, which plainly shews that the Turks often keep their word with a more scrupulous exactness than we imagine. Two Italian gentlemen, relations of M. Brillo, Lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of grenadiers in the Czar's service, having gone to some distance in quest of forage, were taken prisoners by some Tartars, who brought them to the camp, and offered to sell them to an officer of the janissaries. The Turk, enraged at their presumption, in having thus violated the truce, arrested the Tartars, and carried them himself before the Grand Vizier, together with the two prisoners.

The Vizier sent back the two gentlemen to the Czar's camp, and ordered the Tartars, who had been chiefly concerned in carrying them off, to be beheaded.

Mean-while the Cham of Tartary opposed the conclusion of the treaty, which would deprive him of all hopes of plunder; and Poniatowsky seconded the Cham with the strongest arguments. But Osman carried his point against the importunity of the Tartar; and the insinuations of Poniatowsky.

The Vizier thought, that by concluding an advantageous peace, he should sufficiently consult the honour and interest of his master. He insisted that the Russians should restore Azoph, burn the galleys which lay in that harbour, demolish the important citadels built upon the Palus Mæotis, and deliver all the cannon and ammunition of these fortresses into the hands

of the Grand Signor; that the Czar should withdraw his troops from Poland, give no farther disturbance to the few Cossacks that were under the protection of the Poles, nor to those who were subject to the Turks; and that for the future he should pay the Tartars an annual subsidy of forty thousand sequins; an odious tribute long since imposed, but from which the Czar had delivered his country.

At last the treaty was going to be signed, without so much as making mention of the King of Sweden. All that Poniatowsky could obtain of the Vizier was to insert an article, by which the Czar bound himself not to incommode the King in his return. And, what is very remarkable, it was stipulated in this article, that the Czar and Charles should make peace, if they thought proper, and could agree upon the terms.

On these conditions the Czar was permitted to retire with his army, cannon, artillery, colours, and baggage: the Turks supplied him with provisions, and he had plenty of every thing in his camp two hours after the signing of the treaty, which was begun, concluded, and signed the 21st of July 1711.

Just as the Czar, now extricated from this terrible dilemma, was marching off with drums beating and colours flying, the King of Sweden arrived, impatient for the fight, and happy in the thoughts of having his enemy in his power. He had rid post above fifty leagues, from Bender to Jazy. He arrived the very moment that the Russians were beginning to retire in peace; but he could not penetrate to the Turkish camp, without passing the Pruth by a bridge three leagues distant. Charles XII. who never did any thing like other men, swam across the river, at the hazard of being drowned, and traversed the Russian camp at the risk of being taken. At length he reached the Turkish army, and alighted at the tent of Poniatowsky, who informed me of all these particulars, both by letter and word of mouth. The Count came to him with a sorrowful countenance, and told

him that he had lost an opportunity, which perhaps he would never be able to recover.

The King, inflamed with resentment, flew straight away to the tent of the Grand Vizier, and, with a stern air, reproached him with the treaty he had made. "I have a right, (says the Grand Vizier, with a calm aspect), either to make peace or war." "But, (adds the King), have not you the whole Russian army in your power?" "Our law commands us, (replies the Vizier, with great gravity), to grant peace to our enemies, when they implore our mercy." "And does it command you, (resumes the King in a passion), to make a bad treaty, when you may impose what laws you please? Had not you a fair opportunity, if you would have embraced it, of leading the Czar a prisoner to Constantinople?"

The Turk, driven to this extremity, replied very coldly, "And who would have governed his empire in his absence? It is not proper that all kings should leave their dominions." Charles made no other answer, than by a smile of indignation. He then threw himself down upon a sofa, and eying the Vizier with an air of contempt and resentment, stretched out his leg, and entangling his spur in the Turk's robe, purposely tore it: after which he rose up, remounted his horse, and, with a sorrowful heart, returned to Bender. Poniatowsky continued some time longer with the Grand Vizier, to try if he could not prevail upon him, by more gentle means, to extort greater concessions from the Czar; but the hour of prayer being come, the Turk, without answering a single word, went to wash and attend divine service.



T H E

H I S T O R Y

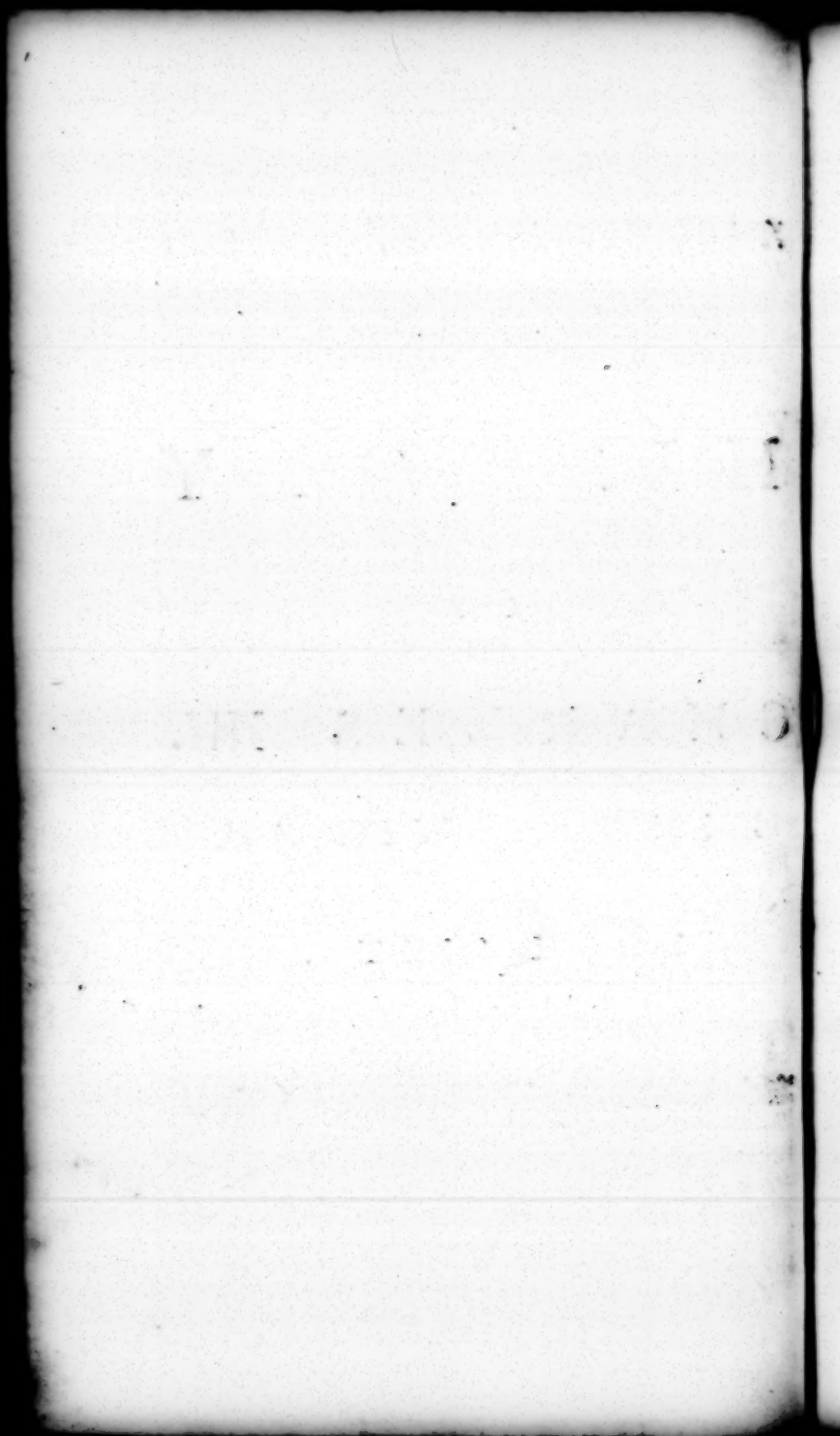
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T H E
H I S T O R Y
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B O O K VI.

C O N T E N T S .

Intrigues at the Porte. The Kam of Tartary and the Basha of Bender endeavour to force CHARLES to depart. He defends himself with forty Domesticks against the whole Army. He is taken, and treated as a Prisoner.

THE fortune of the King of Sweden, now so different from what it had formerly been, harassed him even in the most trifling circumstances. On his return he found his little camp at Bender, and all his apartment, overflowed by the waters of the Neister. He retired to the distance of a few miles, near the village of Varnitza ; and as if he had had a secret foreboding of what was to befall him, he there built a large house of stone, capable,

on occasion, to sustain an assault for a few hours. He even furnished it in a magnificent manner, contrary to his usual custom, in order the more effectually to attract the respect of the Turks.

He likewise built two other houses, one for his chancery, and the other for his favourite Grothusen, who kept a table at the King's expence. While Charles was thus employed in building near Bender, as if he had been always to remain in Turkey, Baltagi Mehemet, dreading more than ever the intrigues and complaints of this prince at the Porte, had sent the resident of the Emperor of Germany into Vienna, to demand a free passage for the King of Sweden through the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria. The envoy, in the space of three weeks, brought back a promise from the imperial regency, importing, that they would pay Charles XII. all due honours, and conduct him safely into Pomerania.

Application was made to the regency of Vienna, because Charles, the Emperor of Germany, who had succeeded Joseph, was then in Spain, disputing the crown of that kingdom with Philip V. While the German envoy was executing this commission at Vienna, the Grand Vizier sent three bashas to acquaint the King of Sweden that he must quit the Turkish dominions.

The King, being previously apprised of the orders with which they were charged, caused intimation to be given them, that if they presumed to make him any proposals contrary to his honour, or to the respect that was due to his character, he would forthwith have them all strung up on a gallows. The Basha of Thessalonica, who delivered the message, disguised the harshness of the commission, under the most respectful terms. Charles put an end to the audience without deigning to give them an answer. His chancellor Mullern, who staid with the three bashas, briefly explained to them his master's refusal, which indeed they had sufficiently understood by his profound silence.

The Grand Vizier was not to be diverted from his

purpose; he ordered Ismael Basha, the new Serafquier of Bender, to threaten the King with the Sultan's indignation, if he did not immediately come to a resolution. This serafquier was a man of a mild temper and engaging address, which had gained him the good will of Charles, and the friendship of all the Swedes. The King entered into a conference with him, but it was only to tell him, that he would not depart till Achmet had granted him two favours; the punishment of his grand vizier, and an hundred thousand men to conduct him back to Poland.

Baltagi Mehemet was sensible that Charles remained in Turkey only to ruin him. He therefore took care to place guards in all the roads from Bender to Constantinople, to intercept the King's letters. He did more; he retrenched his *Thaïm*, that is to say, the provision which the Porte allows those princes to whom she grants an asylum. That of the King of Sweden was immense, consisting of five hundred crowns a-day in money, and a profusion of every thing necessary to maintain a court in splendor and affluence.

As soon as the King was informed that the Vizier had presumed to retrench his allowance, he turned to the steward of his household and said, "Hitherto you have only had two tables, I command you to have four for the future."

The officers of Charles XII. had been used to find nothing impossible which their master ordered; at present, however, they had neither money nor provisions. They were forced to borrow at twenty, thirty, and forty *per cent.* of the officers, domestics, and janissaries, who were grown rich by the King's profusion. M. Fabricius, the envoy of Holstein, Jeffries, the English minister, and their secretaries and friends, gave all that they had. The King, with his usual stateliness, and without any concern about the morrow, lived on these presents, which could not have sufficed him long. It was necessary to elude the vigilance of the guards, and to send privately to Constantinople to borrow money of the European mer-

chants. But every body refused to lend a king who seemed to have put himself out of a condition of ever being able to repay them. One English merchant alone, called Cook, ventured to lend him about forty thousand crowns, content to lose that sum if the King of Sweden should happen to die. This money was brought to the King's little camp just as they began to be in want of every thing, and even to give over all hopes of any farther relief.

During this interval M. Poniatowsky wrote, even from the camp of the Grand Vizier, an account of the campaign at Pruth, in which he accused Baltagi Mehemet of perfidy and cowardice. An old janissary, provoked at the Vizier's weakness, and gained, moreover, by Poniatowsky's liberality, undertook the delivery of the letter; and, having obtained leave, presented it with his own hands to the Sultan.

A few days after Poniatowsky left the camp, and repaired to the Porte, to form cabals, as usual, against the Grand Vizier.

Every thing favoured his project. The Czar, being now at liberty, was in no haste to perform his engagements. The keys of Asoph were not yet come; the Grand Vizier was answerable for them, and justly dreading the indignation of his master, durst not venture to appear in his presence.

At that time the seraglio was filled more than ever with intrigues and factions. These cabals, which prevail in all courts, and which in ours commonly end in the dismission, or, at most, in the banishment of the minister, never fail at Constantinople to occasion the loss of more than one head. The present plot proved fatal to the old vizier Chourlouli, and to Osman, the lieutenant of Baltagi Mehemet, who had been the principal author of the peace at Pruth, and had afterwards obtained a considerable post at the Porte. Among Osman's treasures was found the Czarina's ring, and twenty thousand pieces of gold, of Saxon and Russian coin; a plain proof that money alone had extricated the Czar from his dangerous situation, and ruined the fortunes of Charles. The

Vizier Baltagi Mehemet was banished to the Isle of Lemnos, where he died three years after. The Sultan did not seize his effects, either at his banishment or at his death. He was far from being rich, and his poverty was a sufficient vindication of his character.

This grand vizier was succeeded by Jussuf, or Joseph, whose fortune was as singular as that of his predecessors. Born on the frontiers of Muscovy, and taken prisoner at six years of age, with his family, he had been sold to a janissary. He was long a servant in the seraglio, and at last became the second person in the empire where he had been a slave; but he was only the shadow of a minister. The young sultan, Ali Coumourgi, raised him to that slippery post, in hopes of one day filling it himself; and Jussuf, his creature, had nothing to do but to set the seals of the empire to whatever the favourite desired. From the very beginning of this vizier's ministry the politics of the Ottoman court seemed to undergo a total alteration. The Czar's plenipotentiaries, who resided at Constantinople, either as ministers or hostages, were treated with greater civility than ever. The Grand Vizier confirmed with them the peace of Pruth: but what mortified the King of Sweden more than all the rest was, to hear that the secret alliance made with the Czar at Constantinople, was brought about by the mediation of the English and Dutch ambassadors.

Constantinople, from the time of Charles's retreat to Bender, was become, what Rome hath often been, the centre of the negociations of Christendom. Count Desaleurs, the French ambassador at the Porte, supported the interests of Charles and Stanislaus; the Emperor of Germany's minister opposed them; and the factions of Sweden and Muscovy clashed, as those of France and Spain have long done at the court of Rome.

England and Holland seemed to be neuter, but were not so in reality. The new trade which the

Czar had opened at Petersburg attracted the attention of these two commercial nations.

The English and the Dutch will always side with that prince who favours their trade the most: there were many advantages to be derived from a connection with the Czar; and therefore it is no wonder that the ministers of England and Holland should serve him privately at the Porte. One of the conditions of this new alliance was, that Charles should be immediately obliged to quit the Turkish dominions; whether it was that the Czar hoped to seize him on the road, or that he thought him less formidable in his own kingdom than in Turkey, where he was always on the point of arming the Ottoman troops against the Russian Empire.

Charles was perpetually soliciting the Porte to send him back through Poland with a numerous army. The divan was resolved to send him back with a simple guard of seven or eight thousand men, not as a king whom they meant to assist, but as a guest of whom they wanted to get rid. For this purpose the Sultan Achmet, wrote him the following letter.

“**M**OST powerful among the kings that adore Jesus, redresser of wrongs and injuries in the ports and republics of the South and North, shining in majesty, lover of honour and glory, and of our sublime Porte, Charles, King of Sweden, whose enterprizes may God crown with success.

“As soon as the most illustrious Achmet, formerly Chiaoux Pachi, shall have the honour to deliver you this letter, adorned with our imperial seal, be persuaded and convinced of the truth of our intentions therein contained, *viz.* that though we had proposed once more to march our ever victorious army against the Czar; yet that prince, in order to avoid the just resentment which we had conceived at his delaying to execute the treaty concluded on the banks of the Pruth, and afterwards renewed at our sublime Porte, having surrendered into our hands the castle and city of Asoph, and endeavoured, by the mediation of the

English and Dutch ambassadors, our ancient allies, to cultivate a lasting peace with us, we have granted his request, and delivered to his plenipotentiaries, who remain with us as hostages, our imperial ratification, after having received his from their hands.

“ We have given to the most honourable and valiant Delvet Gherai, Kam of Budziack, Crim Tartary, Nagay, and Circassia, and to our most sage counsellor and noble Serafquier of Bender, Ismael, (whom God preserve and increase their magnificence and wisdom), our inviolable and salutary orders for your return through Poland, according to your first intention, which hath again been represented to us in your name. You must, therefore, prepare to set out next winter under the protection of Providence, and with an honourable guard, in order to return to your own territories, taking care to pass through those of Poland in a friendly manner.

“ Whatever is necessary for your journey shall be furnished you by my sublime Porte, as well in money as in men, horses, and waggons. Above all things we advise and exhort you to give the most distinct and express orders to all the Swedes and other persons in your retinue, to commit no outrage, nor to be guilty of any action that may tend either directly or indirectly to break this peace and alliance.

“ By these means you will preserve our good-will, of which we shall endeavour to give you as great and as frequent proofs as we shall have opportunities. The troops designed to attend you shall receive orders agreeable to our imperial intentions.

“ Given at our sublime Porte of Constantinople, the fourteenth of the moon Rebyul Eurech, 1214,”
which answers to the nineteenth of April 1712.

This letter did not deprive the King of Sweden of all hopes. He wrote to the Sultan, that he should ever retain a grateful remembrance of the favours his Highness had bestowed upon him; but that he believed the Sultan was too just to send him back with the simple guard of a flying camp into a country

that still swarmed with the Czar's troops. And indeed the Emperor of Russia, notwithstanding the first article of the treaty of Pruth, by which he was obliged to withdraw all his troops from Poland, had sent fresh ones into that kingdom; and it is somewhat surprising that the Grand Signor should be ignorant of this particular.

The bad policy of the Porte, in being so much guided by the motives of vanity as to allow Christian princes to have ambassadors at Constantinople, without ever sending a single agent to any Christian court, gives the latter an opportunity of discovering, and sometimes of directing the most secret resolutions of the Sultan, and keeps the divan in a profound ignorance of what passes in the Christian world.

The Sultan, shut up in his seraglio among his women and eunuchs, can only see with the eyes of his grand vizier. That minister, as inaccessible as his master, his time wholly engrossed with the intrigues of his seraglio, and having no foreign correspondence, is commonly deceived himself, or else deceives the Sultan, who deposes or causes him to be strangled for the first offence, in order to chuse another minister as ignorant or as perfidious, who behaves like his predecessors, and soon shares the same fate.

So great, for the most part, is the inactivity and supine negligence of this court, that were the Christian princes to combine against it, their fleets might be at the Dardanelles, and their land forces at the gates of Adrianople, before the Turks would think of taking any measures for their defence; but their jarring interests, that must ever divide the Christian world, will preserve the Turks from a fate to which they seem at present exposed, by their want of policy, and by their ignorance of the art of war, both by sea and land.

So little was Achmet acquainted with what passed in Poland, that he sent an aga to enquire whether, in reality, the Czar's troops were still in that country. The aga was accompanied by two secretaries of the King of Sweden, who understood the Turkish lan-

guage, and were to serve as evidences against him; in case he should give in a false report.

The aga saw the Russian forces with his own eyes, and informed the Sultan of every particular. Achmet, fired with indignation, was going to strangle the Grand Vizier; but the favourite, who protected him, and who thought he should have farther occasion for him, obtained his pardon, and supported him some time longer in the ministry.

The cause of the Russians was openly espoused by the Vizier, and secretly favoured by Ali Coumourgi, who had changed sides. But the Sultan was so provoked, the infraction of the treaty was so manifest, and the janissaries, who often make the ministers, the favourites, and even the sultans tremble, called out for war with so much importunity, that no one in the seraglio durst offer a more moderate proposal.

The Grand Signor immediately committed to the Seven Towers the Russian ambassadors, who were already as much accustomed to go to prison as to an audience. War was declared afresh against the Czar, the horses tails were displayed, and orders were given to all the bashas to assemble an army of two hundred thousand men. The Sultan himself quitted Constantinople, and fixed his court at Adrianople, that he might be so much the nearer to the seat of the war.

Mean-while a solemn embassy, sent to the Grand Signor by Augustus and the republic of Poland, was upon the road to Adrianople. The Palatine of Masovia was at the head of this embassy, with a retinue of above three hundred persons.

All the members of the embassy were seized and imprisoned in one of the suburbs of the city. Never was the King of Sweden's party more highly flattered than on this occasion; and yet these great preparations were rendered abortive, and all their hopes were again disappointed.

If we may believe a public minister, a man of sagacity and penetration, who then resided at Constantinople, young Coumourgi had already formed other designs than that of disputing a desert country with

the Czar, by a war the event of which must have been so uncertain. He had resolved to strip the Venetians of Peloponnesus, now called the Morea, and to make himself master of Hungary.

These grand projects he proposed to carry into execution, as soon as he should have attained the post of Prime Vizier, from which he was still excluded on account of his youth. In this view it was more for his advantage to be the ally than the enemy of the Czar. It was neither his interest nor his inclination to keep the King of Sweden any longer, and much less to arm the Turkish empire in his favour. He not only resolved to dismiss that prince, but he openly declared that, for the future, no Christian minister should be allowed to reside at Constantinople; that all the common ambassadors were, at best, but honourable spies, who corrupted or betrayed the viziers, and had too long influenced the intrigues of the seraglio; and that the Franks settled at Pesa and in the sea-ports of the Levant, were merchants who needed a consul only, and not an ambassador. The Grand Vizier, who owed his post and even his life to the favourite, and who, besides, stood greatly in awe of him, complied with his intentions with so much the more alacrity, as he had sold himself to the Russians, and hoped by this means to be revenged on the King of Sweden, who had endeavoured to ruin him. The Musti, a creature of Ali Coumourgi, was likewise an absolute slave to his will. He had been a keen advocate for a war with Russia, when the favourite was of that opinion; but the moment Coumourgi changed his mind, he pronounced it to be unjust. Thus the army was hardly assembled when they began to listen to proposals of peace. The Vice-chancellor, Shaffirof, and young Czeremetoff, the Czar's hostages and plenipotentiaries at the Porte, promised, after several negotiations, that their master should withdraw his troops from Poland. The Grand Vizier, who well knew that the Czar would never execute this treaty, made no scruple to sign it; and the Sultan, satisfied with having, though only in appearance,

imposed laws upon the Russians, continued still at Adrianople. Thus, in less than six months, peace was ratified with the Czar, war declared, and peace renewed again.

The chief article of all these treaties was to oblige the King of Sweden to depart. The Sultan was unwilling to endanger his own honour, and that of the Ottoman empire, by exposing the King to the risk of being taken by his enemies on the road. It was stipulated that he should depart; but only on condition that the ambassadors of Poland and Muscovy should be responsible for the safety of his person. Accordingly these ambassadors swore, in name of their masters, that neither the Czar nor the King of Poland should molest him in his journey; and Charles was to engage, on his side, that he would not attempt to excite any commotions in Poland. The divan having thus settled the fate of Charles, Ismael, Serasquier of Bender, repaired to Vernitza, where the King was encamped, and acquainted him with the resolutions of the Porte, insinuating to him with great politeness, that there was no time for any longer delay, but that he must necessarily depart.

Charles made no other answer than this, that the Grand Signor had promised him an army, and not a guard; and that kings ought to keep their word.

Mean-while General Fleming, the minister and favourite of Augustus, maintained a secret correspondence with the Cham of Tartary and the Serasquier of Bender. La Mare, a French gentleman, a colonel in the service of Saxony, had made several journies from Bender to Dresden; and all these journies were strongly suspected.

At this very time the King of Sweden caused a courier, whom Fleming had sent to the Tartarian prince, to be arrested on the frontiers of Walachia. The letters were brought to him and decyphered; and from them it clearly appeared that a correspondence was carried on between the Tartars and the court of Dresden; but the letters were conceived in such ambiguous and general terms, that it was diffi-

cult to discover whether the intention of Augustus was only to detach the Turks from the interest of Sweden, or if he meant that the Cham should deliver Charles to the Saxons as he conducted him back to Poland.

We can hardly imagine that a prince so generous as Augustus, would, by seizing the person of the King of Sweden, endanger the lives of his ambassadors, and of three hundred Polish gentlemen who were detained at Adrianople as pledges for Charles's safety.

But it is well known, on the other hand, that Fleming, the minister of Augustus, and who had an absolute power over his master, was a man devoid of every principle of virtue or honour. The injuries which the Elector had received from the King of Sweden might seem to excuse any kind of revenge; and it might be thought that, if the court of Dresden could buy Charles from the Cham of Tartary, they would find it no difficult matter to purchase the liberty of the Polish hostages at the Ottoman Porte.

These reasons were carefully canvassed by the King, Mullern his privy chancellor, and Grothusen his favourite. They read the letters again and again; and their unhappy condition making them more suspicious, they resolved to believe the worst.

A few days after, the King was confirmed in his suspicions by the sudden departure of Count Sapiéha, who had taken refuge with him, and now left him abruptly, in order to go to Poland to throw himself into the arms of Augustus. Upon any other occasion he would have considered Sapiéha only as a male-content; but in his present delicate situation he at once concluded him to be a traitor. The repeated importunities with which he was pressed to depart, converted his suspicions into certainty. The inflexible obstinacy of his temper co-operating with these circumstances, confirmed him in the opinion that they intended to betray him, and deliver him up to his enemies, though this plot hath never been fully proved.

Perhaps he was mistaken in supposing that Augustus had made a bargain with the Tartars for his

person; but he was much more deceived in relying on the assistance of the Ottoman court. Be that as it will, he resolved to gain time.

He told the Bascha of Bender, that he could not depart till he had received money to discharge his debts; for though his thaim had for a long time been duly paid, his unbounded liberality had always obliged him to borrow. The Bascha asked him how much he wanted? the King replied at a venture, A thousand purses, amounting to fifteen hundred thousand livres, full weight. The Bascha acquainted the Porte with his request: the Sultan, instead of a thousand purses which Charles had required, granted him twelve hundred, and wrote the Bascha the following letter:

The Grand Signor's Letter to the Bascha of Bender.

“THE design of this imperial letter is to acquaint you, that upon your representation and request, and upon that of the most noble Delvet Gherai Cham, to our sublime Porte, our imperial munificence hath granted a thousand purses to the King of Sweden, which shall be sent to Bender, under the care and conduct of the most illustrious Mehemet Bascha, formerly Chiaoux Pachi, to remain in your custody till the departure of the King of Sweden, whose steps may God direct, and then to be given him, together with two hundred purses more, as an overplus of our imperial liberality, above what he demands.

“With regard to the route of Poland, which he is resolved to take, you and the Cham, who are to attend him, shall be careful to pursue such wise and prudent measures as may, during the whole journey, prevent the troops under your command, as well as those of the King of Sweden, from committing any outrage, or being guilty of any action that may be deemed a violation of the peace which still subsists between our sublime Porte and the kingdom and republic of Poland; so that the King may pass in a friendly manner under our protection.

“ By doing this, (which you must expressly require him to do), he will receive from the Poles all the honour and respect that is due to his Majesty; as we have been assured by the ambassadors of Augustus and the republic, who, on this condition, have even offered themselves, together with several others of the Polish nobility, if required, as hostages for the security of his passage.

“ When the time which you and the most noble Delvet Gherai shall fix for the march is come, you shall put yourself at the head of your brave soldiers, among whom shall be the Tartars, headed by the Cham, and you shall conduct the King of Sweden and his men.

“ And may it please the only God, the Almighty, to direct your steps and theirs. The Batha of Aulos shall continue at Bender with a regiment of spahis and another of janissaries, to defend it in your absence. And in following our imperial orders and intentions, in all these points and articles, you will deserve the continuance of our imperial favour, as well as the praise and recompence due to all those who observe them.

“ Done at our Imperial Residence of Constantinople, the 2d of the moon Cheval, 1214 of the Hegira.”

While they were waiting for this answer from the Grand Signor, Charles wrote to the Porte, complaining of the treachery of which he suspected the Cham of Tartary to be guilty; but all the passages were well guarded, and besides, the minister was against him, so that his letters never reached the Sultan. Nay, the Vizier would not allow M. Desaleurs to come to Adrianople, where the Porte then was, lest that minister, who was an agent of the King of Sweden, should endeavour to disconcert the plan he had formed for obliging him to depart.

Charles, enraged to see himself thus hunted, as it were, from the Grand Signor's dominions, resolved not to quit them at all.

He might have desired to return through Germany, or to take shipping on the Black sea, in order to sail to Marseilles by the Mediterranean: but he rather chose to ask nothing, and to wait the event.

When the twelve hundred purses were arrived, his treasurer Grothusen, who, during his long abode in Turkey, had learned the language of the country, went to wait upon the Bascha without an interpreter, hoping to draw the money from him, and afterwards to form some new intrigue at the Porte; foolishly supposing, as he always did, that the Swedish party would at last be able to arm the Ottoman empire against the Czar.

Grothusen told the Bascha, that the King could not get ready his equipages without money: "But (said the Bascha) we shall defray all the expences of your departure; your master shall be at no charge while he continues under my protection."

Grothusen replied, that the difference between the equipages of the Turks and those of the Franks was so great, that they were obliged to apply to the Swedish and Polish artificers at Varnitza.

He assured him that his master was willing to depart, and that this money would facilitate and hasten his departure. The too credulous Bascha gave him the twelve hundred purses; and a few days after came to the King, and, in a most respectful manner, begged to receive his orders for his departure.

He was extremely surpris'd when the King told him he was not yet ready to go, and that he wanted a thousand purses more. The Bascha, confounded at this answer, stood speechless for a moment; then retiring to a window, he was observed to shed some tears. At last, addressing himself to the King; "I shall lose my head (says he) for having obliged your Majesty: I have given you the twelve hundred purses against the express orders of my sovereign." So saying, he took his leave with a dejected countenance.

The King stopped him, and said that he would make an excuse for him to the Sultan. "Ah! (re-

plied the Turk, as he was going away), my master can punish faults, but cannot excuse them."

Ismael Basha carried this piece of news to the Cham, who having received the same orders with the Basha, not to suffer the twelve hundred purses to be given to the King before his departure, and having consented to the delivery of the money, was as apprehensive as the Basha of the Grand Signor's indignation. They both wrote to the Porte in their own vindication, protesting they did not give the twelve hundred purses, but upon a solemn promise from the King's minister that he would depart without delay, and beseeching his Highness not to impute the King's refusal to their disobedience.

Charles, still persisting in the belief that the Cham and Basha meant to deliver him up to his enemies, ordered M. Funk, who was then his envoy at the Ottoman court, to lay his complaints against them before the Sultan, and to ask a thousand purses more. His great generosity, and the little account he made of money, hindered him from perceiving the meanness of this proposal. He did it with a view to be refused, and in order to find a fresh pretext for delaying his departure. But a man must be reduced to strange extremities, to stand in need of such artifices. Savari, his interpreter, an artful and enterprising man, carried the letter to Adrianople, in spite of all the care which the Grand Vizier had taken to guard the passes.

Funk was obliged to present this dangerous request. All the answer he received was, to be thrown into prison. The Sultan, in a passion, convoked an extraordinary divan, and, what very seldom happens, spoke himself on the occasion. His speech, according to the translation which was then made of it, was conceived in the following terms:

"I hardly ever knew the King of Sweden but by his defeat at Pultowa, and by the application he made to me to grant him an asylum in my dominions. I have not, I believe, any need of him, nor any reason either to love or fear him. Nevertheless, with-

out consulting any other motives than the hospitality of a Mussulman, and my own generosity, which sheds the dew of its favours upon the great as well as the small, upon strangers as well as my own subjects, I have received and assisted him, his ministers, officers, and soldiers, and, for the space of three years and an half, have continued to load him with presents.

"I have granted him a considerable guard to conduct him back to his own kingdom. He asked a thousand purses to defray some expences, though I pay them all. Instead of a thousand, I granted him twelve hundred. After having got these out of the hands of the Serafsquier of Bender, he asks a thousand purses more, and refuses to depart, under pretence that the guard is too small, whereas, in fact, it is but too large to pass through the country of a friend.

"I ask you, then, whether it be a violation of the laws of hospitality to send back this prince? and whether foreign powers ought to accuse me of cruelty and injustice, in case I should be obliged to compel him to depart?" All the members of the divan answered, that such a conduct would be consistent with the strictest rules of justice.

The Musti declared, that Mussulmans were not bound to show any hospitality to infidels, and much less to the ungrateful; and he gave his fetfa, a kind of mandate which commonly accompanies the important orders of the Grand Signor. These fetfas are revered as oracles, though the persons by whom they are given are as much slaves to the Sultan as any others.

The order and the fetfa were carried to Bender by the bouyouk Imraour, Grand-master of the horse, and a Chiaou-basha, first usher. The Basha of Bender received the order at the lodgings of the Cham of Tartary, from whence he immediately repaired to Varnitza, to ask the King whether he would depart in a friendly manner, or lay him under the necessity of executing the Sultan's orders.

Charles XII. being thus menaced, could not restrain his passion. "Obey your master if you dare, (says

he to the Bashá), and leave my presence immediately." The Bashá, fired with indignation, returned at full gallop, contrary to the common custom of the Turks; and meeting Fabricius by the way, he called out to him, without halting, "The King will not listen to reason; you will see strange things presently." The same day he discontinued the supply of the King's provisions, and removed the guard of janissaries. He caused intimation to be made to the Poles and Cossacks at Varnitza, that if they had a mind to have any provisions, they must quit the King of Sweden's camp, repair to Bender, and put themselves under the protection of the Porte. These orders were readily obeyed by all, and the King was left without any other attendants than the officers of his household, and three hundred Swedish soldiers, to make head against twenty thousand Tartars, and six thousand Turks.

There was now no provision in the camp, either for man or horse. The King ordered twenty of the fine Arabian horses, which had been sent him by the Grand Signor, to be shot without the camp, adding, "I will have none of their provisions nor their horses." This was an excellent feast to the Tartars, who, as all the world knows, think horse flesh delicious fare. Mean-while the Turks and Tartars invested the King's little camp on all sides.

Charles, without the least discomposure, ordered his three hundred Swedes to raise regular intrenchments, in which work he himself assisted; as did likewise his chancellor, his treasurer, his secretaries, his valets de chambre, and all his domestics. Some barricadoed the windows, and others fastened beams behind the doors, in the form of buttresses.

After the house was sufficiently barricadoed, and the King had rode round his pretended fortifications, he sat down to chess with his favourite Grothusen, with as much tranquillity as if every thing had been perfectly safe and secure. Happily M. Fabricius, the envoy of Holstein, did not lodge at Varnitza, but at a small village between Varnitza and Bender,

where Mr Jeffreys, the English envoy to the King of Sweden, likewise resided. These two ministers, seeing the storm ready to burst, undertook the office of mediators between the King and the Turks. The Cham, and especially the Basha of Bender, who had no inclination to offer any violence to the Swedish Monarch, received the offers of these two ministers with great satisfaction. They had two conferences at Bender, in which the usher of the seraglio, and the grand master of the horse, who had brought the Sultan's order and the Mufti's fetfa, assisted.

M. Fabricius * declared to them that his Swedish Majesty had good reason to believe that they designed to deliver him up to his enemies in Poland. The Cham, the Basha, and all the rest, swore by their heads and called God to witness, that they detested such a horrible piece of treachery; and that they would shed the last drop of their blood rather than suffer even the least disrespect to be shewn to the King in Poland; adding, that they had in their hands the Russian and Polish ambassadors, whose lives should be answerable for any affront that should be offered to the King of Sweden. In fine, they complained bitterly that the King should entertain such injurious suspicions of those who had received and treated him with so much humanity and politeness.

Though oaths are frequently the language of treachery, Fabricius could not help being convinced of their sincerity. He thought he could discern in their protestations such an air of veracity as falsehood can, at best, but imperfectly imitate. He was sensible there had been a secret correspondence between the Cham of Tartary and Augustus; but he was firmly persuaded that the only end of their negotiation was to oblige Charles XII. to quit the dominions of the Grand Signor. Whether Fabricius was mistaken or not, he assured them he would represent to the King the injustice of his suspicions. "But, (adds he), do

* The whole of this account is related by M. Fabricius in his letters.

you intend to compel him to depart?" "Yes, (says the Basha), for such are the orders of our master." He then entreated them to consider seriously whether that order implied that they should shed the blood of a crowned head. "Yes, (replies the Cham, in a passion), if that crowned head disobeys the Grand Signor in his own dominions."

In the mean time, every thing being ready for the assault, the death of Charles XII. seemed inevitable. But as the Sultan had not given them positive orders to kill him in case of resistance, the Basha prevailed upon the Cham to let him dispatch an express to Adrianople, where the Grand Signor then resided, to receive the last orders of his Highness.

Mr Jeffreys, and M. Fabricius having procured this short respite, hastened to acquaint the King with it. They came with all the eagerness of people who bring good news; but were received very coldly. He called them unsolicited mediators, and still persisted in the belief that the Sultan's order and the Musti's fetfa were both forged, inasmuch as they had sent to the Porte for fresh orders.

The English minister retired with a firm resolution to interfere no more in the affairs of a prince so very obstinate and inflexible. M. Fabricius, beloved by the King, and more accustomed to his humour than the English minister, remained with him, and earnestly entreated him not to hazard so precious a life on such an unnecessary occasion.

For answer the King shewed him his fortifications, and begged he would employ his good offices in procuring him some provisions. The Turks were easily prevailed upon to allow provisions to be conveyed to the King's camp, until the return of the courier from Adrianople. The Cham himself had strictly enjoined his Tartars, who were eager for pillage, not to make any attempt against the Swedes till the arrival of fresh orders; so that Charles XII. went sometimes out of his camp with forty horse, and rode through the midst of the Tartars, who, with great respect, left him a free passage. He even marched directly

up to their lines, which, instead of resisting, readily opened and allowed him to pass.

At last the order of the Grand Signor being come, to put to the sword all the Swedes that should make the least resistance, and not even to spare the life of the King, the Bascha had the complaisance to shew the order to M. Fabricius, with a view of inducing him to make his last effort, to bend, if possible, the obstinacy of Charles. Fabricius went immediately to acquaint him with these sad tidings. "Have you seen the order you mention?" said the King. "I have," replied Fabricius. "Well then, go tell them in my name, that this second order is another forgery of theirs, and that I will not depart." Fabricius threw himself at his feet, fell into a passion, and reproached him with his obstinacy; but all to no purpose. "Go back to your Turks," (said the King to him, smiling); "if they attack me, I know how to defend myself." The King's chaplains likewise fell on their knees before him, conjuring him not to expose to certain death the unhappy remains of Pultowa, and especially his own sacred person; assuring him, at the same time, that resistance in such a case was altogether unjustifiable; and that it was a direct violation of all the laws of hospitality to resolve to continue with strangers against their will, especially with those strangers who had so long and so generously supported him. The King, who had heard Fabricius with great patience, fell into a passion with his priests, and told them, that he had taken them to pray for him, and not to give him advice.

The generals Hord and Dardoff, who had always declared against hazarding a battle, which could not fail to be attended with fatal consequences, shewed the King their breasts covered with wounds, which they had received in his service; and assuring him they were ready to lay down their lives for his sake, begged that it might be, at least, upon a more necessary occasion. "I know (says Charles XII.) by your wounds, and by my own, that we have fought valiantly together. You have hitherto done your

duty, do it to-day likewise." Nothing now remained but to pay an implicit obedience to the King's command. Every one was ashamed not to court death with their sovereign. Charles being now prepared for the assault, enjoyed in secret the pleasing thoughts that he should have the honour of sustaining, with three hundred Swedes, the united efforts of a whole army. He assigned to every man his post. His chancellor Mullern, and the secretary Empreus, and his clerks, were to defend the chancery-house; Baron Fief, at the head of the officers of the kitchen, was stationed in another post. A third place was to be guarded by the grooms of the stable and the cooks, for with him every one was a soldier. He rode from the intrenchments to the house, promising rewards to every one, creating officers, and assuring them that he would exalt the very meanest of his servants who should fight with courage and resolution, to the dignity of captains.

It was not long before they beheld the combined army of the Turks and Tartars advancing to attack this little camp, with ten pieces of cannon and two mortars. The horses tails waved in the air; the clarions sounded; the cries of "Alla, Alla," were heard on all sides. Baron Grothusen observing that the Turks did not mix in their cries any injurious reflections on the King, but only called him *Demirbaş*, i. e. Ironhead, he instantly resolved to go out of the camp alone and unarmed; and having accordingly advanced to the lines of the janissaries, most of whom had received money from him; "What then, my friends, (says he to them in their own language), are you come to massacre three hundred defenceless Swedes? You brave janissaries, who pardoned an hundred thousand Russians upon their crying, *Ammam*, i. e. pardon, have you forgot the many favours you have received from us? and would you assassinate that great King of Sweden for whom you have so great a regard, and from whom you have received so many presents? All he asks, my friends, is but the

space of three days ; and the Sultan's orders are not so strict as you are made to believe."

These words produced an effect which Grothusen himself could have little expected. The janissaries swore by their beards that they would not attack the King, but would grant him the three days he demanded. In vain was the signal given for the assault. The janissaries were so far from obeying, that they threatened to fall upon their leaders, unless they would consent to grant three days to the King of Sweden. They came to the Bascha of Bender's tent, crying out, that the Sultan's orders were fictitious. To this unexpected sedition the Bascha had nothing to oppose but patience.

He affected to be pleased with the generous resolution of the janissaries, and ordered them to return to Bender. The Cham of Tartary, a man of headstrong and impetuous passions, would have given the assault immediately with his own troops ; but the Bascha, unwilling that the Tartars should have all the honour of taking the King, while himself, perhaps, might be punished for the disobedience of the janissaries, persuaded the Cham to wait till the next day.

On his return to Bender, the Bascha assembled all the officers of the janissaries, and the oldest soldiers, to whom he both read and shewed the Sultan's positive orders, and the Musti's fetva. Sixty of the oldest of them, with venerable grey beards, who had received a thousand presents from the King's hands, proposed to go to him in person, to entreat him to put himself into their hands, and to permit them to serve him as guards.

The Bascha agreed to the proposal, as indeed there was no expedient he would not willingly have tried, rather than be reduced to the necessity of killing the King. Accordingly these sixty veterans repaired next morning to Varnitza, having nothing in their hands but long white rods, the only arms which the janissaries wear, unless when they are going to fight : for the Turks consider the Christian custom of carrying swords in time of peace, and of entering armed

into churches and the houses of their friends, as a barbarous practice.

They addressed themselves to Baron Grothusen, and Chancellor Mullern. They told him, that they were come with a view to serve as faithful guards to the King; and that if he pleased they would conduct him to Adrianople, where he might have a personal interview with the Grand Signor. While they were making this proposal, the King read the letters which were brought from Constantinople, and which Fabricius, who could no longer attend him in person, had sent him privately by a janissary. These letters were from Count Poniatowsky, who could neither serve him at Bender nor Adrianople, having been detained at Constantinople by order of the Porte, ever since the time of his making the imprudent demand of a thousand purses. He told the King, that the Sultan's orders to seize or massacre his royal person in case of resistance were but too true; that indeed the Sultan was imposed upon by his ministers, but the more he was imposed upon, he would, for that very reason, be the more faithfully obeyed: that he must submit to the times, and yield to necessity: that he took the liberty to advise him to try every expedient with the ministers by way of negotiations; not to be inflexible in a matter which required the gentlest management, and to expect from time and good policy a cure of that evil which, by rash and violent measures, would be only rendered incurable.

But neither the proposal of the old janissaries, nor Poniatowsky's letters, could convince the King that it was consistent with his honour to yield. He rather chose to perish by the hands of the Turks than in any respect to be made a prisoner. He dismissed the janissaries without condescending to see them, and sent them word, that if they did not immediately depart he would shave their beards for them; an affront which, in the eastern countries, is considered as the most intolerable of all others.

The old men, filled with the highest indignation, returned home, crying out as they went, "Ah the

head of iron ! since he will perish, let him perish." They gave the Bascha an account of their commission, and informed their comrades at Bender of the strange reception they had met with ; upon which they all swore to obey the Bascha's orders without delay, and were as impatient to go to the assault as they had been averse to it the day before.

The word of command was immediately given. The Turks marched up to the fortifications: the Tartars were already waiting for them, and the cannon began to play. The janissaries on the one side, and the Tartars on the other, instantly forced the little camp. Hardly had twenty Swedes time to draw their swords, when the whole three hundred were surrounded and taken prisoners without resistance. The King was then on horseback between his house and his camp, with the Generals Hord, Dardoff, and Sparre ; and seeing that all his soldiers had suffered themselves to be taken prisoners before his eyes, he said, with great composure, to these three officers, " Come, let us go and defend the house ; we will fight (adds he, with a smile) *pro aris et focis*."

Accordingly, accompanied by these three Generals, he forthwith gallops up to the house, in which he had placed about forty domestics as centinels, and which he had fortified in the best manner he could.

The generals, accustomed as they were to the dauntless intrepidity of their master, could not help being surprised to see him resolve, in cold blood, and even with an air of pleasantry, to defend himself against ten pieces of cannon, and a whole army : nevertheless they followed him, with some guards and domestics, making in all about twenty persons.

When they came to the door, they found it beset by the janissaries. Besides, two hundred Turks and Tartars had already entered by a window, and made themselves masters of all the apartments, except a large hall where the King's domestics had retired. Happily this hall was near the door at which the King designed to enter with his little troop of twenty persons. He threw himself off his horse with pistol

and sword in his hand, and his followers did the same.

The janissaries fell upon him on all sides. They were animated with the promise which the *Basha* had made of eight ducats of gold to every man who should only touch his cloaths in case they could take him. He wounded and killed all those who came near him. A janissary whom he wounded, clapped his blunderbuss to his face, and had he not been jostled by the arm of a Turk, owing to the crowd that moved backwards and forwards, like waves, the King had certainly been killed. The ball grazed upon his nose, and carried off part of his ear, and then broke the arm of General Hord, whose constant fate it was to be wounded by his master's side.

The King plunged his sword in the janissary's breast. At the same time his domestics, who were shut up in the great hall, open the door to him. The King, with his little troop, springs in like an arrow. They instantly shut the door, and barricade it with whatever they can find. Thus was Charles XII. shut up in this hall with all his attendants, consisting of about sixty men, officers, guards, secretaries, valets de chambre, and domestics of every kind.

The janissaries and Tartars pillaged the rest of the house, and filled the apartments. "Come, (says the King), let us go and drive out these barbarians;" and putting himself at the head of his men, he, with his own hands, opens the door of the hall that leads to his bedchamber, rushes into the room, and fires upon the plunderers.

The Turks, loaded with spoil, and terrified at the sudden appearance of the King, whom they had ever been accustomed to respect, throw down their arms, leap out of the window, or fly to the cellars. The King taking advantage of their confusion, and his own men being animated with the success of this attempt, they pursue the Turks from chamber to chamber; kill or wound those who had not made their escape, and in a quarter of an hour clear the house of the enemy.

In the heat of the fight the King perceived two janissaries who lay concealed under his bed, one of them he stabbed with his sword, the other asked pardon, by crying "Amman." "I give you your life," says the King to him, on this condition, that you go and give the *basha* a faithful account of what you have seen." The Turk readily promised to do as he was bid, and was allowed to leap out at the window like the rest.

The Swedes, having at last made themselves masters of the house, again shut and barricadoed the windows. They were in no want of arms. A ground-room full of muskets and powder had escaped the tumultuary search of the janissaries. These they employed to good purpose. They fired through the windows almost close upon the Turks, of whom, in less than half a quarter of an hour, they killed two hundred. The cannon still played upon the house; but the stones being very soft, there were only some holes made in the walls, and nothing was demolished.

The Cham of Tartary, and the *basha*, who were desirous of taking the King alive, being ashamed to lose so many men, and to employ a whole army against sixty persons, thought it most adviseable to set fire to the house, in order to oblige the King to surrender. They ordered some arrows twisted about with lighted matches, to be shot upon the roof, and against the doors and windows. In a moment the house was in flames. The roof all on fire was ready to tumble upon the Swedes. The King, with great calmness, gave orders to extinguish the fire. Finding a small barrel full of liquor, he took it up, and being assisted by two Swedes, threw it upon the place where the fire was most violent. At last he recollected that the barrel was full of brandy; but the hurry inseparable from such a scene of confusion, hindered him from thinking of it in time. The fire now raged with double fury. The King's apartment was reduced to ashes. The great hall where the Swedes were was filled with a terrible smoke, mixed with sheets of

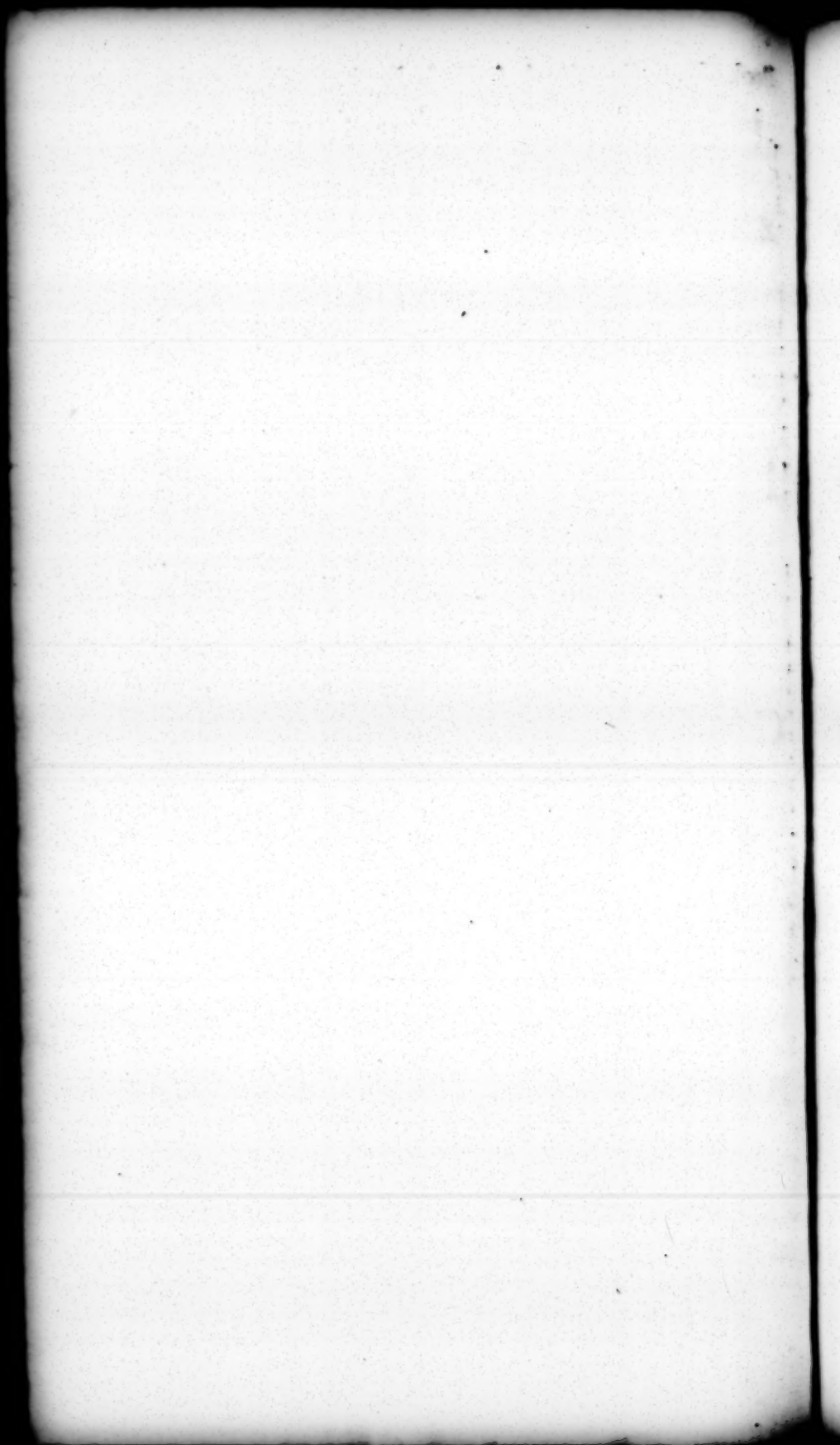
flame, that darted in at the doors of the neighbouring apartments. One half of the roof sunk within the house, the other fell on the outside, cracking amidst the flames.

In this extremity, a centinel called Walberg ventured to cry, that there was a necessity for surrendering. "What a strange man is this, (says the King), to imagine that it is not more glorious to be burnt than taken prisoner!" Another centinel, named Rosen, had the presence of mind to observe, that the chancery-house, which was not above fifty paces distant, had a stone roof, and was proof against fire; that they ought to sally forth, take possession of that house, and then defend themselves to the last extremity. "There is a true Swede for you!" cries the King, and embracing the centinel, he made him a colonel upon the spot. "Come on, my friends, (says he), take as much powder and ball with you as you can, and let us take possession of the chancery, sword in hand."

The Turks, who all the while surrounded the house, were struck with fear and admiration, to see the Swedes continue in it, notwithstanding it was all in flames; but their astonishment was greatly increased when they saw the doors opened, and the King and his followers rushing out upon them like so many madmen. Charles and his principal officers were armed with sword and pistol. Every man fired two pistols at once, the moment the doors were opened; and in the twinkling of an eye, throwing away their pistols, and drawing their swords, they made the Turks recoil above fifty paces. But in a moment after, this little troop was surrounded. The King, who was booted, as usual, entangled himself with his spurs, and fell. One-and-twenty janissaries at once spring upon him. He throws up his sword into the air, to save himself the mortification of surrendering it. The Turks bear him to the Basha's quarters, some taking hold of his arms, and others of his legs, in the same manner as sick persons are wont to be carried, in order to prevent their being hurt.

No sooner did the King see himself in their hands, than the violence of his temper, and the fury which such a long and desperate fight must have naturally inspired, gave place at once to a mild and gentle behaviour: not one word of impatience dropped from his lips; not one angry look was to be seen in his face. He eyed the janissaries with a smiling countenance, and they carried him off crying "Alla," with a mixture of respect and indignation. His officers were taken at the same time and stripped by the Turks and Tartars. It was on the twelfth of February 1713, that this strange event happened; an event that was followed with very remarkable consequences *.

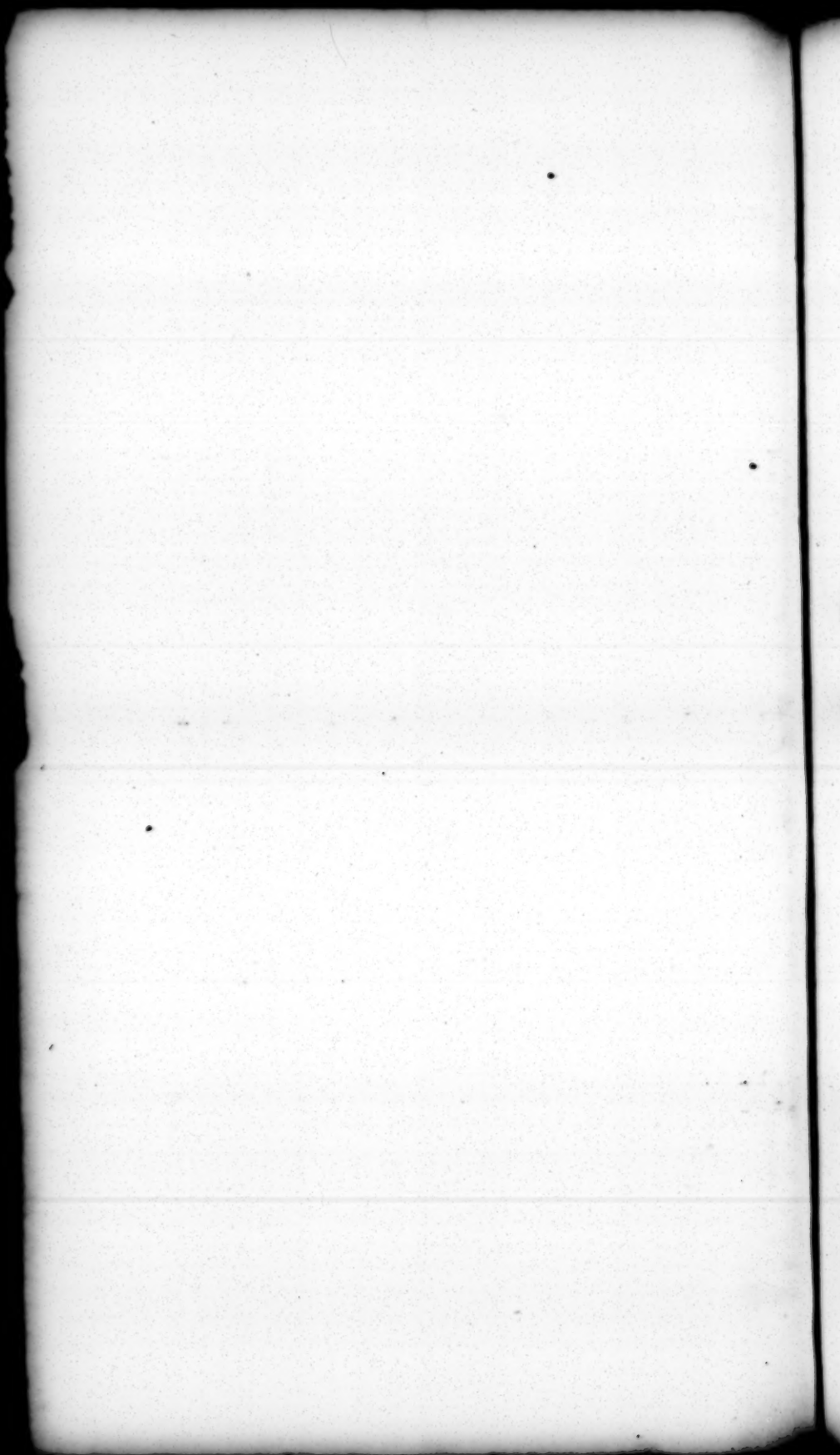
* M. Norberg, who was not present at this adventure, hath, in this particular part of his history, only copied the account of M. de Voltaire; but he has mangled it: he hath suppressed some interesting circumstances, and has not been able to justify the temerity of Charles XII. All that he hath been able to advance against M. de Voltaire with regard to the affair of Bender, is reducible to the adventure of the Sieur Fredericus, valet de chambre to the King of Sweden, who, according to some, was burnt in the King's house, and according to others, was cut in two by the Tartars. La Motraye alledges likewise, that the King of Sweden did not use these words, "We will fight *pro aris et focis*." But M. Fabricius, who was present, affirms, that the King did pronounce these words; that La Motraye was not near enough to hear them; and that if he had, he was not capable of comprehending their meaning, as he did not understand a word of Latin.





THE
HISTORY
OF
CHARLES XII.
KING of SWEDEN.
BOOK SEVENTH.





T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F
C H A R L E S X I I .
K I N G of S W E D E N .

B O O K VII.

C O N T E N T S .

The Turks convey CHARLES to Demirtash. King STANISLAUS is taken at the same Time. Bold Undertaking of M. de VILLELONGUE. Revolutions in the Seraglio. Battle in Pomerania. Altena burnt by the Swedes. CHARLES at last sets out on his Return to his own Dominions : His strange Manner of Travelling : His Arrival at Stralsund : His Misfortunes. Successes of PETER the Great : His triumphant Entry into Petersburg.

THE Bascha of Bender, with great gravity, waited for Charles in his tent, attended by one Marco, an interpreter. He received his Majesty in a most respectful manner, and entreated him to repose himself on a sofa ; but the King, who did not so much as take notice of the Turk's civilities, continued standing.

“Blessed be the Almighty (says the Basha) that your Majesty is alive: I am extremely sorry that your Majesty obliged me to execute the orders of his Highness.” The King, who was only vexed that his three hundred soldiers should have suffered themselves to be taken in their intrenchments, said to the Basha; “Ah! had they defended themselves as they ought, you would not have been able to force our camp in ten days.” “Alas! (says the Turk) that so much courage should be so ill employed!” He ordered the King to be conducted back to Bender on a horse richly caparisoned. All the Swedes were either killed or taken prisoners. All his equipage, his goods, his papers, and most necessary utensils, were either plundered or burnt. One might have seen in the public roads the Swedish officers, almost naked, and chained together in pairs, following the Tartars or janissaries on foot. The chancellor and the general officers did not meet with a milder fate: they were the slaves of the soldiers to whose share they had fallen.

Ismael Basha having ~~conducted~~ Charles to his ~~apartment~~ ^{raglio} at Bender, gave him his own apartment, and ordered him to be served like a king; but not without taking the precaution to plant a guard of janissaries at the chamber door. A bed was prepared for him; but he threw himself down upon a sofa, booted as he was, and fell fast asleep. An officer, that stood near him in waiting, covered his head with a cap; but the King, upon awaking from his first sleep, threw it off; and the Turk was surprised to see a sovereign prince sleeping in his boots, and bare-headed. Next morning, Ismael introduced Fabricius into the King's chamber. Fabricius found his Majesty with his cloaths torn; his boots, his hands, and his whole body, covered with dust and blood, and his eye-brows burnt; but ~~still~~ ^{still} maintaining, in this terrible condition, a placid and chearful look. He fell upon his knees before him, without being able to utter a word; but soon recovering from his surprise, by the free and easy manner in which the King addressed him, he resumed his wonted familiarity with him, and they began to talk

of the battle of Bender with great humour and pleafantry. "It is reported, (fays Fabricius), that your Majesty killed twenty janiffaries with your own hand." "Well, well, (replies the King), a ftory, you know, never lofes in the telling." During this converfation, the Bafha prefented to the King his favourite Grothufen, and Colonel Ribbins, whom he had had the generofity to redeem at his own expence. Fabricius undertook to ransom the other prifoners.

Jeffreys, the Englifh envoy, joined his endeavours with thofe of Fabricius, in order to procure the money neceffary for this purpofe. A Frenchman, who had come to Bender out of mere curiofity, and who hath wrote a fhort account of thefe tranfactions, gave all that he had; and thefe ftangers, affifted by the intereft, and even by the money of the Bafha, redeemed not only the officers, but likewife their cloaths, from the hands of the Turks and Tartars.

Next day the King was conducted as a prifoner, in a chariot covered with fcarlet, towards Adrianople. His treafurer Grothufen was with him. Chancellor Mullern and fome officers followed in another carriage. Several were on horfeback; and when they caft their eyes on the King's chariot, they could not refrain from tears. The Bafha was at the head of the convoy: Fabricius told him that it was a fhame the King fhould want a fword, and begged he would give him one. "God forbid, (fays the Bafha); he would cut our beards for us if he had a fword." However, he gave him one a few hours after.

While they were conducting this King, difarmed and a prifoner, who, but a few years before, had given law to fo many ftates, and had feen himfelf the arbiter of the North and the terror of Europe, there appeared in the fame place another inftance of the frailty of human greatnefs.

King Stanislaus had been feized in the Turkish dominions, and they were now carrying him a prifoner to Bender, at the very time that they were removing Charles from it.

Stanislaus being no longer fupported by the hand

which had raised him to the throne, and finding himself destitute of money, and consequently of interest in Poland, had retired at first into Pomerania; and, unable to preserve his own kingdom, he had done all that lay in his power to defend that of his benefactor: he had even gone to Sweden, in order to hasten the reinforcements that were so much wanted in Livonia and Pomerania. In a word, he had done every thing that could be expected from the friend of Charles XII. About this time, the first King of Prussia, a prince of great prudence, being justly apprehensive of danger from the too near neighbourhood of the Muscovites, thought proper to enter into a league with Augustus and the republic of Poland, in order to send back the Russians to their own country, and he hoped to engage the King of Sweden himself in this project. From this plan, three great events were expected to result; the peace of the North, the return of Charles to his own kingdom, and the establishment of a strong barrier against the Russians, whose power was already become formidable to Europe. The preliminary article of this treaty, upon which the public tranquillity depended, was the abdication of Stanislaus; who not only accepted the proposal, but even undertook to use his endeavours in bringing about a peace which deprived him of his crown. To this step he was prompted by necessity, the public good, the glory of the sacrifice, and the interest of Charles XII. He wrote to Bender. He explained to the King of Sweden the desperate situation of his affairs, and the only effectual remedy that could be applied. He conjured him not to oppose an abdication which was rendered necessary by the strange conjunctures of the times, and honourable by the noble motives from which it proceeded. He entreated him not to sacrifice the interests of Sweden to those of an unhappy friend, who cheerfully preferred the public good to his own private happiness. Charles XII. received these letters at Varnia. He said to the courier, in a passion, in presence of several witnesses; "If my friend will not be a king, I can easily find another that will."

Stanislaus was obstinately bent on making the sacrifice which Charles opposed. These times seem to have been destined by Providence to produce strange sentiments, and still stranger actions. Stanislaus resolved to go himself, and endeavour to prevail upon Charles; and thus he ran a greater risk in order to abdicate the throne, than ever he had done to gain it. One evening about ten o'clock, he stole from the Swedish army, which he commanded in Pomerania, and set out, in company with Baron Sparre, and another colonel, the former of whom hath since been an ambassador in France and England. He assumed the name of a French gentleman, called Haran, who was then a major in the Swedish army, and lately died commander of Dantzick. He passed close by the whole army of the enemy; was sometimes stopped, and as often released by virtue of a passport which he got in the name of Haran. At length, after many perils and dangers, he arrived on the frontiers of Turkey.

As soon as he had reached Moldavia, he sent back Baron Sparre to the army, and entered Yassy, the capital of Moldavia, thinking himself perfectly secure in a country where the King of Sweden had been treated with so much respect, and never entertaining the least suspicion of what had happened.

The Moldavians asked him who he was? He said he was major of a regiment in the service of Charles XII. At the bare mention of that name he was seized, and carried before the Hospadar of Moldavia, who, having already learned from the gazettes that Stanislaus had privately withdrawn from his army, began to suspect that this was probably the man. He had heard the King's figure described so exactly, that it was very easy to discover the resemblance; an open and engaging countenance, and a very uncommon air of sweetness.

The Hospadar examined him, put to him a great many captious questions, and at last asked him what commission he bore in the Swedish army? Their conversation was carried on in Latin. *Major sum,*

says Stanislaus. *Imo, maximus es*, replies the Moldavian; and immediately presenting him with a chair of state, he treated him like a king; but still like a king who was a prisoner, placing a strict guard about a Greek convent in which he was obliged to remain, till such time as the Sultan's orders should arrive. At length these orders came, importing, that Stanislaus should be carried to Bender, from which Charles XII. had been just removed.

The news of this event was brought to the Bascha at the time he was accompanying the King of Sweden's chariot. The Bascha communicated the particulars to Fabricius, who, coming up to Charles's chariot, told him he was not the only king that was a prisoner in the hands of the Turks; and that Stanislaus was but a few miles off, under a guard of soldiers. "Run to him, my dear Fabricius, (says Charles, without being in the least disconcerted); tell him, never to make a peace with Augustus, and assure him that our affairs will soon take another turn." So much was Charles wedded to his own opinions, that, abandoned as he was in Poland, attacked in his own dominions, a captive in a Turkish litter, and led a prisoner without knowing whither they were carrying him, he still reckoned on the favour of Fortune, and hoped the Ottoman Porte would assist him with an hundred thousand men. Fabricius hastened to execute his commission, attended by a janissary, having first obtained leave from the Bascha. At a few miles distance he met the body of soldiers that conducted Stanislaus. He addressed himself to a person that rode in the midst of them, clad in a French dress, and but indifferently mounted, and asked him, in the German tongue, where the King of Poland was? The person to whom he spoke happened to be Stanislaus himself, whose features he could not recollect under this disguise. "What! (says the King), don't you know me?" Fabricius then informed him of the wretched condition in which the King of Sweden was; but added, that his resolutions, however unsuccessful, were as determined as ever.

As Stanislaus was drawing near to Bender, the Balha, who had returned thither after having accompanied Charles for some miles, sent the King of Poland an Arabian horse, with a magnificent harness.

He was received at Bender amidst a discharge of the artillery; and, excepting his confinement, from which he was not as yet delivered, he had no great cause to complain of his treatment*. Mean-while Charles was on his way to Adrianople. Nothing was talked of in that town but his late battle. The Turks at once condemned and admired him; but the divan was so provoked, that they threatened to confine him in one of the islands of the Archipelago.

Stanislaus, King of Poland, from whom I had the honour to receive the greatest part of these particulars, assured me likewise, that a proposal was made in the divan for confining him in one of the islands of Greece; but the Grand Signor being mollified, a few months after allowed him to depart.

M. Desaleurs, who could have taken his part, and could have prevented the Turks from offering such an affront to all Christian kings, was at Constantinople, as was likewise M. Poniatowsky, whose fertile and enterprising genius the divan had always dreaded. Most of the Swedes at Adrianople were in prison, and the Sultan's throne seemed to be inaccessible to any complaints of the King of Sweden.

The Marquis de Fierville, who had resided with Charles at Bender as a private agent of France, was then at Adrianople. He undertook to do that prince a piece of service at a time when he was abandoned or oppressed by all the world besides. In this design he was happily assisted by a French gentleman, of an

* The good chaplain, Norberg, alledges, that we are here guilty of a manifest contradiction, in supposing that King Stanislaus was at once detained a prisoner, and treated as a king, at Bender. What! had not the poor man discernment enough to perceive, that it is very possible for a person, at one and the same time, to be loaded with honours and deprived of his liberty?

ancient family in Champagne, called Villelongue, a man of great courage, but who, not having a fortune equal to his spirit, and charmed with the fame of the King of Sweden, had repaired to Turkey with a view of entering into the service of that prince.

With the assistance of this young man M. de Fierville wrote a memorial in the King of Sweden's name, in which he made his Majesty demand satisfaction of the Sultan for the insult which, in his person, had been offered to all crowned heads, and for the treachery, real or supposed, of the Cham and Basba of Bender.

In this memorial he accused the Vizier and other ministers of having received bribes from the Russians, imposed upon the Grand Signor, intercepted the King's letters to his Highness, and of having, by their artifices, extorted from the Sultan an order so contrary to the hospitality of Mussulmans, by which, in direct violation of the laws of nations, and in a manner so unworthy of a great Emperor, they had attacked, with twenty thousand men, a King who had none but his domestics to defend him, and who relied upon the sacred word of the Sultan.

When this memorial was drawn up, it was to be translated into the Turkish language, and written in a particular hand, and upon a certain kind of paper, which is always used in addressees to the Sultan.

For this purpose they applied to several French interpreters in the town; but the affairs of the King of Sweden were in such a desperate situation, and the Vizier was so much his declared enemy, that not a single interpreter would undertake the task. At last they found a stranger, whose hand was not known at the Porte, who, having received a handsome gratuity, and being fully assured of the most profound secrecy, translated the memorial into the Turkish tongue, and wrote it upon the right kind of paper. Baron d'Arvidson, a Swedish officer, counterfeited the King's subscription. Fierville, who had the royal signet, appended it to the writing, and the whole was sealed with the arms of Sweden. Villelongue undertook to

deliver it into the hands of the Grand Signor, as he went to the mosque, according to his usual custom. The like methods had been frequently employed for presenting memorials to the Sultan against his ministers; but that very circumstance rendered the success of this enterprise the more precarious, and the danger of the attempt the more imminent.

The Vizier, who plainly foresaw that the Swedes would demand justice of the Sultan, and who, from the unhappy fate of his predecessors, had but too many warnings to provide for his own safety, had given peremptory orders to allow no one to approach the Grand Signor's person, but to seize all such as should be about the mosque with petitions in their hands.

Villelongue was well apprized of this order, and at the same time knew, that, by breaking it, he run the risk of losing his head. He therefore laid aside his Frank's dress, and put on a Grecian habit; and concealing the letter in his bosom, repaired betimes to the neighbourhood of the mosque to which the Grand Signor resorted. He counterfeited the madman, and dancing between two files of janissaries, through which the Sultan was to pass, he purposely let some pieces of money drop from his pockets, as if by chance, in order to amuse the guards.

When the Sultan was drawing near, the guards endeavoured to remove Villelongue out of the way; but he fell on his knees and struggled with the janissaries. At last his cap fell off, and he was discovered, by his long hair, to be a Frank. He received several blows, and was very roughly handled. The Grand Signor, who was at no great distance, heard the scuffle, and asked the cause of it. Villelongue cried out with all his might, *Anman! Anman! Mercy!* pulling the letter at the same time out of his bosom. The Sultan ordered the guards to let him approach. Villelongue instantly runs up to him, embraces his stirrup, and presents the memorial, saying, *Sued crall dan*, "The King of Sweden gives it thee." The Sultan put the letter in his bosom, and proceeded to the mosque. Mean-time

Villelongue was secured, and imprisoned in one of the exterior apartments of the seraglio.

The Sultan having read the letter upon his leaving the mosque, resolved to examine the prisoner himself. This, perhaps, will appear somewhat incredible: nothing, however, is here advanced, but what is vouched by the letters of M. de Villelongue; and surely, when so brave an officer affirms any thing upon his honour, he merits, at least, some credit. He assured me, then, that the Sultan laid aside his imperial garb and turban, and disguised himself like an officer of the janissaries, a thing which he frequently does. He brought along with him an old man, of the island of Malta, as an interpreter. By favour of this disguise, Villelongue enjoyed an honour which no Christian ambassador ever obtained. He had a private conference with the Turkish Emperor for a quarter of an hour. He did not fail to represent the wrongs, which the King of Sweden had suffered, to accuse the ministers, and to demand satisfaction; and all this with so much the more freedom, as, in talking to the Sultan, he was only supposed to be talking to his equal. He could easily discover, notwithstanding the darkness of the prison, that it was no other than the Grand Signor himself; but this discovery only made him speak with the greater boldness. The pretended officer of the janissaries said to Villelongue, "Christian, be assured that the Sultan, my master, has the soul of an emperor; and that your king of Sweden, if he has reason on his side, shall obtain justice." Villelongue was soon set at liberty; and in a few weeks after a sudden change took place in the seraglio, owing, as the Swedes affirm, to this conference alone. The Musci was deposed; the Cham of Tartary was banished to Rhodes; and the Serafsquier Basha of Bender was confined in one of the islands of the Archipelago.

The Ottoman Porte is so subject to these revolutions, that it is hard to say whether the Sultan really meant to gratify the King of Sweden by these sacrifices. From the treatment which that Prince recei-

ved, it cannot surely be inferred that the Porte had any great inclination to oblige him.

The favourite, Ali Coumourgî, was suspected of having brought about all these changes, in order to serve his own particular views. The Cham of Tartary and the Serafsquier of Bender were said to have been banished for giving the King the twelve hundred purses, in contradiction to the express orders of the Grand Signor. Coumourgî raised to the throne of Tartary the brother of the deposed Cham, a young man of his own age, who had little regard for his brother, and upon whom the favourite depended greatly in prosecuting the wars he had already planned. With respect to the Grand Vizier Jussuf, he was not deposed till some weeks after ; and the title of prime Vizier was bestowed on Soliman Basha.

Truth obliges me to declare, that M. de Villelongue and several Swedes assured me, that all these great revolutions at the Porte were entirely owing to the letter which was presented to the Sultan in the King's name ; whereas M. de Fierville is of a quite contrary opinion. I have sometimes found the like contradictions in such memorials as have been submitted to my perusal. In all these cases, it is the duty of an historian honestly to narrate the plain matter of fact, without endeavouring to dive into the motives ; and to confine himself to the relation of what he does know, instead of indulging his fancy in vague conjectures about what he does not know.

Mean while Charles XII. was conducted to the little castle of Demirtash, in the neighbourhood of Adrianople. An innumerable multitude of people had crowded to this place to see the arrival of his Majesty, who was carried from his chariot to the castle on a sofa ; but Charles, in order to conceal himself from the view of the populace, put a cushion upon his head.

The Porte was strongly solicited to allow him to reside at Demotica, a little town six leagues from Adrianople, and near the famous river Hebrus, now called Merizza ; but it was not till after several days

that they granted his request. "Go, (says Conmourgi to the Grand Vizier Soliman), and tell the King of Sweden, that he may stay at Demotica all his life long, if he pleases; but I will answer for him, that, in less than a year he will want to be gone of his own accord. Take care, however, not to give him any money."

Thus was the King conveyed to the little town of Demotica, where the Porte allotted him a considerable quantity of provisions for himself and his retinue; but all the money they would grant him was five-and-twenty crowns a-day, to buy pork and wine, two kinds of provisions which the Turks never furnish to others. The allowance of five hundred crowns a-day, which he had enjoyed at Bender, was entirely withdrawn.

Hardly had he reached Demotica with his little court, when the Grand Vizier Soliman was deposed, and his place filled by Ibrahim Molla, a man of a high spirit, of great courage, and unpolished manners. It may not be amiss to give a short sketch of his history, that so the reader may be the better acquainted with the characters of all those viceroys of the Ottoman empire upon whom the fortune of Charles so long depended.

He had been a common sailor till the accession of the Sultan Achmet III. This emperor frequently disguised himself in the habit of a private man, of a priest, or a dervise, and slipped into the coffeehouses and other public places of Constantinople, to hear what the people said of him, and what were their opinions concerning the affairs of state. One day he overheard this Molla complaining that the Turkish ships never took any prizes, and swearing, that if he were captain of a ship, he would never enter the port of Constantinople without bringing some vessel of the infidels along with him. Next day the Grand Signor gave him the command of a ship, and sent him on a cruize. The new captain returned in a few days, with a Maltese bark and a galley of Genoa. In two years time he was appointed captain-general of the

navy, and at last grand vizier. As soon as he had attained his new post, he thought he could easily dispense with the interest of the favourite. In order to render himself the more necessary, he formed a scheme for commencing a war against the Russians; and with this view pitched a tent not far from the place where the King of Sweden resided.

He invited his Majesty to come and see him, with the new Cham of Tartary, and the French ambassador. The King, whose pride rose with his misfortunes, considered it as a most intolerable affront for a subject to send him an invitation. He ordered his Chancellor Mullern to go in his place; and, lest the Turks should not pay him that respect which was due to his royal person, or oblige him to condescend to any thing beneath his dignity, Charles, who was ever in extremes, took to his bed, which he resolved not to leave during his abode at Demotica. This resolution he kept for ten months, under pretence of sickness; Chancellor Mullern, Grothufen, and Colonel Dubens, being the only persons that were admitted to his table. They had none of the conveniencies with which the Franks are usually provided: all these they had lost at Bender; consequently it could not be expected that their meals were served with much pomp or elegance. In effect, they were obliged to serve themselves; and, during the whole time, Chancellor Mullern was cook in ordinary.

While Charles XII. was thus passing his time in bed, he received the disagreeable news of the desolation of all his provinces that lay without the limits of Sweden.

General Steinbock, who had rendered himself illustrious by chasing the Danes out of Scania, and beating their best troops with a parcel of peasants, still maintained the glory of the Swedish arms. He defended Pomerania, Bremen, and the King's possessions in Germany, as long as he was able; but could not hinder the combined army of the Danes and Saxons from besieging Stade, a town of great strength and importance, situated on the banks of the Elbe, in the

duchy of Bremen. The town was bombarded and reduced to ashes; and the garrison obliged to surrender at discretion, before Steinbock could come to their assistance.

This general, who had about twelve thousand men, of whom the one half were cavalry, pursued the enemy, who were twice as numerous, and at last overtook them in the duchy of Mecklenburg, at a place called Gadesbush, near a river of the same name. It was on the 20th of December 1712 that he came in sight of the Danes and Saxons. He was separated from them by a morass. The enemy were so posted as to have this morass in front, and a wood in their rear: they had the advantage of number and situation; and their camp was inaccessible, except across the morass, which the Swedes could not pass without being exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, Steinbock passed the morass, at the head of his troops, advanced against the enemy in order of battle, and began one of the most desperate and bloody engagements which ever happened between these rival nations. After a sharp conflict for three hours, the Danes and Saxons were entirely routed, and obliged to quit the field of battle.

It was in this battle that a son of Augustus, by the Countess of Konigsmark, known by the name of Count Saxe, served his apprenticeship in the art of war. This is the same Count Saxe who had afterwards the honour to be chosen Duke of Courland, and who wanted nothing but power to put himself in possession of the most incontestable right which any man can have to sovereignty, I mean the unanimous consent of the people. In fine, this is the man who hath since acquired a more solid glory by saving France at the battle of Fontenoy, conquering Flanders, and meriting the character of the greatest general of the age. He commanded a regiment at Gadesbush, and had a horse killed under him. I have heard him say, that all the Swedes kept their ranks; and that, even after the victory was gained, and the first lines of these brave troops saw their enemies lying dead at their

feet, there was not so much as a single Swede that durst stoop to strip them till prayers had been read in the field of battle; so inflexibly did they adhere to that strict discipline which their king had taught them.

After the victory, Steinbock, remembering that the Danes had laid Stade in ashes, resolved to retaliate on Altena, a town belonging to the King of Denmark. Altena stands below Hamburg, on the banks of the Elbe, which can convey ships of considerable burthen into its harbour. The King of Denmark had indulged this town with many privileges, hoping to make it, one day, a place of great trade; and indeed the industry of the inhabitants, encouraged by the prudent measures of the King, had already raised them to such opulence, that Altena began to be reckoned in the number of rich and commercial cities. Hamburg grew jealous of this rival in trade, and earnestly wished for its destruction. When Steinbock came in sight of Altena, he sent a trumpet to acquaint the inhabitants that they might retire with as many of their effects as they could carry off, for that he meant to raze their town to the foundation.

The magistrates came and threw themselves at his feet, and offered him a hundred thousand crowns by way of ransom. Steinbock demanded two hundred thousand. The inhabitants begged that they might have time, at least, to send to their correspondents at Hamburg, assuring him that next day the money should be paid him; but the Swedish general replied, that they must give it instantly, or he would immediately set Altena in flames.

His troops were already in the suburbs, with torches in their hands. The town had no other defence but a poor wooden gate, and a ditch already filled up. The wretched inhabitants were therefore obliged to leave their houses at midnight, on the 9th of January 1713. The rigour of the season, which was then excessive, was still further encreased by a strong north wind, which served at once to spread the flames thro' the town with greater violence, and to render the miseries of the poor people, who were exposed in,

the open fields, the more intolerable. Men and women, weeping and wailing, and bending under their heavy loads, fled to the neighbouring hills, which were covered with snow. The palled old men were transported on the shoulders of the young. Some women, newly delivered, fled with their tender babes in their arms, and perished together on the naked rock, turning their languishing eyes towards their dear country, which was now wrapt in flames. The Swedes set fire to the town, before the inhabitants had entirely left it. The conflagration continued from midnight till ten in the morning. The houses being mostly of wood, were entirely consumed; and next day there was not the least vestige of a town remaining.

The aged, the sick, and women of tender constitutions, who had lodged on the snow while their houses were in flames, at last made a shift to crawl to the gates of Hamburg, where they besought the inhabitants to receive them within the walls, and thereby to save their lives. But this favour was denied them, because some contagious distempers were known lately to have raged in Altena; and the Hamburgers had not so great a regard for the inhabitants, as to run the risk of having their own town infected by admitting such dangerous guests. Thus the greatest part of these unhappy people expired under the walls of Hamburg, calling on Heaven to witness the barbarity of the Swedes, and the still greater inhumanity of the Hamburgers.

All Germany exclaimed against this outrage. The ministers and generals of Poland and Denmark wrote to Count Steinbock, reproaching him with an act of cruelty, committed without necessity, and incapable of any excuse, which could not fail to provoke Heaven and earth against him.

Steinbock replied, that he never would have pushed matters to such extremities, had it not been with a view to teach the enemies of the King his master not to make war, for the future, like barbarians, but to pay some regard to the laws of nations; that they

had filled Pomerania with their cruelties, laid waste that beautiful province, and sold near an hundred thousand of its inhabitants to the Turks; and that the torches which had laid Altena in ashes were no more than just reprisals for the red-hot bullets which had destroyed Stade.

Such was the implacable resentment with which the Swedes and their enemies carried on the war. Had Charles appeared in Pomerania at this time, he might possibly have retrieved his ruined fortune. His armies, though removed at so great a distance from his person, were still animated by his spirit; but the absence of a prince is always prejudicial to his affairs, and hinders his subjects from making the proper use of their victories. Steinbock lost by piecemeal what he had gained by those signal actions, which, at a happier juncture, would have been decisive.

Victorious as he was, he could not prevent the junction of the Russians, Danes, and Saxons. The combined army of these allies seized upon his quarters. He lost some troops in several little skirmishes. Two thousand of his men were drowned in passing the Eider, as they were going to their winter-quarters in Holstein; and all these losses, in a country surrounded on every side by powerful enemies, were utterly irreparable.

He endeavoured to defend the duchy of Holstein against the Danes; but, notwithstanding all his prudent measures and vigorous efforts, the country was lost, his whole army ruined, and himself taken prisoner.

Pomerania, all but Stralsund, the isle of Rugen, and some neighbouring places, being left defenceless, became a prey to the allies, and was sequestered in the hands of the King of Prussia. Bremen was filled with Danish garrisons. At the same time, the Russians over-ran Finland, and beat the Swedes, who, being now dispersed and inferior in point of number, began to lose that superiority over their enemies

which they had possessed at the commencement of the war.

To complete the misfortunes of Sweden, the King resolved to stay at Demotica, and still flattered himself with the delusive hopes of obtaining assistance from the Turks, in whom he ought no longer to have reposed any confidence.

Ibrahim Molla, that bold Vizier who had been so obstinately bent on a war with the Russians, in opposition to the favourite, was strangled in one of the passages of the seraglio.

The place of vizier was become so dangerous, that no one would venture to accept of it; and of consequence it continued vacant for six months. At last the favourite, Ali Cournourgi, assumed the title of Grand Vizier. This measure gave a fatal blow to all the hopes of the King of Sweden, who knew Cournourgi so much the better, that he had really been obliged to him for some friendly offices, when the interest of the favourite and that of his Majesty happened to coincide.

Charles had now been eleven months at Demotica, buried in sloth and oblivion. This extreme indolence, succeeding so suddenly to the most violent exercises, had at last given him the disease which he had formerly feigned. The report of his death was spread over all Europe. The council of regency, which he had established at Stockholm when he left his capital, no longer received any dispatches from him. The senate came in a body to the Princess Ulrica Eleonora, the King's sister, and entreated her to take the regency into her own hands, during her brother's absence. She accepted the proposal; but finding that the senate intended to force her to make a peace with the Czar and the King of Denmark, and well knowing that her brother would never approve of such a measure, she resigned the regency, and wrote a full and circumstantial account of the whole matter to the King in Turkey.

Charles received his sister's packet at Demotica. The arbitrary principles which he had sucked in with

his mother's milk, made him forget that Sweden had formerly been a free state, and that, in ancient times, the management of public affairs was conducted by the king and senate in conjunction. He considered that respectable body as no better than a parcel of menial servants, who wanted to usurp the command of the house in their master's absence. He wrote to them, that if they pretended to assume the reins of government, he would send them one of his boots, from which he would oblige them to receive their orders.

To prevent, therefore, these attempts, as he thought them, upon his authority in Sweden, and to defend his kingdom, now in the last extremity, deprived of all hopes of assistance from the Ottoman Porte, and relying on himself alone, he signified to the Grand Vizier his desire of departing, and returning by the way of Germany.

M. Desfaleurs, the French ambassador, who was charged with the affairs of Sweden, made the proposal. "Well, (says the Vizier to Count Desfaleurs) did not I tell you that in less than a year the King of Sweden would beg it as a favour to be allowed to depart? Tell him he may either go or stay as he pleases; but let him come to a fixed resolution, and appoint the day of his departure, that he may not again bring us into such another scrape as that of Bender."

Count Desfaleurs softened the harshness of this answer, when he reported it to the King. The day was accordingly fixed. But before he would quit Turkey, Charles resolved to display the pomp of a great king, though involved in all the difficulties of a fugitive prince. He gave Grothusen the title of his ambassador extraordinary, and sent him, with a retinue of eighty persons, all richly dressed, to take his leave in form at the Porte.

The splendour of this embassy was only exceeded by the meanness of the shifts which the King was obliged to employ in order to collect a sum of money sufficient to defray the expence of it.

M. Desaleurs lent him forty thousand crowns. Grothusen had agents at Constantinople, who borrowed in his name, at the rate of fifty *per cent.* interest, a thousand crowns of a Jew, two hundred pistols of an English merchant, and a thousand livres of a Turk.

By these means they procured wherewithal to enable them to act the splendid farce of the Swedish embassy before the divan. Grothusen received at the Porte all the honours that are usually paid to ambassadors extraordinary on the day of their audience. The design of all this parade was only to obtain money from the Grand Vizier ; but that minister was inexorable.

Grothusen made a proposal for borrowing a million from the Porte. The Vizier answered coldly, that his master knew how to give, when he thought proper ; but that it was beneath his dignity to lend : that the King should be supplied with plenty of every thing necessary for his journey, in a manner worthy of the person that sent him back ; and that the Porte, perhaps, might even make him a present in gold bullion, though he would not have him depend upon it for certain.

At last, on the first day of October 1714, the King of Sweden set out on his journey. A capigi basha, with six chiaoux, came to attend him from the castle of Demirtash, where he had resided for some days past. The basha presented him, in the name of the Grand Signor, with a large tent of scarlet embroidered with gold, a sabre the handle of which was set with jewels, and eight beautiful Arabian horses, with fine saddles, and stirrups of massy gold. It is not beneath the dignity of history to observe, that the Arabian groom, who took care of the horses, gave the King an account of the genealogy ; a custom which hath long prevailed among these people, who seem to be more attentive to the nobility of horses than of men ; which, after all, perhaps, is not so unreasonable, as these animals, if the breed is kept free from intermixture, are never known to degenerate.

The convoy consisted of sixty loaded waggons, and

three hundred horse. The capigi basha being informed that several Turks had lent money to the King of Sweden's attendants at an immoderate interest, told his Majesty that usury was forbidden by the Mahometan law; he therefore entreated him to liquidate all these debts, and to order his resident at Constantinople to pay no more than the capital. "No, (says the King), if any of my servants have given bills for an hundred crowns, I will pay them, though they should not even have received ten."

He made a proposal to his creditors to follow him, assuring them at the same time, that he would not only pay their debts, but likewise indemnify them for the expence of the journey. Several of them went to Sweden; and Grothusen was commissioned to see them paid.

In order to shew the greater deference to their royal guest, the Turks made him travel by very short stages; but this slow and respectful motion was ill-suited to the impatient spirit of the King. During the journey, he got up at three in the morning, according to his usual custom. As soon as he was dressed, he went himself and awakened the capigi and chiaoux, and began to march in the dark. This new manner of travelling disconcerted the Turkish gravity; but Charles took pleasure at their uneasiness, and said, that he should at least be a little revenged on them for their behaviour to him at Bender.

About the time that Charles reached the frontiers of Turkey, Stanislaus was leaving them, though by a different road, and going into Germany, with a view of retiring into the duchy of Deux-Ponts, a province bordering on the palatinate of Alsace and the Rhine, and which has belonged to the Kings of Sweden ever since Charles X. the successor of Christina, united it to his crown. Charles assigned Stanislaus the revenue of this duchy, which was then valued at about seventy thousand crowns. Such was the final result of so many projects, wars, and expectations! Stanislaus both could and would have concluded an advantageous treaty with Augustus, had not the inflexible

obstinacy of Charles made him lose his lands and real estate in Poland, in order to preserve the empty title of King.

This prince continued to reside in the duchy of Deux-Ponts till the death of Charles XII. when that province returning to a prince of the Palatine family, he chose to retire to Willemburg, a place belonging to the French in Alsace. M. Sum, Augustus's envoy, entered a complaint on this head to the Duke of Orleans, regent of France. The Duke made him this remarkable answer: "Sir, let the King your master know, that France hath never refused an asylum to kings in distress."

When the King of Sweden arrived on the frontiers of Germany, he had the pleasure to hear, that the Emperor had given strict orders to receive him in every part of his dominions with a becoming magnificence. The towns and villages through which the quarter-masters had previously fixed his route, made great preparations for receiving him; every one burned with impatience to see this extraordinary man, whose victories and misfortunes, whose most trifling actions, and even his keeping his bed, had made so great a noise in Europe and Asia. But Charles had no inclination to bear the fatigue of all this pomp and pageantry, or to exhibit, as a public spectacle, the prisoner of Bender. On the contrary, he had resolved never to re-enter Stockholm, until he should have repaired his losses by a change of fortune.

As soon as he arrived at Targowitz, on the confines of Transilvania, he took leave of his Turkish convoy; and then assembling his attendants in a barn, he told them not to give themselves any concern about him, but to proceed with all possible expedition to Stralsund in Pomerania, on the coast of the Baltic, distant from Targowitz about three hundred leagues.

He took nobody with him but two officers, Rosen and Daring, and parted cheerfully with the rest of his attendants, who were filled with astonishment, sorrow, and apprehension. By way of disguise, he put on a black wig, concealing his own hair, which

he always wore, underneath it, a gold laced hat, a grey coat, and blue cloak, and assuming the name of a German officer, rode post with his two fellow travellers.

He thunned, as much as possible, the territories of his secret or declared enemies, taking the road thro' Hungary, Moravia, Austria, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, the Palatinate, Westphalia, and Mecklenburg; by which means he almost made the complete tour of Germany, and lengthened his journey by one half. Having rode the whole first day, without intermission, young During, who was not so much inured to these excessive fatigues, fainted away as he was dismounting. The King, who was determined not to halt a moment by the road, asked During, as soon as he had recovered, how much money he had? "About a thousand crowns in gold," replies During. "Then give me one half of it, (says the King); I see you are not able to follow me; I shall finish the journey by myself." During begged he would be so good as to tarry but for three hours, assuring him, that by that time he should be able to remount his horse and attend his Majesty, and entreated him to reflect on the imminent dangers to which he would expose himself by travelling alone. The King was inexorable. He made him give him the five hundred crowns, and called for horses. During, startled at this resolution, bethought himself of an innocent stratagem. He took the postmaster aside, and, pointing to the King, "This gentleman (says he) is my cousin; we are going together upon the same business; he sees that I am indisposed, and yet he will not so much as wait for me three hours; pray, give him the worst horse in your stable; and let me have a chariot or post chaise."

He slipped two ducats into the postmaster's hand, who punctually obeyed his orders. The King had a lame and restive horse, upon which he set out alone at ten at night, amidst darkness, snow, wind, and rain. His fellow-traveller, after having slept a few hours, began to follow him in a chariot, with good

horses. He had not rode many miles, when, at day-break, he overtook the King, who not being able to make his beast move on, was travelling on foot to the next stage.

Charles was obliged to get into Düring's chaise, where he slept upon straw. Thus they continued the journey without intermission, by day on horseback, and sleeping by night in a chaise.

Having travelled for sixteen days, during which they had more than once been in danger of being taken, they arrived at last, on the 21st of November 1714, at the gates of Stralsund, about one in the morning.

The King called out to the centinel, and told him that he was a courier dispatched from Turkey by the King of Sweden, and that he must immediately speak with General Ducker, the governor. The centinel said that it was too late; that the governor was gone to bed; and that he must wait till break of day.

The King replied, that he came upon business of importance, and that, if they did not instantly go and awaken the governor, they should all be punished next morning. At last a serjeant went and called up the governor. Ducker imagined that it might possibly be one of the King's generals: the gates were opened; and the courier introduced into the governor's chamber.

Ducker, who was still half asleep, asked him, "What news of the King of Sweden?" The King, taking him by the arm, "What, (says he to Ducker), have my most faithful subjects forgot me?" The governor recollected the King, though he could not believe his own eyes; and jumping out of bed, embraced his master's knees with tears of joy. The news of this happy event were spread through the town in a moment. Every body got up. The soldiers flocked about the governor's house. The streets were crowded with people, asking each other, whether the King was really come. All the windows were illuminated, and the conduits ran with wine, amidst the blaze of

a thousand flambeaus, and the repeated discharges of the artillery.

Mean-while the King was put to bed, which was more than he had been for sixteen days before. His legs were so much swollen with the great fatigue he had undergone, that, instead of pulling, they were obliged to cut off his boots. As he had neither linen nor cloaths, they immediately furnished him with such a wardrobe as the town could afford. After he had slept a few hours, he rose and went directly to review his troops, and visit his fortifications: and that very day he dispatched orders into all parts for renewing the war against his enemies with greater vigour than ever. All these particulars, which are so consistent with the extraordinary character of Charles XII. were first communicated to me by M. Fabricius, and afterwards confirmed by Count Croissy, ambassador to the King of Sweden.

Europe was now in a condition very different from that in which it was when Charles left it in 1709.

The war which had so long raged in the South, that is, in Germany, England, Holland, France, Spain, Portugal and Italy, was now at an end. The general peace which succeeded was owing to some private intrigues in the court of England. The Earl of Oxford, an able minister, and Lord Bolingbroke, one of the greatest geniuses, and one of the most eloquent orators of the age, had got the better of the Duke of Marlborough, and prevailed upon the Queen to make a peace with Lewis XIV. France being no longer at war with England, soon obliged the other powers to come to an accommodation.

Philip V. the grandson of Lewis XIV. began to reign in peace over the ruins of the Spanish monarchy. The Emperor of Germany, now become master of Naples and Flanders, was firmly established in his vast dominions; and Lewis XIV. seemed to aim at nothing higher than to finish his long career of glory by a peaceable end.

Anne, Queen of England, died on the 10th of August 1714, hated by half the nation for having given

peace to so many kingdoms. Her brother, James Stewart, an unhappy prince, excluded from the throne almost at his birth, not being in England at that time to claim the succession, which new laws would have conferred upon him, if his party could have prevailed; George I. Elector of Hanover, was unanimously acknowledged King of Great Britain. The throne devolved to that elector, not by right of blood, tho' descended from a daughter of James, but by virtue of an act of parliament.

George, advanced in years when he was called to reign over a people whose language he did not understand, and to whom he was an utter stranger, considered himself rather as Elector of Hanover than King of England. All his ambition was to aggrandize his German dominions. He commonly went once a-year to visit his hereditary subjects, by whom he was adored. In other respects, he took more pleasure in living like a private man than a mighty sovereign. The pomp of royalty appeared to him an insupportable burden. He passed his time with a few old courtiers, with whom he lived in great familiarity. He was not the king that made the greatest figure in Europe; but he was one of the wisest princes of the age, and perhaps the only one that knew how to enjoy, on a throne, the pleasures of friendship and private life. Such were the principal monarchs, and such the situation of the south of Europe.

The revolutions that happened in the North were of another nature. The kings in that part of the world were engaged in war, and leagued together against the King of Sweden.

Augustus had been long restored to the throne of Poland by the assistance of the Czar, and with the joint consent of the Emperor of Germany, of Anne of England, and of the States-General, who, tho' guarantees of the treaty of Altranstad, when Charles XII. was able to impose laws, thought themselves absolved from that obligation, when they had nothing more to fear from him.

But Augustus did not enjoy an undisturbed authority. No sooner was he restored to the throne, than the people's apprehensions of arbitrary power began to revive. The whole nation was in arms to oblige him to conform to the *pacta conventa*, a sacred contract between the king and people, who seemed to have recalled their sovereign for no other purpose than to declare war against him. In the beginning of these troubles, the name of Stanislaus was not once mentioned: his party seemed to be annihilated; and the Poles retained no other remembrance of the King of Sweden than as of a torrent, which in the violence of its course had occasioned a temporary change in the face of nature.

Pultowa and the absence of Charles XII. had occasioned the fall not only of Stanislaus, but also of the Duke of Holstein, Charles's nephew, who had lately been despoiled of his dominions by the King of Denmark. The King of Sweden had had a sincere regard for the father, and, of consequence, could not fail to be deeply affected with the misfortunes of the son; the rather, as glory being the end of all his actions, the fall of those princes whom he had either made or restored, gave him as much pain as the loss of his own provinces.

Every one was at liberty to enrich himself with the ruins of Charles's fortune. Frederick-William, the new King of Prussia, who seemed to be as fond of war as his father had been of peace, was the first who put in for his share of the spoils. He seized Stetin and part of Pomerania, as an equivalent for four hundred thousand crowns which he had advanced to the Czar and the King of Denmark. George, Elector of Hanover, now become King of England, had likewise sequestered into his hands the duchy of Bremen and Verden, which the King of Denmark had assigned to him as a deposit for sixty thousand pistoles. In this manner were divided the spoils of Charles XII. and whoever possessed any of his dominions as pledges, became, from their selfish and inte-

rested views, as dangerous enemies as those who had taken them from him.

With regard to the Czar, he was doubtless the most formidable of all his enemies. His former losses, his victories, his very faults, his unremitted perseverance in acquiring knowledge, and in communicating that knowledge to his subjects, and his incessant labours, had justly entitled him to the character of a great man. Riga was already taken; Livonia, Ingria, Carelia, half of Finland, and all the provinces that had been conquered by Charles's ancestors, were now subjected to the Russian yoke.

Peter Alexiowitz, who, twenty years before, had not a single vessel in the Baltic, now saw himself master of those seas, with a fleet of thirty ships of the line.

One of these ships had been built by his own hands. He was the best carpenter, the best admiral, and the best pilot of the North. There was not a difficult passage from the Gulph of Bothnia to the ocean which he had not sounded. And having thus joined the labours of a common sailor to the curious experiments of a philosopher, and the grand designs of an emperor, he arrived, by degrees and a course of victories, to the rank of admiral, in the same manner as he had become a general in the land-service.

While Prince Galliczen, a general formed under his auspices, and one of those who seconded his enterprizes with the greatest vigour, completed the reduction of Finland, took the town of Vasa, and beat the Swedes, the Emperor put to sea, in order to attempt the conquest of Aland, an island in the Baltic, about twelve leagues from Stockholm.

He set out on this expedition in the beginning of July 1714, while his rival Charles XII. was keeping his bed at Demotica. He embarked at Cronslot, an harbour which he had built a few years before, about four miles from Petersburg. The new harbour, the fleet, the officers, the sailors, were all the work of his own hands; and where-ever he turned his eyes, he

could behold nothing but what he himself had, in some measure, created.

On the 15th of July, the Russian fleet, consisting of thirty ships of the line, eighty gallies, and an hundred half-gallies, reached the coast of Aland. On board of these ships were twenty thousand soldiers: Admiral Apraxin was commander in chief; and the Russian Emperor served as rear-admiral. On the 16th, the Swedish fleet, commanded by Vice-admiral Erinchild, came up with the enemy; and, though weaker than them by two thirds, maintained a fight for the space of three hours. The Czar attacked the Admiral's ship, and took her after a sharp engagement.

The same day he landed sixteen thousand men on the isle of Aland; and having taken a number of Swedish soldiers, that had not been able to get on board of Erinchild's fleet, he carried them off in his own ships. He returned to his harbour of Cronslot with Erinchild's large ship, three others of a less size, one frigate, and six gallies, all which he had taken in the engagement.

From Cronslot he set sail for Petersburg, followed by his own victorious fleet, and the ships he had taken from the enemy. On his arrival at Petersburg, he was saluted by a triple discharge of an hundred and fifty pieces of cannon. He then made a triumphant entry, which flattered his vanity still more than that at Moscow, as he received these honours in his favourite city, a place where but ten years before there was not a single hut, and where now there were thirty-four thousand five hundred houses; in a word, as he saw himself at the head not only of a victorious navy, but what is more, of the first Russian fleet that had ever appeared in the Baltic, and amidst the acclamations of a people, to whom, before his time, the very name of a fleet was not so much as known.

The entry into Petersburg was accompanied with much the same ceremonies as that into Moscow. The Swedish vice-admiral was the chief ornament of this new triumph. Peter Alexiowitz appeared in the pro-

cession as rear-admiral. A Russian nobleman, called Romanodowsky, who commonly represented the Czar on these solemn occasions, was seated on a throne, surrounded with senators. To this nobleman the Rear-admiral presented an account of his victory; and, in reward of his services, was declared vice-admiral. An odd ceremony, but extremely necessary, in a country where military subordination was one of the novelties which the Czar wanted to introduce.

The Emperor of Russia, now victorious over the Swedes by sea and land, and having assisted in expelling them from Poland, began to domineer there in his turn. He acted as mediator between Augustus and the republic; a glory, perhaps, not inferior to that of creating a king. This honour, and, indeed, all the good fortune of Charles, had fallen to the share of the Czar; who, it must be owned, made a better use of these advantages; for all his successes were so managed, as to contribute to the interest of his country. If he took a town, the best artificers in it carried their families and their industry to Peteriburg. The manufactures, the arts and sciences of the provinces which he conquered from Sweden, were transported into Muscovy. Thus were his dominions enriched by his victories; a circumstance that makes him the most excuseable of all conquerors.

Sweden, on the contrary, despoiled of almost all her foreign provinces, had neither commerce, money, nor credit. Her veteran troops, which were formerly so formidable, had either fallen in battle, or perished with hunger. Upwards of an hundred thousand Swedes were slaves in the vast dominions of the Czar; and near the same number had been sold to the Turks and Tartars. The human species seemed visibly to decline in the country; but the King's arrival at Stralsund inspired them with fresh hopes.

The respect and admiration which they had formerly entertained for his sacred person, were still so strongly riveted in the minds of his subjects, that the youth came from the country in crowds, and voluntarily offered to enlist, though there was not a sufficient number of hands left to cultivate the ground.



T H E

H I S T O R Y

O F

C H A R L E S XII.

K I N G of S W E D E N.

B O O K E I G H T H.





T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F
C H A R L E S XII.
K I N G of S W E D E N.

B O O K VIII.

C O N T E N T S.

C H A R L E S gives his Sister in Marriage to the Prince of Hesse: Is besieged in Stralsund, and escapes to Sweden. Schemes of Baron de GORTZ, his prime Minister. Plan of a Reconciliation with the Czar, and of a Descent upon England. C H A R L E S besieges Frederichshall, in Norway: Is killed: His Character. GORTZ is beheaded.

IN the midst of these preparations, the King gave his only surviving sister, Ulrica Eleonora, in marriage to Frederick Prince of Hesse-Cassel. The Queen-dowager, grandmother of Charles XII. and of the princess, and then in the eightieth year of her age, did the honours of the table at this solemnity,

which was celebrated on the 4th of April 1715, in the palace of Stockholm; where she died soon after.

The marriage was not honoured with the presence of the King, who was then employed in finishing the fortifications of Stralsund, a place of great importance, and threatened with a siege by the Kings of Prussia and Denmark. Nevertheless he made his brother-in-law generalissimo of all his forces in Sweden. This Prince had served the States-general in their wars with the French, and was esteemed a good general; a qualification which contributed not a little to procure him the sister of Charles XII. in marriage.

Charles's misfortunes now came as thick upon him as his victories had formerly done. In the month of June 1715, the German troops of the King of England, with those of Denmark, invested the strong town of Wismar, while the combined army of the Danes and Saxons, amounting to thirty-six thousand men, marched towards Stralsund, to form the siege of that place. The Kings of Prussia and Denmark sunk five Swedish ships a little off Stralsund. The Czar was then in the Baltic, with twenty large ships of war, and a hundred and fifty transports, on board of which were thirty thousand men. He threatened a descent upon Sweden; one while approaching the coast of Helsingburg, and at another appearing before Stockholm. All Sweden was in arms upon the coasts, and every moment expected an invasion. At the same time the Czar's land-forces drove the Swedes from post to post, until they had dispossessed them of all the places they held in Finland, towards the Gulph of Bothnia. But Peter pushed his conquests no farther.

At the mouth of the Oder, a river that divides Pomerania in two, and after washing the walls of Stetin falls into the Baltic, lies the little isle of Usedom, a place of great importance on account of its situation, commanding the Oder both on the right and left; so that whoever is master of the island is likewise master of the navigation of the river. The King of Prussia

had dislodged the Swedes from this place, and taken possession of it, as well as of Stetin, which he kept sequestered, and all, as he pretended, "for the sake of peace." The Swedes had retaken Usedom in May 1715. They had two forts in the island; one of which was the fort of Suine, upon a branch of the Oder, that bore the same name; the other, a place of greater consequence, was called Pennamonder, and situated upon another branch of that river. To defend these two forts, and indeed the whole island, there were only two hundred and fifty Pomeranians, under the command of an old Swedish Officer, called Kuze-Slerp. a man whose name deserves to be immortalized.

On the 4th of August the King of Prussia sent fifteen hundred foot and eight hundred dragoons to make a descent upon the island. They came and landed without opposition near the fort of Suine, which being the least important of the two, the Swedish commander abandoned it to the enemy; and as he could not with safety divide his men, he retired with his little company to the castle of Pennamonder, determined to hold out to the last extremity.

There was therefore a necessity of besieging it in form; for which purpose a train of artillery was embarked at Stetin, and the Prussian troops were reinforced with a thousand foot and four hundred horse. On the 18th the trenches were opened in two places, and the fort was briskly battered with cannon and mortars. During the siege a Swedish soldier, who was sent privately with a letter from Charles XII. found means to land on the island, and to slip into the fort. The letter he delivered to the Commander; the purport was as follows: "Do not fire till the enemy come to the brink of the fosse. Defend the place to the last extremity. I commend you to your good fortune. Charles."

Slerp having read the note, resolved to obey, and to lay down his life, as he was ordered, for the service of his master. On the 22d at day-break the assault was given. The besieged having kept in their fire till they saw the enemy on the brink of the fosse,

killed an immense number of them. But the ditch was full, the breach large, and the assailants too numerous; so that they entered the castle at two different places at once. The commander now thought of nothing but of selling his life dear, and obeying his master's orders. He abandoned the breaches through which the enemy entered; intrenched his little company, who had all the courage and fidelity to follow him, behind a bastion, and posted them in such a manner that they could not be surrounded. The enemy came up to him, and were greatly surprised that he did not ask for quarter. He fought for a complete hour; and after having lost the half of his men, was at last killed himself, together with his lieutenant and major. Upon this, the surviving few, amounting to an hundred soldiers and one officer, begged their lives, and were made prisoners of war. Charles's letter was found in the commander's pocket, and carried to the King of Prussia.

At the time that Charles lost Usedom, and the neighbouring isles, which were quickly taken; while Wismar was ready to surrender, and Sweden, destitute of a fleet, was daily threatened with an invasion, he himself was in Stralsund, besieged by an army of thirty-six thousand men.

Stralsund, a town famous over all Europe for the siege which the King of Sweden sustained there, is the strongest place in Pomerania, and is situated between the Baltic and the lake of Franken, near the streights of Gella. It is inaccessible by land, except by a narrow causeway, defended by a citadel, and by fortifications which were thought to be impregnable. There was in it a garrison of about nine thousand men, and, what was more than all, the King of Sweden himself. The kings of Prussia and Denmark undertook the siege of this place with an army of six-and-thirty thousand men, composed of Prussians, Danes, and Saxons.

The honour of besieging Charles XII. was so powerful a motive, that they soon surmounted every obstacle, and opened the trenches in the night be-

tween the 19th and 20th of October 1715. The King of Sweden declared at the beginning of the siege, that, for his own part, he could not comprehend how a place well fortified, and provided with a sufficient garrison, could possibly be taken. Not but that in the course of his past victories he had taken several places himself, but hardly ever by a regular siege. The terror of his arms carried all before it. Besides, he never judged of other people by himself, but always entertained too low an opinion of his enemies. The besiegers carried on their works with surprising vigour and resolution, and were greatly assisted by a very singular accident.

It is well known that the Baltic sea neither ebbs nor flows. The fortifications which covered the town, and which were defended on the west by an impassible morass, and by the sea on the east, seemed to be secure from any assault. It had hitherto escaped the observation of every one, that when the west wind blows strong, the waves of the Baltic are driven back in such a manner as to leave but three feet depth of water under the fortifications, which had always been supposed to be washed by a branch of the sea, so deep as to be utterly impassable. A soldier having fallen from the top of the fortifications, into the sea, was surprised to find a bottom; and thinking that this discovery might make his fortune, he deserted, and went to the quarters of Count Wackerbarth, the Saxon general, to inform him that the sea was fordable, and that he might easily penetrate to the Swedish fortifications. It was not long before the King of Prussia availed himself of this piece of intelligence.

Next night about twelve o'clock, the west wind still continuing to blow, Lieutenant-colonel Koppen entered the water with eighteen hundred men. At the same time two thousand advanced upon the causeway that led to the fort; all the Prussian artillery fired, and the Danes and Prussians gave an alarm on the other side.

The Swedes thought they could easily repulse the

two thousand men whom they saw advancing with so much apparent rashness upon the causeway; but all of a sudden Koppen, with his eighteen hundred men, entered the fort on the side towards the sea. The Swedes, surrounded and surprised, could make no resistance, and the post was carried after a terrible slaughter. Some of the Swedes fled to the town; the besiegers pursued them thither, and entered pell-mell along with the fugitives. Two officers and four Saxon soldiers were already on the drawbridge, which the Swedes had just time to raise; so that the men were taken, and the town saved for that time.

There were found in the fort twenty-four pieces of cannon, which were immediately turned against Stralsund. The siege was pushed with such vigour and resolution as this success could not fail to inspire. The town was cannonaded and bombarded without intermission.

Opposite to Stralsund, in the Baltic sea, lies the isle of Rugen, which serves as a bulwark to that place, and into which the garrison and citizens might have retired, could they have found boats to transport them thither. This island was of the last importance to Charles. He plainly perceived, that should it fall into the hands of the enemy, he would be immediately besieged both by sea and land, and perhaps reduced to so great extremities, that he must either bury himself in the ruins of Stralsund, or else become a prisoner to those very enemies whom he had so long despised, and upon whom he had imposed the most severe and rigorous terms. But notwithstanding these gloomy prospects, such was the wretched situation of his affairs, that he had not been able to place a sufficient garrison in Rugen, where, in effect, there were no more than two thousand men.

His enemies had been employed for three months past in making all the necessary preparations for a descent upon this island; and having at last finished a great number of boats, the prince of Anhalt, favoured by the goodness of the weather, landed twelve thousand men upon Rugen, on the 15th of Novem-

ber. The King, who seemed to be everywhere present, was then in the island, having lately joined his two thousand men, who were intrenched near a small harbour, three leagues from the place where the enemy had landed. He put himself at the head of this little troop, and observing the most profound silence, advanced at midnight towards the foe. The prince of Anhalt had already entrenched the forces, a precaution which seemed altogether unnecessary. The inferior officers never dreamed of being attacked the very first night, as they imagined Charles to be at Stralsund; but the prince of Anhalt, who well knew what incredible things Charles was capable of attempting, had caused a deep fosse to be sunk, fenced with chevaux de frise; and indeed took all his measures with as much circumspection as if he had had a superior army to contend with.

At two in the morning Charles reached the enemy's camp, without making the least noise. His soldiers said to each other, "Come, let us pull up the chevaux de frise." These words being overheard by the centinels, the alarm was instantly given in the camp, and the enemy stood to their arms. The King, taking up the chevaux de frise, perceived a deep ditch before him. "Ah! (says he) is it possible? this is more than I expected." However, this unexpected event did not disconcert him. He was alike ignorant of the number of the enemy, and they of his. The darkness of the night seemed to favour the boldness of the attempt. He formed his resolution in a moment, and jumped into the ditch, accompanied by the bravest of his men, and instantly followed by all the rest. The chevaux de frise, which were presently plucked up, the levelled earth, the trunks and branches of such trees as they could find, and the carcasses of the soldiers that were killed by random shot, served for fascines. The King, the generals, and the bravest of the officers and soldiers, mounted upon the shoulders of others, as in an assault. The fight began in the enemy's camp. The irresistible impetuosity of the Swedes, soon threw the Danes and Prus-

sians into confusion ; but the numbers were too unequally matched. After a keen dispute for a quarter of an hour, the Swedes were repulsed, and obliged to repass the fosse. The Prince of Anhalt pursued them into the plain, little thinking it was Charles XII. that fled before him. The unhappy monarch rallied his troops in the open field, and the battle was renewed with equal fury on both sides. Grothusen, the King's favourite, and General Dardoff, fell dead at his feet. In the heat of the fight Charles passed over the body of the latter, who was still breathing ; and During, who had accompanied him in his journey from Turkey to Stralsund, was killed before his face.

In the midst of the fray a Danish lieutenant, whose name I have not been able to learn, knew the King, and seizing his sword with one hand, and with the other dragging him by the hair, " Surrender yourself, (says he), or you are a dead man." The King drew a pistol from his belt, and, with his left hand, fired it at the officer, who died of the wound the next morning. The name of King Charles, which the Dane had pronounced, immediately drew a croud of the enemy together. The King was surrounded, and received a musket shot below his left breast. The wound, which he called a contusion, was two fingers deep. Charles was on foot, and in the most imminent danger of either being killed or taken prisoner. At that critical moment, Count Poniatowsky fought near his Majesty's person. He had saved his life at Pultowa, and had now the good fortune to save it once more in the battle of Rugen, by putting him on his horse.

The Swedes retired to a part of the island called Alteferra, where there was a fort, of which they were still masters. From thence the King passed over to Stralsund, obliged to abandon his brave troops, who had so courageously assisted him in this daring enterprise, and who, two days after, were all made prisoners of war.

Among the prisoners was that unhappy French

giment, composed of the shattered remains of the battle of Hochstet, which had entered into the service of Augustus, and afterwards into that of the King of Sweden. Most of the soldiers were now incorporated into a new regiment, commanded by the Prince of Anhalt's son, who was their fourth master.

The commander of this wandering regiment in the isle of Rugen, was that same Count de Villelongue who had so nobly exposed his life at Adrianople to serve King Charles XII. He was taken prisoner, with his men, and but poorly rewarded in the sequel for all his services, labours, and sufferings.

After all these prodigies of valour, which tended only to weaken his forces, the King, shut up in Stralsund, which was every moment in danger of being stormed, behaved in much the same manner as he had done at Bender. Unappalled by so many surrounding dangers, he employed the day in making ditches and intrenchments behind the walls, and by night he sallied out upon the enemy. Mean-while Stralsund was battered in breach; the bombs fell thick as hail upon the houses, and half the town was reduced to ashes. The citizens were so far from complaining, that, filled with the highest veneration for their royal master, whose vigilance, temperance and courage they could not sufficiently admire, they were all become soldiers under him. They accompanied him in all his sallies, and served him in place of a second garrison.

One day as the King was dictating some letters to his secretary, that were to be sent to Sweden, a bomb fell on the house, pierced the roof, and burst near the royal apartment. One half of the floor was shattered to pieces; but the closet in which the King was, being partly surrounded by a thick wall, received no damage; and, what was remarkably fortunate, none of the splinters that flew about in the air came in at the closet-door, which happened to be open. The report of the bomb, and the crashing noise it occasioned in the house, which seemed already to tumble about their ears, made the secretary drop his pen.

"What is the reason, says the King, with great composure, that you do not write?" The poor secretary could only bring out with a faltering voice; "The bomb, Sir." "Well, (replies the King,) and what has the bomb to do with the letter I am dictating? Go on."

There was, at that time, an ambassador of France shut up with Charles in Stralsund. This was one Colbert, Count de Croissy, a lieutenant-general in the French army, brother to the Marquis de Torcy, the famous minister of state, and a relation to the celebrated Colbert, whose name ought never to be forgotten in France. To send a man on an embassy to Charles XII. or into trenches, was much the same. The King would talk with Croissy for hours together in places of the greatest danger, while the soldiers were falling on every side of them by the fire of the bombs and cannon; Charles, in all appearance, insensible of the risk he run, and the ambassador not chusing to give his Majesty so much as a hint that there were more proper places to talk of business. This minister exerted his utmost efforts, before the siege commenced, to effect an accommodation between the kings of Sweden and Prussia; but the demands of the latter were too high, and the former would make no concessions: so that the Count de Croissy derived no other advantage from his embassy to Charles XII. than the pleasure of being intimately acquainted with that extraordinary man. He frequently lay by his Majesty upon the same cloak; and by sharing with him in all his dangers and fatigues, had acquired a right of talking to him with greater freedom. Charles encouraged this boldness in those he loved; and would sometimes say to the Count de Croissy, *Veni, maledicamus de rege*: "Come, now, let us make a little free with the character of Charles XII." This account I had from the ambassador himself.

Croissy continued in the town till the 13th of November, when having obtained from the enemy a passport for himself and his baggage, he took his leave of the King, who still remained amidst the ruins of

Stralsund, with a garrison diminished by two thirds, but firmly resolved to stand an assault.

And two days after, an assault was actually made upon the hornwork. Twice did the enemy take it, and twice were they repulsed. In this rencounter the King fought amidst his grenadiers; but at last superior numbers prevailed, and the enemy remained masters of the place. Charles continued in the town two days after this, expecting every moment a general assault. On the 21st he stayed till midnight upon a little ravelin that was entirely demolished by the bombs and cannon. Next day the principal officers conjured him to quit a place which he could no longer defend. But to retreat was now become as dangerous as to stay. The Baltic was covered with Russian and Danish ships. There were no vessels in the harbour of Stralsund, but one small bark with sails and oars. The great danger which rendered this retreat so glorious, was the very thing that prompted Charles to attempt it. He embarked at midnight on the 20th of December 1715, accompanied by ten persons only. They were obliged to break the ice with which the water of the harbour was covered; a hard and laborious task, which they were forced to continue for several hours before the bark could sail freely. The enemies' admirals had strict orders not to allow Charles to escape from Stralsund; but to take him, dead or alive. Happily for him, they were under the wind, and could not come near him. He ran still a greater risk in passing by a place called la Babette, in the isle of Rugen, where the Danes had erected a battery of twelve cannon, from which they fired upon him. The mariners spread every sail, and plyed every oar, in order to get clear of the enemy. But two men were killed at the King's side by one cannon ball, and the ship's mast was shattered by another. Through all these dangers, however, did the King escape unhurt, and at last came up with two of his own ships that were cruising in the Baltic. Next day Stralsund was surrendered, and the garrison made prisoners of war. Charles landed at Isted

in Scania, and forthwith repaired to Carelscoön, in a condition very different from what he was in when, about fifteen years before, he set sail from that harbour in a ship of a hundred and twenty guns, to give laws to the North.

As he was so near his capital, it was expected that, after such a long absence, he would pay it a visit; but he was determined not to enter it again till he had obtained some signal victory. Besides, he could not bear the thoughts of revisiting a people by whom he was beloved, and whom, nevertheless, he was obliged to oppress, in order to enable him to make head against his enemies. He wanted only to see his sister, with whom he appointed an interview on the banks of the lake Weter, in Ostrogothia. Thither he rode post, attended only by one servant, and after having spent a day with her, returned to Carelscoön.

From this place, where he passed the winter, he issued out orders for raising recruits through the whole kingdom. He thought that his subjects were born for no other purpose than to follow him to the field of battle, and he had actually accustomed them to entertain the same opinion. Some were enlisted who were not above fifteen years of age. In several villages there were none left but old men, women and children; and in many places the women were obliged to plow the land alone.

It was still more difficult to procure a fleet. In order to supply that defect as well as possible, commissions were granted to the owners of privateers, who, upon obtaining certain privileges, unreasonable in themselves, and destructive to the community, equipped a few ships; and these poor efforts were the last that the declining state of Sweden was now capable of making. To defray the expences of all these preparations, there was a necessity for encroaching upon the property of the subject; and every kind of extortion was practised under the specious name of taxes and duties. Strict search was made into every house, and one half of the provisions that were found in them was conveyed to the King's magazines. All

the iron in the kingdom was bought up for his use. This the government paid for in paper, and sold it out for ready money. A tax was laid on all such as had any mixture of silk in their cloaths, or wore periwigs or gilded swords; and the duty of hearth-money was immoderately high. The people, oppressed with such a load of taxes, would have revolted under any other king; but the poorest peasant in Sweden knew that his master led a life still more hard and frugal than himself; so that every one submitted cheerfully to those hardships which the King was the first to suffer.

All sense of private misfortunes was swallowed up in the apprehension of public danger. The Swedes expected every moment to see their country invaded by the Russians, the Danes, the Prussians, the Saxons, and even by the English; and their fear of this hostile visit was so strong and prevalent, that those who had money or valuable effects took care to bury them in the earth.

An English fleet had already appeared in the Baltic, though its particular destination was not known; and the Czar had given his word to the King of Denmark, that in the spring of 1716 the Russians should join the Danes in order to make a descent upon Sweden.

But how great was the astonishment of all Europe, ever attentive to the fortune of Charles XII. when, instead of defending his own country, which was threatened with an invasion by so many princes, they saw him, in the month of March 1716, passing over into Norway with twenty thousand men!

From the time of Hannibal to that of Charles XII. the world had never seen any general who, unable to make head against his enemies at home, had boldly carried the war into the heart of their own dominions. The Prince of Hesse, his brother-in-law, attended him in this expedition.

There is no travelling from Sweden to Norway but through the most dangerous by-ways; and when these are past, one meets with so many flashes of wa-

ter formed by the sea amongst the rocks, that there is a necessity for making bridges every day. A handful of Danes might have stopped the progress of the whole Swedish army; but this sudden invasion had not been foreseen. Europe was still more astonished to see the Czar, amidst all these mighty events, remaining inactive, and not making a descent upon Sweden, as had formerly been stipulated between him and his allies.

This inactivity was owing to one of the greatest and most difficult schemes that ever was formed by the mind of man.

Henry de Gortz, a native of Franconia, and Baron of the Empire, having done several good offices to the King of Sweden, during that monarch's abode at Bender, was now become his favourite, and first minister.

Never man was at once so bold and so artful; so full of expedients amidst misfortunes; so unbounded in his designs, or so active in the prosecution of them. No project too great for his daring genius to attempt; no means too difficult for his sagacity and penetration to discover; in pursuing his favourite schemes he was equally prodigal of presents and promises, of oaths, of truth and of falsehood.

From Sweden he went to France, England, and Holland, to examine those secret springs which he afterwards meant to put in motion. He was capable of throwing all Europe into combustion; and his inclination was equal to his power. What his master was at the head of an army, that was de Gortz in the cabinet; by which means he had acquired a greater ascendant over Charles XII. than any minister before him had ever possessed.

Charles, who at twenty years of age had prescribed orders to Count Piper, was now content to receive instructions from Baron de Gortz, resigning himself to the direction of that minister with so much the less reserve, as his misfortunes obliged him to listen to the advice of others, and as Gortz never gave him any but such as was suitable to his undaunted courage. He

observed, that of all the sovereigns united against Sweden, George, Elector of Hanover, and King of England, was the prince against whom Charles was most highly incensed; because he was the only one to whom he had never done the least injury; and because George had engaged in the quarrel under the pretext of compromising matters, but in reality with a view of preserving Bremen and Verden, to which he seemed to have no other right than that of having bought them for a trifle from the King of Denmark, to whom, after all, they did not belong.

Nor was it long before he discovered that the Czar was secretly dissatisfied with his allies, who had all conspired to hinder him from acquiring any possessions in Germany, where that monarch, already become too formidable, wanted only to obtain a footing. Wismar, the only town that still remained to the Swedes on the frontiers of Germany, was, on the 14th of February 1716, surrendered to the Danes and Prussians, who would not so much as allow the Russian troops that were in Mecklenburg to be present at the siege. Such repeated marks of jealousy for two years together, had alienated the Czar's mind from the common cause, and perhaps prevented the ruin of Sweden. There are many instances of several states in alliance being conquered by a single power; but hardly any of a great empire subdued by several allies. If it should happen to be humbled by their joint efforts, their intestine divisions soon allow it to retrieve its former grandeur.

Ever since the year 1714 the Czar had had it in his power to make a descent upon Sweden; but whether it was that he could not perfectly agree with the Kings of Poland, England, Denmark, and Prussia, allies justly jealous of his growing power, or that he did not as yet think his troops sufficiently disciplined to attack, in their own territories, a people whose very peasants had beat the flower of the Danish forces, he still put off the execution of the enterprise.

But what had chiefly interrupted the progress of

his arms was the want of money. The Czar, though one of the most powerful monarchs in the universe, was far from being one of the richest; his revenues, at that time, not exceeding twenty-four millions of livrés. He had discovered indeed some mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron; but the profits arising from these were still uncertain, and the expence of the working them was intolerably great. He had likewise established an extensive commerce; but that in its infancy rather filled him with the agreeable hopes of what it might one day prove, than was really productive of any present advantage; nor did the provinces which he had lately conquered increase his revenues in the same proportion as they augmented his power and glory. It required a long time to heal the wounds of Livonia, a country extremely fertile, but desolated by fire, sword, and distemper, and by a war of fifteen years continuance, destitute of inhabitants, and as yet chargeable to the conqueror. His finances were further drained by the large fleets he maintained, and by the new enterprises which he was daily undertaking. He had been even reduced to the wretched expedient of raising the value of money; a remedy that can never cure the evils of state, and is in a particular manner prejudicial to a country whose exports fall short of their imports.

Such was the foundation upon which de Gortz had built his scheme of a revolution. He ventured to advise the King of Sweden to purchase a peace from the Russian emperor at any price, intimating to him, at the same time, that the Czar was highly incensed at the kings of Poland and England, and assuring him that he and Peter Alexiowitz, when joined together, would be able to strike terror into the rest of Europe.

There was no possibility of making a peace with the Czar, without giving up a great many of those provinces which ly to the east and north of the Baltic sea. But Gortz entreated the King to consider, that by yielding up these provinces which the Czar already possessed, and which Charles at present was unable

to recover, he might have the honour of restoring Stanislaus to the throne of Poland, of replacing the son of James II. on that of England, and of re-establishing the Duke of Holstein in the peaceable possession of his dominions.

Charles, pleased with these mighty projects, upon which, however, he laid no great stress, gave carte blanche to his minister. Gortz set out from Sweden, furnished with full power to act without controul, and to treat, as his master's plenipotentiary, with all those princes with whom he should think proper to negotiate. The first step was to found the court of Moscow, which he did by means of a Scotsman, called Areskine, first physician to the Czar, and strongly attached to the Pretender's interest, as indeed most of the Scots were, except such as subsisted upon favours from the court of London*.

This physician represented to Prince Menzikoff the greatness and importance of the scheme, with all the warmth of a man who was so much interested in its success. Prince Menzikoff relished the proposal, and the Czar approved of it. Instead of making a descent upon Sweden, as had been stipulated between him and his allies, he sent his troops to winter in Mecklenburg, whither he soon after repaired himself. This he did under the specious pretext of terminating some disputes that had lately arisen between the Duke and his nobility; but in reality with a view to prosecute his favourite scheme of obtaining a principality in Germany, and hoping he should be able to persuade the Duke of Mecklenburg to sell him his sovereignty.

The allies were highly provoked at these proceedings; and the more so, as they did not chuse to have such a formidable neighbour as Peter Alexiowitz, who, could he once obtain any footing in Germany,

* The Scottish nation will not thank Mr de Voltaire for this assertion, which is by no means consistent with truth. Were it necessary, it might be easily proved, that the Whig party has greatly preponderated in Scotland ever since the Union. *Smollett and Franklin's edition.*

might one day procure himself to be elected Emperor, to the great oppression of all the princes of the Empire. But the more they were provoked, the more was the grand scheme of de Gortz forwarded. This minister, the better to conceal his secret intrigues, affected to negotiate with the confederate princes, who were likewise amused with vain hopes from the Czar.

Charles XII. and his brother-in-law, the Prince of Hesse, were all this while in Norway, at the head of twenty thousand men. The country was defended by no more than eleven thousand Danes, divided into several detached parties, who were all put to the sword by the King and the Prince of Hesse.

Charles advanced to Christiana, the capital of the kingdom; and Fortune began once more to smile upon him in this part of the globe. But he never took sufficient care to provide for the subsistence of his troops. A Danish fleet and army were coming to the relief of Norway; and Charles being in want of provisions, was obliged to return to Sweden, there to wait the issue of his minister's mighty projects.

The execution of the scheme required at once inviolable secrecy, and vast preparations, two things almost incompatible. Gortz even ransacked the Asiatic seas for an assistance, which, however odious in appearance, would nevertheless have been extremely proper for making a descent upon Scotland, and for furnishing Sweden with ships, men, and money.

The pirates of all nations, and especially those of England, having entered into a mutual association, had long infested the seas of Europe and America. Driven at last from all their wonted haunts, and having no hopes of obtaining any quarter, they had lately retired to the coasts of Madagascar, a large island to the east of Africa. These men were all of them desperadoes, and most of them famous for actions which wanted nothing but justice to render them truly heroic. They were endeavouring to find out a prince that would receive them under his protection;

but the laws of nations shut all the harbours in the world against them.

No sooner were they informed that Charles XII. was returned to Sweden, than they began to flatter themselves with the agreeable hopes that that prince, passionately fond of war, obliged at present to be engaged in it, and in great want as well of ships as soldiers, would be glad to make an agreement with them upon reasonable terms. With this view they sent a deputy to Europe on board of a Dutch vessel, to make a proposal to Baron de Gortz, that if they were sure of meeting with a favourable reception in the port of Gottenburg, they would instantly repair there with sixty ships loaded with riches.

The Baron prevailed upon the King to agree to the proposal; and next year Cromstrom and Mendal, two Swedish gentlemen, were sent to finish the treaty with the corsairs of Madagascar.

But a more honourable and a more powerful support was soon after found in Cardinal Alberoni, a man of an extraordinary genius, who governed Spain long enough for his own glory, but too short a time for the grandeur and happiness of the kingdom.

He readily embraced the proposal of placing the son of James II. on the throne of England. Nevertheless, as he was but just entered into the ministry, and had the affairs of Spain to regulate, before he could think of throwing other kingdoms into confusion, it was not likely that he would be able, for a considerable time, to put this grand machine in motion: but in less than two years he changed the face of affairs in Spain, restored that kingdom to her former degree of credit among the other powers of Europe, prevailed upon the Turks, as is commonly supposed, to attack the Emperor of Germany, and attempted, at one and the same time, to deprive the Duke of Orleans of the regency of France, and King George of the crown of England. So dangerous may one single man prove, when he is vested with absolute authority in a powerful state, and is endowed with courage and greatness of soul.

Gortz having thus scattered in the courts of Muscovy and Spain the first sparks of that flame which he intended to kindle, went privately to France, and from thence to Holland, where he had an interview with some of the Pretender's adherents.

He informed himself more particularly of the strength, the number, and disposition of the malecontents in England, of the money they could furnish, and the troops they could raise. The malecontents required only a reinforcement of ten thousand men, with whose assistance, they said, they should be fully able to effectuate a revolution.

Count Gillembourg, the Swedish ambassador in England, being furnished with proper instructions by Baron Gortz, had several conferences at London, with the chiefs of the disaffected party. He encouraged them with the most flattering hopes of success, and readily promised them whatever they could wish to obtain; and they, on their part, were so forward as to furnish considerable sums of money, which Gortz received in Holland. He treated about the purchase of some ships, and bought six in Britain, with all kinds of arms.

He then sent several officers privately into France, and among others the Chevalier de Folard, who having made thirty campaigns in the French armies, without any considerable addition to his fortune, had lately offered his service to the King of Sweden, not so much from any interested views, as from a desire of serving under a king of such a glorious reputation. Folard likewise hoped to recommend to that prince the improvements he had made in the art of war, which he had always studied as a philosopher; and he hath since published his discoveries in his commentary on Polybius. Charles XII. who had made war himself in a manner entirely new, and was never guided by custom in any thing, was pleased with his notions; and resolved to employ him in his projected invasion of Scotland. The secret orders of Baron de Gortz were faithfully executed in France by the Chevalier de Folard. A great number of French, and

a still greater number of Irish officers engaged in this uncommon conspiracy, which was hatching at one and the same time in England, France, and Muscovy, and the branches of which were secretly extended from one end of Europe to the other.

These preparations, however great, were only a sample of what de Gortz intended to do; though it was a matter of no small consequence to have thus set the scheme a-going. But the point of the greatest importance, and without which nothing could succeed, was to bring about a peace between the Czar and Charles; to accomplish which many difficulties were to be removed. Baron Osterman, minister of state in Muscovy, refused at first to come into de Gortz's measures. The former was as cautious and circumspect as the latter was bold and enterprising. The one, slow and regular in his politics, was for allowing every thing time to ripen: the other, of a daring genius, and impatient spirit, had no sooner sown the seed, than he was presently for reaping the harvest. Osterman, fearing that the Emperor, his master, dazzled with the splendor of this enterprize, would grant the Swedes a too advantageous peace, delayed the conclusion of it by a variety of obstacles and procrastinations.

Happily for Baron de Gortz, the Czar himself came to Holland in the beginning of the year 1717. His intention was to go from thence to France. He was desirous of seeing that famous nation, which, for more than a hundred years past, hath been censured, envied, and imitated by all its neighbours. He wanted to gratify his insatiable curiosity of seeing and learning every thing, and, at the same time, to exercise his politics.

Gortz had two interviews with him at the Hague; and in these he made greater progress than he could have done in six months with the plenipotentiaries. Every thing wore a favourable aspect. His mighty projects seemed to be covered under the veil of impenetrable secrecy; and he flattered himself that Europe would know them only by their being carried into

execution. Mean-while he talked of nothing but peace at the Hague: he openly declared that he would always consider the King of England as the pacifier of the North; and he even pressed, (in appearance at least), the holding of a congress at Brunswick, in which the jarring interests of Sweden and her enemies might be amicably adjusted.

These intrigues were first discovered by the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, who had spies in every part of Europe. Men of this character, who make a trade of selling the secrets of their friends, and get their livelihood by being informers, and frequently by inventing and propagating the grossest lies and calumnies, were so much increased in France under his government, that one half of the nation were become spies upon the other. The Duke of Orleans, who was connected with the King of England by personal ties, acquainted him with the secret plot that was hatching against him.

At the same time the Dutch, who began to take umbrage at the behaviour of de Gortz, communicated their suspicions to the English minister. Gortz and Gillembourg were prosecuting their schemes with great vigour, when they were both arrested, the one at Deventer in Guelderland, and the other at London.

As Gillembourg, the Swedish ambassador, had violated the law of nations, by conspiring against the prince to whom he was sent in a public character, the English made no scruple to violate the same law, by arresting his person. But all the world was surprised to see the States-general imprison the Baron de Gortz, in order to gratify the King of England, an instance of complaisance hardly to be paralleled in history. They even appointed the Count de Welderren to examine him. This formality was only an aggravation of their former insult, which being rendered entirely abortive, produced no other effect than to cover them with confusion. "Do you know me?" says Gortz to the Count de Welderren. "Yes, Sir," replies the Dutchman. "Well then, (says de Gortz),

if you do know me, you must be sensible that I will not speak one word more than I please." The examination was carried no farther. All the foreign ministers, and especially the Marquis de Monteleon, the Spanish ambassador in England, protested against the violence offered to the persons of Gortz and Gillembourg. The Dutch were inexcusable. They had not only violated a most sacred law, by seizing the prime-minister of the King of Sweden, who had formed no plots against them; but they acted in direct opposition to the spirit of that inestimable liberty which hath drawn so many foreigners into their country, and is the foundation of all their greatness.

With regard to the King of England, he had acted consistently with the strictest principles of justice, in imprisoning his enemy. He published, in his own vindication, the letters of Gortz and Gillembourg, which were found among the papers of the latter. The King of Sweden was in Scania, when he received these printed letters, together with the news of the two ministers being imprisoned. He asked, with a smile, if they had not likewise printed his letters? and gave immediate orders for arresting the English resident at Stockholm, with all his family and domestics. The Dutch resident was forbid the court, and strictly watched in all his motions. Charles, mean-while, neither avowed nor disclaimed the proceedings of de Gortz. Too proud to deny a scheme which he had once approved, and too wise to acknowledge a plot which had thus been stifled in its birth, he maintained a disdainful silence towards England and Holland.

The Czar took a very different course. As his name was not expressly mentioned, but only obscurely hinted at in the papers of Gortz and Gillembourg, he wrote a long letter to the King of England, complimenting him upon the discovery of the plot, and assuring him of the most inviolable friendship; and King George received his protestations without believing them, tho' he thought it most prudent, in the present case, to pretend that he did. A plot contrived by private

men is annihilated the moment it is discovered; but a conspiracy formed by kings, the more it is known the stronger it grows.

The Czar arrived at Paris in the month of May 1717. To view the beauties of art and nature, and to visit the academies, public libraries, the cabinets of the curious, and the royal palaces, were not the only ends of his journey. He made a proposal to the Duke of Orleans for concluding a treaty, which, had it taken place, would have completed the greatness of Muscovy. His design was to compromise matters with the King of Sweden, who would yield to him some large provinces, to deprive the Danes of the empire of the Baltic sea, to weaken the English by a civil war, and to make all the trade of the North to center in Russia. He had even some thoughts of setting up Stanislaus afresh against Augustus, that so the fire being every where kindled, he might have it in his power either to quench or blow it up, as should be most conducive to his interest. With this view he proposed to the Regent of France to act as mediator between Sweden and Muscovy, and to make a league offensive and defensive with these two crowns, and that of Spain. This treaty, seemingly so natural and so advantageous to the several nations concerned, and which would have put the balance of power in Europe into their hands, was nevertheless rejected by the Duke of Orleans. Nay, at that very time, he entered into engagements of a quite opposite nature. He made a league with the Emperor of Germany, and with George King of England. The reasons of state had so much altered the views and inclinations of all the princes of Europe, that the Czar was ready to declare war against his old ally Augustus, and to espouse the cause of Charles, his mortal enemy; while France, in order to oblige the Germans and the English, was going to make war upon the grandson of Lewis XIV. after having so long supported him against these very enemies, at a prodigious expence of blood and treasure. All that the Czar could obtain by these indirect measures was to prevail upon

the regent to interpose his good offices to procure the enlargement of Gortz and Gillembourg. He returned to his own dominions about the end of June, after having shewn the French a sight they had never seen before, an Emperor travelling for instruction. But the generality of that people were only struck with his rude unpolished manners, the result of his bad education; while the legislator, the great man, and the creator of a new nation, entirely escaped the notice of these superficial observers.

What the Czar sought for in the Duke of Orleans, he soon found in Cardinal Alberoni, who now governed the Spanish councils with unlimited sway. Alberoni desired nothing so much as the restoration of the Pretender. This he did both as he was minister of Spain, which had been so ill treated by the English; as he was a personal enemy to the Duke of Orleans, who was leagued with England against Spain; and, in fine, as he was a priest of that church, for the sake of which the Pretender's father had so foolishly lost his crown.

The Duke of Ormond, as much beloved in England as the Duke of Marlborough was admired, had left his country at the accession of King George, and retired to Madrid. This nobleman was now vested with full powers by the King of Spain and the Pretender; and, accompanied by one Jirnegan, another native of England, a man of fine address, and an enterprising spirit, he went to meet the Czar in his way to Mittau in Courland. He demanded the princess Anna Petrowna, the Czar's daughter, in marriage for the son of James II.* hoping that this alliance would the more strongly attach the Czar to the inte-

* The truth of all these particulars is confirmed by Cardinal Alberoni himself, in a letter of thanks which he wrote to the Author. M. Norberg, whose ignorance of the affairs of Europe can only be equalled by the poverty of his genius, alledges that the Duke of Ormond left England not upon the accession of George I. but immediately after the death of Queen Anne; as if, forsooth, George I. had not been the immediate successor of that Queen.

rests of that unhappy prince. But this proposal, instead of forwarding, retarded, at least for some time, the progress of the negotiations. Baron de Gortz, among his other projects, had long set apart this princess for the Duke of Holstein, to whom, in effect, she was soon after married. The moment he was informed of the Duke of Ormond's proposal, he became jealous of its success, and employed every art to render it abortive. He, as well as Count Gillembourg, was set at liberty in the month of August, the King of Sweden not even deigning to offer the least apology to the King of England, nor to express the slightest disapprobation of his minister's conduct.

At the same time the English resident and all his family were released at Stockholm, where they had been treated with much more severity than Gillembourg had been at London.

Gortz, being now at liberty, behaved like an implacable enemy, prompted not only by the powerful motives by which he had been formerly actuated, but instigated by a spirit of revenge, on account of his late imprisonment. He instantly posted away to the Czar, and, by his artful insinuations, obtained a greater ascendant over that prince than ever. He assured him, that in less than three months he would, in conjunction with a single plenipotentiary from Russia, remove every obstacle that retarded the conclusion of a peace with Sweden. Taking a map in his hand, which had been drawn by the Czar himself, and making a line from Wibourg, all the way to the Frozen sea, running along the lake Ladoga, he undertook to persuade his master to give up all the country lying to the eastward of that line, as well as Carelia, Ingria, and Livonia. He then hinted at a proposal of marriage between his Czarish Majesty's daughter and the Duke of Holstein, flattering the Czar with the agreeable hopes that the Duke might possibly be prevailed upon to yield him up his dominions for an equivalent, by which acquisition he would become a member of the Empire, and that either himself or some of his descendants might one day obtain the imperial crown. By these means he gratified the ambitious

views of the Russian monarch, and deprived the Pretender of all hopes of marrying the czarian princess, at the same time that he opened to him a more tempting project in England; and thus accomplished all his own projects at once.

The Czar named the isle of Aland for holding the conference between Osterman, his minister of state, and Baron de Gortz. He desired the Duke of Ormond to return to Spain, that he might not give too great cause of offence to the English, with whom he had no intention of coming to an open rupture, till he should be ready to make the projected invasion. But Jirnegan, the Duke's confidant, was allowed to stay at Petersburg, where he lived with so much privacy and caution, that he never came abroad in the day time, nor ever conversed with any of the Czar's ministers, except in the disguise of a peasant or Tartar.

Immediately after the Duke of Ormond's departure, the Czar acquainted the King of England with the high compliment he had payed him, in dismissing the greatest man in the Pretender's faction; and Baron Gortz returned to Sweden, flushed with hopes of success.

Gortz found his master at the head of thirty-five thousand regular troops, and all the coasts guarded by the militia. The King wanted nothing but money. But the public credit, as well at home as abroad, was entirely exhausted. France, which had furnished him with some supplies, during the last years of Lewis XIV. refused to contribute any more under the regency of the Duke of Orleans, whose views were very different from those of Lewis. Spain promised him some remittances; but was not yet in a condition to afford any thing considerable.

De Gortz therefore carried a scheme into execution which he had tried before his journey to France and Holland. This was to give to copper the value of silver; so that a piece of the former metal, whose intrinsic value was only a halfpenny, should, when stamped with the King's mark, pass for forty pence; as the governors of besieged towns frequently pay the

soldiers and citizens in leathern money, in expectation of being one day able to reimburse them in real coin. This fictitious kind of money, which owes its birth to necessity, and can only be rendered current by its being punctually paid in real specie, is like bills of exchange, the imaginary value of which may easily exceed the solid funds that are in a nation.

These expedients are of great use in a free country. They have often saved a republic, but seldom, or never, fail to ruin a monarchy; for as the people soon begin to grow suspicious, the minister is obliged to break his word: the ideal money multiplies apace; private men bury their money in the earth; and the whole machine of government falls into a confusion which is often productive of the most pernicious consequences, as was but too plainly exemplified in the fate of Sweden.

At first the Baron de Grotz issued out his new coin with equal discretion and reserve; but, by the rapidity of a motion which he could not restrain, he was soon hurried beyond the limits which he had originally prescribed to himself. All kinds of goods and provisions having risen to an immoderate price, he was obliged to encrease the quantity of his copper coin. But the more it encreased, the less was its value; and Sweden, deluged as it were by this false money, set up a general cry against Baron de Gortz. The people, who always regarded their sovereign with a kind of veneration, could not find in their hearts to hate him, and therefore made the weight of their resentment to fall on a minister who, both as a foreigner and chief director of the finances, was doubly exposed to the public odium.

But what entirely completed his ruin was a tax he attempted to impose on the clergy. The clergy, who are too apt to join their own cause to that of the Supreme Being, called him an atheist, because he demanded their money. Some of the new copper coin being stamped with the figures of the heathen gods, they thence took occasion to call those pieces the gods of Baron de Gortz.

To this public odium under which he laboured, was added the jealousy of the ministers; the more implacable in their resentment as their power was the less. The King's sister, and the prince her husband, dreaded him as a man attached, from his birth, to the Duke of Holstein, and who might one day be able to place the crown of Sweden on his head. In a word, he had incurred the hatred of the whole nation, Charles alone excepted; but this general aversion served only to ensure to him the friendship of the King, whose maxim it always was to be the more inflexible the more he was contradicted. Accordingly, he now relied upon the Baron with an almost implicit confidence; gave him an absolute power in the interior government of the kingdom; and committed to his care whatever related to the negotiations with the Czar, pressing him, above all things, to hasten the conference that was to be held in the isle of Aland.

And, indeed, Gortz had no sooner regulated the finances, (a work which had hitherto detained him at Stockholm), than he set out on his journey for the place appointed, in order to finish with the Czar's minister the grand scheme he had projected.

The preliminary articles of that alliance, which was wholly to have changed the face of affairs in Europe, were found among de Gortz's papers after his death, and were as follow:

The Czar was to keep the whole of Livonia, and part of Ingria and Carelia to himself, and to restore the rest to Sweden. He was to join his efforts with those of Charles XII. in order to restore Stanislaus to the throne of Poland, and to enter that country with eighty thousand Russians, to dethrone the very king in whose defence he had waged a war of ten years continuance. He was to furnish the King of Sweden with a number of ships sufficient to transport ten thousand Swedes to England, and thirty thousand to Germany. The united forces of Peter and Charles were to attack the King of England in his German dominions, especially in Bremen and Verden, and were likewise to be employed in re-establishing

the Duke of Holstein, and compelling the King of Prussia to agree to a treaty by which he would have been deprived of part of those territories which he had seized. From the time that this alliance was made, Charles assumed such lofty airs, as if his victorious troops, reinforced by those of the Czar, had already carried all his schemes into execution. He required the Emperor of Germany, in a peremptory manner, to fulfil the treaty of Altranstad. But the court of Vienna would hardly deign to give an answer to the proposal of a prince from whom she had nothing to fear.

The King of Poland did not enjoy the same tranquillity, but saw the clouds gathering all around him. The Polish nobility had formed a confederacy against him; and, ever since his restoration, he had perpetually been engaged either in wars or treaties with his subjects. The Czar, who was now become a dangerous mediator, had an hundred galleys near Dantzick, and forty thousand men on the frontiers of Poland. All the North was filled with jealousy and apprehension. Fleming, of all men in the world the most apt to distrust, and himself the most to be distrusted, was the first who suspected the designs of the Czar and the King of Sweden in favour of Stanislaus. He therefore resolved to have this prince seized in the duchy of Deux-Ponts, as James Sobieski had formerly been in Silesia. A Frenchman, one of those restless and enterprising spirits who wander into foreign parts to try their fortunes, had lately brought a small number of his countrymen, bold and daring like himself, into the service of the King of Poland. He imparted a project to Fleming, by which he undertook, with the assistance of thirty French officers, to seize Stanislaus in his own palace, and carry him a prisoner to Dresden. The project was approved. Enterprizes of that nature were not then uncommon. Some of those desperate fellows who are called Bravos in Italy, had performed the like achievements in the Milanese, during the last war between France and Germany: and, even since that time, several French

refugees in Holland had ventured to penetrate to Versailles, in order to carry off the Dauphin, and actually had seized the person of the first equerry, almost under the windows of the castle where Lewis XIV. resided.

Accordingly this adventurer disposed his men and posthorses in the best manner he could contrive, in order to seize and carry off Stanislaus. But the enterprize was discovered the night before it was to have been carried into execution. Several of the desperadoes saved themselves by flight, and the rest were taken prisoners. They had no right to expect to be treated as prisoners of war, but rather as common robbers. Stanislaus, instead of punishing them as their crime deserved, contented himself with reproaching them with their baseness, and even that he did with the greatest politeness and humanity. Nay, what is more, he gave them money to defray the expences of their return to Poland, and by that act of generosity plainly shewed that his rival Augustus had but too much reason to fear him*.

Mean-while Charles set out on a second expedition to Norway, in the month of October 1718. He had taken all his measures with so much prudence and precaution, that he hoped he should be able, in the space of six months, to make himself master of that kingdom. He rather chose to go and conquer rocks amidst ice and snow, in the depth of winter, which kills the animals even in Sweden, where the cold is less severe, than to recover his beautiful provinces in Germany. These he expected he should soon be able to retake in consequence of his alliance with the Czar; and, in any event, it was a much more tempting object of ambition to wrest a kingdom from his victorious foe.

* Here Mr Norberg accuses the Author of treating crowned heads with too little respect; as if this faithful account contained in it any thing injurious, or as if we were obliged to relate aught but truth of departed kings. What! does he imagine that history should resemble a sermon preached before a sovereign, in which the flattering orator loads his royal hearer with unmerited praise?

At the mouth of the river Tistendall, near the bay of Denmark, and between the towns of Bahus and Anflo, stands Frederickshall, a place of great strength and importance, and considered as the key of the kingdom. To this town Charles laid siege in the month of December. The soldiers, benumbed with cold, were hardly able to break the ground, which was so much hardened by the frost, that it was almost as difficult to pierce it, as if they had been opening trenches in a rock. But nothing could resist the resolution and perseverance of the Swedes, while they saw their king at their head, and sharing all their labours. Never, indeed, did Charles undergo greater fatigues. His constitution, strengthened by eighteen years of severe labour, was hardened to such a degree, that he slept upon straw, or a board, in the open fields in Norway, in the midst of winter, covered only with a cloak; and without doing the least prejudice to his health. Several of the soldiers on duty dropt down dead with cold; and though the rest were almost frozen to death, yet as they saw their king partaking in all their hardships, they durst not utter a single word of complaint. Having heard, a little before this expedition, of a certain woman in Scania, called *Joan Dotter*, who had lived for several months without any other nourishment than water; he, who had all his life studied to inure himself to the worst extremes that human nature can support, resolved to try how long he could fast without fainting. Accordingly he fasted five whole days, without either eating or drinking; and, on the morning of the sixth, rode two leagues, and then alighted at the tent of the Prince of Hesse, his brother-in-law, where he eat heartily, without feeling the least disorder, either from his long fast of five days, or from the plentiful meal which now succeeded*.

* Norberg alledges that it was to cure a pain in his breast that Charles submitted to this long abstinence. Confessor Norberg is surely a most wretched physician.

With such a body of iron, inspired by a soul alike enterprising and inflexible in every condition, he could not fail to be formidable to all his neighbours.

On the 11th of December, being St Andrew's day, he went at nine in the evening to view the trenches; and not finding the parallel so far advanced as he expected, he could not help expressing his surprize and displeasure. Mr Megret, a French engineer, who conducted the siege, assured him that the place would be taken in eight days. "Well! we shall see," says the King, and went on with the engineer to survey the works. He stopped at a place where a branch of the trenches formed an angle with the parallel. He kneeled on the inner talus, and resting his elbow on the parapet, continued for some time to view the men who were carrying on the trenches by star-light.

Circumstances in their own nature trivial, become important when they relate to the death of such a man as Charles XII. I must therefore take upon me to say, that the whole of the conversation, reported by so many writers to have passed between the King and Megret the engineer, is absolutely false. The following account I can affirm, upon the best authority, to be the real truth of the matter.

The King stood with almost the half of his body exposed to a battery of cannon pointed directly against the angle where he was. He was attended by two Frenchmen only; one of whom was M. Siquier, his aid-de-camp, a man of courage and conduct, who had entered into his service in Turkey, and was particularly attached to the Prince of Hesse; the other was this engineer. The cannon fired upon them with grape-shot, to which the King, as he stood behind them, was most exposed. A little behind them was Count Swerin, who commanded the trenches. While Swerin was giving orders to Count Posse, a captain of the guards, and to one Culbert his aid-de-camp, Siquier and Megret saw the King fall upon the parapet, with a deep sigh. They ran to him; but he was already dead. A ball of half a pound had struck him on the right temple, and made a hole sufficient to

receive three fingers at once. His head reclined upon the parapet; his left eye beat in, and the right one entirely beat out of its socket. Though he expired the moment he received the wound, yet, by a kind of instinctive motion, he had grasped the hilt of his sword in his hand, and still lay in that posture. At sight of this shocking spectacle, Megret, a man of a singular turn of mind, and of great indifference of temper, said, "Come, gentlemen, the farce is ended, let us now go to supper." Siquier ran immediately and informed Count Swerin of what had happened. They all agreed to conceal the news of his death from the soldiers, till such time as the Prince of Hesse should be acquainted with it. The body was wrapt up in a grey cloak. Siquier put his hat and wig on the King's head; and in this condition Charles was carried, under the name of one Captain Carlsberg, through the midst of his troops, who thus saw their dead King pass them, without ever dreaming that it was his Majesty.

The Prince gave instant orders that no one should stir out of the camp, and that all the passes to Sweden should be strictly guarded, that so he might have time to take the necessary measures for placing the crown on his wife's head, and to exclude the Duke of Holstein, who might lay claim to it.

Thus fell Charles XII. King of Sweden, at the age of thirty-six years and a half, after having experienced all the grandeur of prosperity, and all the hardships of adversity, without being either softened by the one, or the least disturbed by the other. Almost all his actions, even those of his private life, border on the marvellous. Perhaps he was the only man, most certainly he was the only king, that ever lived without failings. He carried all the virtues of the hero to such an excess, as renders them no less dangerous than the opposite vices. His resolution, hardened into obstinacy, occasioned his misfortunes in the Ukraine, and detained him five years in Turkey. His liberality, degenerating into profusion, ruined Sweden. His courage, pushed the length of temerity,

was the cause of his death: and, during the last years of his reign, the means he employed to support his authority, differed little from tyranny. His great qualities, any one of which would have been sufficient to immortalize another prince, proved pernicious to his country. He never was the aggressor; but, in taking vengeance on those who had injured him, his resentment got the better of his prudence. He was the first man who ever aspired to the title of Conqueror, without the least desire of enlarging his dominions. His only end in subduing kingdoms was to have the pleasure of giving them away. His passion for glory, for war, and revenge, prevented him from being a good politician; a quality without which the world had never before seen any one a conqueror. Before a battle, and after a victory, he was modest and humble; and after a defeat, firm and undaunted. Severe to himself as well as to others, he too little regarded either his own life and labours, or those of his subjects: an extraordinary, rather than a great man; and more worthy to be admired than imitated. From the history of his life, however, succeeding kings may learn, that a quiet and happy government is infinitely preferable to so much glory.

Charles XII. was of a tall stature, and portly figure; he had a fine forehead, large blue eyes full of sweetness, and a handsome nose: but the lower part of his face was disagreeable, and too often disfigured by a frequent laugh, which scarce opened his lips: and as to hair and beard, he had hardly any at all. A profound silence reigned at his table. Notwithstanding the inflexible obstinacy of his temper, he always retained that bashfulness which goes by the name of false modesty. He was but little qualified to make a figure in conversation, because, having addicted himself entirely to war and action, he was utterly unacquainted with the pleasures of society. Till the time of his residence among the Turks, which furnished him with a good deal of leisure, he had read nothing but Cæsar's Commentaries, and the History of Alexander. It is true, he had wrote some

remarks on the art of war, and particularly on his own campaigns, from 1700 to 1709. This he owed to the Chevalier de Folard, but said that the manuscript had been lost in the unfortunate battle of Pultowa. Some people would make us believe that Charles was a good mathematician. That he was possessed of great depth and penetration of thought, cannot be denied; but the arguments they produce to prove his knowledge in mathematics are by no means conclusive. He wanted to alter the method of counting by tens, and to substitute in its place the number sixty-four, because that number contains both a square and a cube, and being divided by two is reducible to an unit. This, if it proves any thing, only shews that he always delighted in what was difficult and extraordinary.

With regard to his religion, though the sentiments of a prince ought to have no influence on other men, and though the opinion of a monarch so illiterate as Charles, is of little consequence in these matters, yet in this, as well as in other particulars, we must gratify the curiosity of mankind, who are anxious to know whatever relates to a prince of his character. I am informed, by the gentleman who hath furnished me with the greatest part of the materials which compose this history, that Charles XII. was a serious Lutheran till the year 1707. Happening then to be at Leipſick, he there met with the famous philosopher Mr Leibnitz, a man who thought and spoke with equal freedom, and had already instilled his notions into more princes than one. I cannot believe what is commonly reported, that Charles XII. conceived an indifference for Lutheranism from the conversation of this philosopher, who never had the honour to talk with him above a quarter of an hour; but I have been told by M. Fabricius, who lived with him in great familiarity for seven years successively, that having seen, during his abode among the Turks, such an infinite variety of religions, he became more lax in his principles. This fact is likewise confirmed by Mottraye in his voyages. The same, too, is the opinion

of the Count de Croissy, who hath often told me, that of all his old principles, Charles retained none but that of absolute predestination; a doctrine that favoured his courage, and justified his temerity. The Czar was of much the same way of thinking, with regard to fate and religion; but talked of these subjects more frequently, as indeed he did of every thing else with his favourites, in a very familiar manner; for he had this advantage over Charles, that he was a good philosopher and an eloquent speaker.

Here I cannot help taking notice of a most uncharitable suspicion, too readily embraced by the weak and credulous, and too industriously propagated by the malicious and ill-natured, to wit, that the death of princes is always owing to poison or assassination. It was then the current report in Germany, that Mr. Siquier was the man who killed the King of Sweden. That brave officer was long greived at this injurious aspersions; and, as he was one day talking to me on the subject; "I might have killed the King of Sweden, (said he), but, had I been capable of forming such a barbarous resolution, so great was my veneration for that illustrious hero, that I could not have had the courage to carry it into execution."

I know, indeed, that Siquier himself gave occasion to this heavy charge, which, even to this day, many of the Swedes believe to be well founded. He told me, that being seized with a violent fever at Stockholm, he cried out that he had killed the King of Sweden; and that, in the height of his phrenzy, he even opened the window, and publicly begged pardon for the regicide. When he was informed, in the course of his recovery, of what he had said in his illness, he was almost ready to die with grief. This anecdote I did not chuse to publish during his lifetime. I saw him a little before he expired, and think I can safely affirm, that, far from killing Charles XII. he would have suffered a thousand deaths to save the life of that hero. Had he actually committed such a horrid crime, it must have been to serve some prince, who, no doubt, would have liberally rewarded him.

for such a piece of treachery; but he died in France so extremely poor, that he even stood in need of the assistance of his friends. If these reasons are not thought sufficient to vindicate his memory, let it be considered, that the ball by which Charles fell could not come from a pistol, and yet that Siquier had no other way to give the fatal blow, than by a pistol concealed under his garments.

The King was no sooner dead, than the siege of Frederickshall was raised, and a total change took place in the government. The Swedes, who considered the glory of their Sovereign rather as a burden than an advantage, applied their whole attention towards concluding a peace with their enemies, and suppressing that absolute power which Baron de Gortz had so much abused to their ruin. The States, by a free and voluntary choice, elected the sister of Charles XII. for their Queen, and obliged her, by a solemn act, to renounce all hereditary right to the crown, that so she might hold it by the suffrages of the people alone. She bound herself, by the most sacred and repeated oaths, never to attempt the re-establishment of arbitrary power; and, at last, sacrificing the love of royalty to conjugal affection, yielded the crown to her husband, who was chosen king by the States, and mounted the throne on the same conditions with his royal consort.

The Baron de Gortz was taken into custody immediately after the death of Charles, and condemned by the senate of Stockholm to lose his head at the foot of the common gallows; an act of revenge, perhaps, rather than of justice, and a cruel insult to the memory of a king whom Sweden still admires.



My dear Mr. [unclear]
I have just received your letter of the 10th inst.
and am glad to hear from you.
Yours faithfully
[unclear]

(B)

